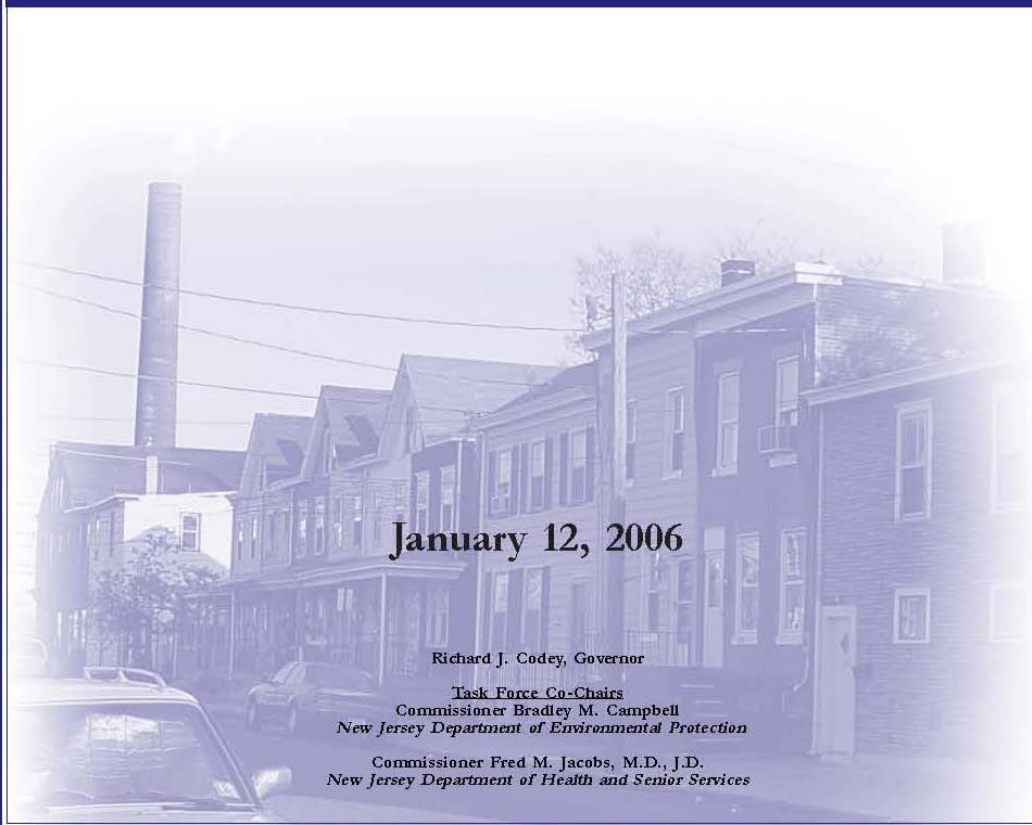


NEW JERSEY  
ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE TASK FORCE

Camden Waterfront South  
Report Jan. 2002-Dec. 2005  
and Action Plan

AN INTER-AGENCY REPORT ON COOPERATIVE STATE ACTION



January 12, 2006

Richard J. Codey, Governor

Task Force Co-Chairs

Commissioner Bradley M. Campbell  
*New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection*

Commissioner Fred M. Jacobs, M.D., J.D.  
*New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services*

## **Acknowledgements**

The Environmental Justice Task Force would like to acknowledge all of the community members who spoke with and wrote to the State Environmental Justice Task Force and NJDEP's Environmental Justice Program to provide input in the development of this report and action plan, including the City of Camden, the Honorable Mayor Gwendolyn A. Faison, Mr. Charles Lyons, Ms. Lula Williams, Monsignor Michael Doyle and the Heart of Camden, Ms. Olga Pomar, Ms. Barbara Pfeiffer, Mr. Marc Cadwell, Ms. Phyllis Holmes, Dr. Shirley Peterson, Mr. Roy Jones, Ms. Linda Selby, Ms. Jane Nagocki, Camden Churches Organized for People (CCOP), the Environmental Justice Advisory Council and a host of others that are committed to improving the quality of life and the health of residents and workers in Camden's Waterfront South neighborhood.

## **Environmental Justice Task Force Agencies and other Governmental Agencies:**

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection  
New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services  
New Jersey Department of Education  
New Jersey Department of Community Affairs  
New Jersey Department of Transportation  
New Jersey Division of Law and Public Safety  
New Jersey Economic Development Authority  
Economic Recovery Board  
Camden Redevelopment Authority  
City of Camden  
Camden County Health Department

## **Environmental Justice Advisory Council**

Valorie Caffee, *Chairperson*  
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Donald McCloskey  
Frederic Martin

The Environmental Justice Task Force would especially like to thank all agency staff who provided contributions to this report.

**A Word from the Environmental Justice Task Force**

January 12, 2006

To the Petitioners and All Interested Stakeholders:

The Environmental Justice Task Force is pleased to present the *Camden Waterfront South Report and Action Plan: An Inter-agency Report on Cooperative State Action*, in accordance with New Jersey Executive Order No. 96 and Federal Executive Order 12898, to address potential disproportionate environmental justice and public health concerns in Camden Waterfront South community.

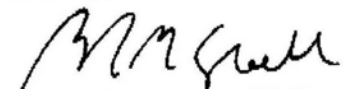
The Environmental Justice Task Force thanks you for your willingness and perseverance in working with the State to address many of the environmental and public health concerns raised in your petition. The Environmental Justice Task Force would also like to thank the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection's Environmental Justice Program for coordinating the authoring of this report. This Report and Action Plan serves as an informational platform for both concerned citizens and public servants charged with advocating for and ensuring the protection of public health and the environment in Camden Waterfront South.

Although the petition submitted by the South Jersey Environmental Justice Alliance called for the Environmental Justice Task Force to look at issues throughout Camden, it was necessary for the Task Force to focus its initial efforts in Camden Waterfront South, given the community's close proximity to many of the major regulated facilities in Camden City. Furthermore, the Task Force was given the challenge to create tangible strategies to address long-standing environmental concerns that are responsive to the needs of the community. To this end, it is our hope that this Environmental Justice Action Plan is viewed as a catalyst to prompt further action by others in creating a sustainable community.

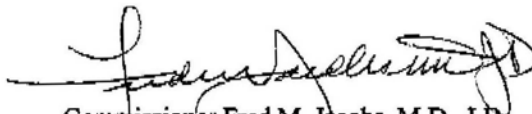
Furthermore, the Environmental Justice Task Force acknowledges that the 2002 Municipal Rehabilitation and Recovery Act has been a driving force in the progress of Camden's revitalization. To that end, as planning and development continue, the Environmental Justice Task Force believes that efforts to increase awareness of environmental issues and solutions will be vital to increasing the quality of life in neighborhoods throughout the City of Camden.

The Environmental Justice Task Force stands committed to community participation in the implementation of this Action Plan and looks forward to working with community stakeholders, local and county officials, State agencies, local businesses, and the Environmental Justice Advisory Council in the future.

Sincerely,



Commissioner Bradley M. Campbell  
NJ Department of Environmental Protection



Commissioner Fred M. Jacobs, M.D., J.D.  
NJ Department of Health and Senior Services

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A Statement from Commissioner Bradley M. Campbell on the Actions of the State to address environmental conditions in Camden Waterfront to the New Jersey Catholic Coalition for Environmental Justice April 25, 2003

*“New Jersey has numerous low-income and minority communities where enforcement of basic environmental and public health safeguards has been neglected in the past. Our emphasis has been on concrete action to reduce risk and enhance the quality of life in these communities. In many cases, concerted action among a range of state and local agencies is necessary to respond effectively.*

*One of those communities, the Waterfront South area in the city of Camden, has had a longstanding suit against the DEP alleging that a systematic failure to protect human health and the environment constituted a violation of the citizens' civil rights. Aware of this history, Waterfront South was one of the first communities I visited as the DEP commissioner.*

*While the litigation arose over a single permit for one facility, the community was clearly affected by a broad range of pollution burdens from many sources unrelated to that facility, from truck traffic to abandoned toxic waste sites. We met with the community and immediately took action to improve conditions. Days after First Assistant Attorney General Peter Harvey and I visited, State Police were on the streets enforcing truck safety laws and route restrictions. Department of Community Affairs Commissioner Susan Bass Levin worked with the DEP and the city of Camden to develop a relocation plan for residents adjacent to industrial facilities. Our Environmental Infrastructure Trust accelerated funding to replace service lines linked to lead levels in drinking water, and we arranged funding through the NJ Schools Construction Corp. to install flushers in the public schools to eliminate lead exposure.*

*The Department of Health is coordinating a local health study with the DEP and we have secured funding from the EPA to begin an innovative air-toxics study. Then, in October, the DEP undertook an enforcement strike throughout the city. In an innovative strike using conservation officers and park rangers cross-trained in pollution enforcement, the DEP put 70 enforcers on the streets over a seven-day period. We inspected 700 facilities and identified more than 100 environmental violations. Camden is not the only low-income or minority community where health or environmental concerns have been overlooked, and we are trying to bring the same level of vigilance and concrete action to other threatened communities. “*

These early initiatives planted the seed for environmental and health initiatives—initiatives referenced in Part III of this report and further advanced in Section IV. Action Plan initiatives.

## Introduction

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*“...Now those great powers that be who . . . dumped heavy industry on valuable waterfront property and said it wouldn't hurt us, suddenly are saying Waterfront South isn't livable and there will be no money for remediation - no money for rehabilitation of our neighborhood.*

*“Just because democracy has been absent from Waterfront South for so long doesn't mean the dictators - the environmental racists - have won. Our voices will continue loud and clear. We shall overcome.”*

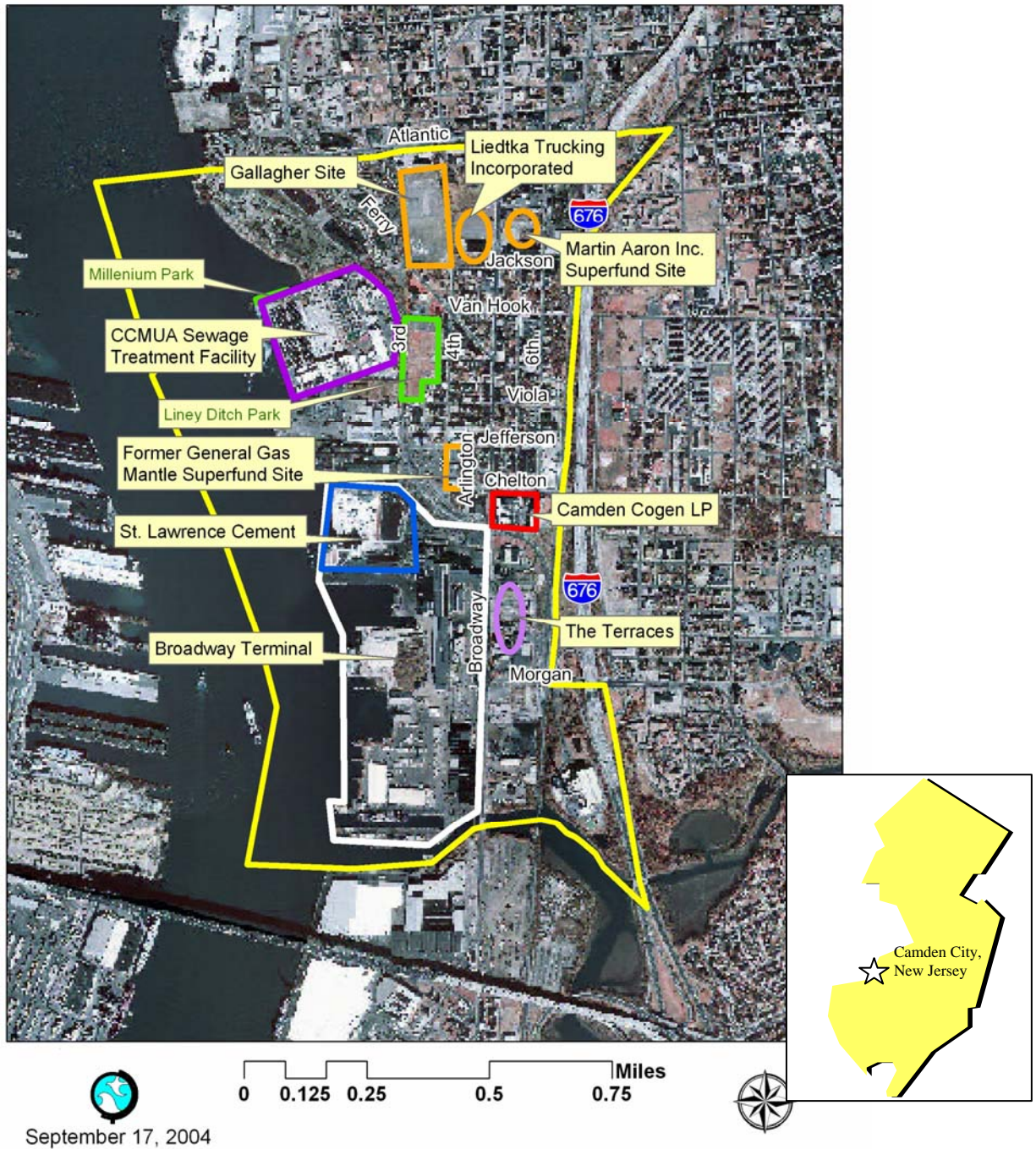
—The Late Geneva “Bonnie” Saunders, Waterfront South Resident and Activist  
Courier-Post

The words of the late Bonnie Saunders still resonate loud and clear as the State works to address the issues that were Ms. Saunder’s life work. The New Jersey Environmental Justice Task Force (EJTF) acknowledges the rights of residents and workers in New Jersey to participate in and advocate for community preservation and equal protection in the development, implementation and enforcement of rules, regulations and policy that protect public health and the environment. The New Jersey Environmental Justice Task Force also recognizes the duty of all public officials to work on behalf of those most affected to achieve justice— justice in matters of environmental protection, social equality, and economic parity.

Furthermore, the EJTF recommends that services provided by State Agencies recognize that the Waterfront South community is one that is livable and is a place that some 1,700 families and individuals call home. The EJTF also recognizes that Camden Waterfront South has and will continue to coexist with industry and that it should be the objective of all State agencies to preserve the integrity of the Camden Waterfront South community through strategic revitalization efforts.

The EJTF acknowledges the unique framework and opportunity created by the Municipal Rehabilitation and Recovery Act to facilitate Camden’s redevelopment through the great work done by Economic Recovery Board (ERB) and the Camden Redevelopment Authority. As a state-created authority with multi-agency representation, the Economic Recovery Board has the financial resources that the community may access for physical improvements and infrastructure enhancements to address the environmental concerns received through the petitioning mechanism set forth in Executive Order #96. Such a request calls for the EJTF to consider potential disproportionate impacts in Camden and to formulate an action plan to mitigate risk and improve the quality of life for residents and workers in Camden’s Waterfront South.

## Camden Waterfront South EJ Petition Area



## **NJDEP Leads by Example**

Over the last two years, NJDEP Commissioner Bradley M. Campbell, has sought to rid urban and low-income communities of toxins and to increase public participation in environmental decision-making throughout the Department. Through various outreach efforts, NJDEP staff has had the opportunity to hear and learn from affected community members on several occasions, including one-on-one meetings, public hearings and community availability sessions. It is through these meetings that NJDEP has been able to listen, act and make plans to further improve the quality of life for affected community members. NJDEP responded to resident's concerns regarding enforcement by conducting an Enforcement Sweep to hone in on any potential environmental protection violators in the City of Camden. NJDEP understood the obstacles facing environmental justice advocates, when it came to creating policy that would force the state to address urban environmental concerns, and NJDEP helped author Executive Order No. 96. The Environmental Justice Task Force would like to commend the NJDEP's service as a lead facilitator in the development of this report. Furthermore, the EJTF would like to thank NJDEP's willingness to open their ears and eyes to affected communities and to lead by example through its efforts to make urban environmental and public health issues a priority.

## **Towards Preservation**

How does a Camden's Waterfront South neighborhood, faced with decreasing population, blight, prostitution, under-development, and a mix of industrial facilities create a sustainable, enclave that meets the needs and ensures the health of its residents and workers? The answer is not an easy one. However, the EJTF acknowledges the role of its agencies in helping to ensure the protection of public health and the environment.

Historically, across the country, urban cities were the centers of commerce and industry. While New Jersey's cities continue to be economic powerhouses for commerce and industry, many residents are faced with historic zoning that places them near regulated facilities. According to a recent National Academy of Public Administration report, laws in the 1900s created zoning laws to help mitigate the impacts of industrial revolution. The report goes on to state that zoning laws until the 1950s served to justify exclusionary housing practices keeping African-Americans, immigrants, people-of color and low-income groups segregated from white, more affluent populations. Since then, federal laws regarding housing have been put in place to ensure fair housing practices. Today, through New Jersey's Council on Affordable Housing, within the Department of Community Affairs (DCA), many communities are required to provide affordable housing. The complexities of economic, community and housing development are intricately a part of addressing historical urban environmental concerns.

In creating this report, it was important for the EJTF to acknowledge that in many of New Jersey's cities and older suburbs, industry and residents continue to co-exist and are in close proximity to each other. Historically, it is this proximity that has allowed for a skilled workforce and a ratable base in many communities. Hence, the EJTF acknowledges the vital role that business and commerce play in creating a sustainable community. Businesses are vital in helping to offset property taxes making it possible to support municipal and school budgets. However, EJTF also acknowledges that neither the health of residents and workers nor the protection of the environment should be compromised to the benefit of business and industry.

Historically, Camden's Waterfront South community has been a neighborhood where residents and industry have co-existed in Camden's Waterfront South area. In the late 1800's Camden's Waterfront South was bordered by railroad facilities and industrial plants. Camden's Waterfront South peaked as a result of the war-time industry in the neighborhood. At the height of World War II, Companies such as New York Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, employed some 30,000 people and completed military ships worth some \$217 million.

Over time military contracts decreased and the New York Shipbuilding and Drydock Company closed its doors in 1967. After the socio-political upheaval in the 1960's many middle-income city dwellers began to move out of the cities, including Camden, requiring the State to make investments in new highways. Investments in cities dwindled; residents who could not leave or did not want to leave were left to cultivate neighborhoods on their own. Many once-thriving industrial facilities in Waterfront South are today's contaminated sites and empty lots.

The Waterfront South Community is a neighborhood faced with blight and poverty and a legacy of industrial impacts. Local land use decisions can play a major role in helping to mitigate environmental impacts. Recognizing the authority of local land use decision-making, the EJTF strongly encourages local initiatives, such as compatible zoning ordinances and buffering. In addition, the EJTF recognizes the need to increase public involvement in decisions that affect the local community, regardless of State, county, private or local ownership of property.

On February 18, 2004 former Governor McGreevey signed an historic Executive Order #96 calling for state agencies to consider the health and environmental impacts of their decision-making on communities of color and low-income communities. In support of future decisions regarding Waterfront South, NJDEP is pleased to report on the initiatives that are helping to improve and mitigate the historical environmental problems and degradation facing the Waterfront South community. Part I of the Camden Waterfront South Environmental Progress Report provides a comprehensive update, from January 2002 to December 2004, on initiatives spearheaded by New Jersey State agencies that comprise the New Jersey Environmental Justice Task Force.

Section III of this report provides background on the various environmental protection, social, economic and health activities initiated by Environmental Justice Task Force agencies under the leadership of agency Commissioners.

Section IV of this report acknowledges the community's concerns and outlines a action plan. Under Executive Order #96 the EJTF is committed to addressing the issues confronting Waterfront South community. The creation of this report is a critical step in identifying the most advantageous means to reduce risk and enhance the quality of life in Waterfront South. Under the Executive Order #96, the EJTF looks forward to working with the Waterfront South community, workers, city and county officials, other concerned stakeholders and Advisory Council members, to finalize an Action Plan that brings tangible improvements and an increases the quality of life for those living and working in Camden's Waterfront South community.



## II. Community Overview

### A. Characteristics of the Community

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, there are 1,700 people living in the Waterfront South Community of Camden City. The Waterfront South Community is approximately 723 acres or 1.13 square miles and is comprised of 531 households of which 42% include families with children under 18 years of age. The median household income in Waterfront South is \$22,417, which is less than half of the statewide median of \$55,136. The race of over 80% of Waterfront South residents is non-white compared to statewide average of 27%.

There are differences in social characteristics within Waterfront South Community itself, which are best understood when the community is broken down into three block groups. Block group 1 is located in the North-East corner of the neighborhood, block group 2 just below it, and block group 3 is comprised of the properties adjacent to the Delaware River, including many of the industrial properties, and as far East as 4<sup>th</sup> street (See Figure on left).



Block group 3 is the largest in terms of acres, comprising 81 percent of the land area. However, fewer residents live in this mostly industrial part of the community compared to other areas. All residents in Block group 3 live east of Broadway in the south and east of 3<sup>rd</sup> Street in the north.

Block group 1 is the most financially depressed of the three areas. Over half the residents have incomes below the poverty level. In block groups 2 and 3, approximately 20 percent of the residents live below the poverty level. While this is far less than the residents in group 1, it is still more the double the poverty rate in New Jersey as a whole.

Geographic Area	Total Population	Non-white	Population below Poverty	Housing Vacancy
State of New Jersey	8,414,350	27.4%	8.5%	7.4%
Census Tract 6018	1,700	82.7%	33.8%	31.0%
Block Group 1	530	92.1%	55.3%	36.0%
Block Group 2	742	77.9%	25.5%	26.7%
Block Group 3	428	90.0%	20.6%	31.0%

There is less variation in the housing vacancy rate within the community. Block group 1 has a slightly higher rate than the other areas. The housing vacancy rate in Waterfront South is more than four times the state average.

Changes in demographic and social characteristics through

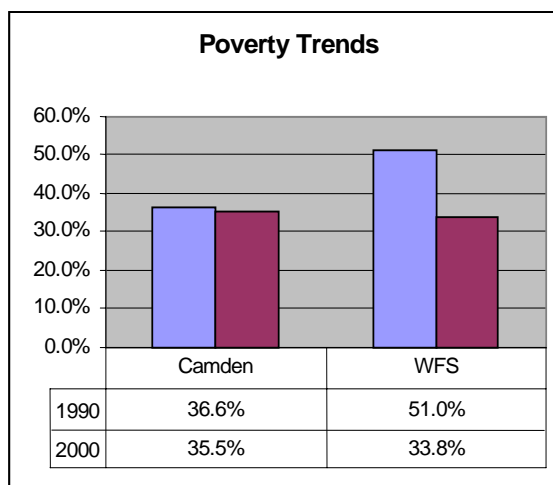
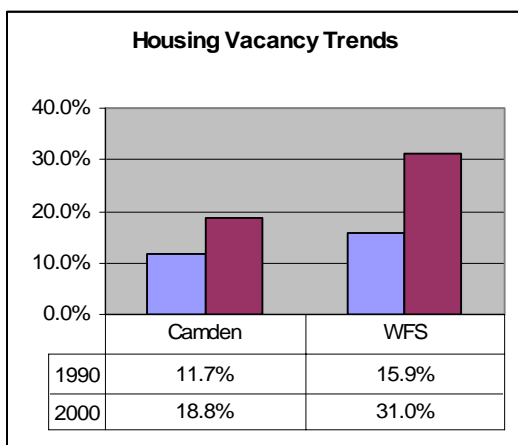
time also help provide a picture of the community. Population in the City of Camden

decreased by approximately 7,500 residents, or by 8.7% between 1990 and 2000. Population decreases in the Waterfront South Community exceeded the citywide changes by more than three times. The Waterfront South community lost approximately 651 residents, which translates to a loss of 27% of the population between 1990 and 2000.

Similar to the population trends, the housing vacancy rates in Waterfront South increased substantially and outpaced changes seen in the City of Camden. The vacancy rate in Waterfront South almost doubled between 1990 and 2000.

Population Trends		
Year	Camden	WFS
1990	87,492	2,351
2000	79,904	1,700
Change	-7,588	-651
% change	-8.70%	-27.70%

Trends for poverty show that the percent of Waterfront South residents with incomes below the poverty levels decreased between 1990 and 2000. The poverty rate in Waterfront South is now slightly lower than the City of Camden as a whole. It is likely that residents leaving the Waterfront Community, such as in the case of the Arlington Street demolition, had incomes below the poverty level. Therefore the decrease in poverty levels does not reflect improvements for residents remaining in the community.



Source: 2000 Census

## B. Community Employment

The table on the right was compiled by the NJDEP and the Camden County Division of Health. The data were collected as part of an informal survey conducted while gathering background information about facility operations for the NJDEP's Camden Waterfront South Air Toxics Pilot Project and also in response to community concerns that local industry was not hiring Waterfront South residents. The data demonstrate the proportion of workers employed from the city of Camden by Waterfront South businesses. Note that this table does not specify those workers that are residents of Waterfront South.

Company Name	Total Number of Employees	Employees from Camden
Comarco	110	80
J & L Poultry	65	58
Malco	175	35
International Commodities Terminal	34	24
Jen-Cyn	55	24
Broadway Finishing	20	18
Kaplan and Zubrin	20	15
Container Recyclers of Camden	10	8
American Minerals Inc.	21	7
Tri-State Bulk	12	6
National Papers Recycling	7	5
Peerless Castings	6	4
Dynamic Blending	6	4
S. Yaffa's Sons	4	3
<b>Totals</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>291</b>
<b>Incomplete Responses</b>		
Innovative Recovery	No Response	30
State Metals	No Response	65
R. Fanelli's and Sons	No Response	13
Source: On-Site Surveys taken by Nancy Wilson of the Camden County Division of Health and Brad Bollen of the Department of Environmental Protection between January and April of 2003		

## C. Key Community Stakeholders

Having a core group of community advocates is vital to the revitalization of any community. Common to many communities faced with disproportionate impacts is the concern that many have been marginalized in the decision-making process. In Waterfront South, there are many voices—voices that share a common goal of improving the quality of life of residents and workers. Some of the voices that have contributed to the creation of this draft action plan include: the late Ms. Bonnie Saunders, Ms. Phyllis Holmes, Ms. Lulu Williams, Mr. Marc Cadwell, Monsignor Michael Doyle, Heart of Camden, Ms. Olga Pomar, Mr. Charles Lyons, Mr. Randy Primas, Ms. Barbara Pfeifer, Mr. Colandus Francis, Dr. Shirley S. Peterson, Ms. Valorie Caffee, Ms. Linda Selby and Mr. Roy Jones, local and county officials, State representatives and many others.



Phyllis Holmes, a resident of Waterfront South takes an air sample as part of the Air Toxics Pilot Project Bucket Brigade.

Although there is a common goal, different strategies have emerged from the many voices of the community on how to improve the quality of life, including depopulating Waterfront South, and increasing the population of Waterfront South. This report will not advocate for either strategy, but does recognize that sustainable solutions must come from and be vetted with the neighborhood and those that stand to be most impacted.

## D. Camden Redevelopment

In July 2002, former Governor McGreevey signed into law the Camden Revitalization Act, (the Act) as a comprehensive redevelopment strategy to enable Camden to achieve economic growth and self-sufficiency. The Act established two primary mission, including the reorganization of municipal operations to ensure the delivery of essential public services and the creation of the State Economic Recovery Board for Camden (ERB), which is a subsidiary corporation of the New Jersey Economic Development Authority (NJEDA).



The plan provides for a minimum state investment of \$175 million investment in projects over three years. Supplemental funding is anticipated from across state agencies, including the Casino Reinvestment Development Authority, Community Affairs, Environmental Protection, Transportation, Delaware River Port Authority, Economic Development Authority, Housing and Mortgage Finance Agency, and the State Police.

Because ERB funds will only account for a small portion of the total funding needed in Camden over the next 5 years, additional funding must come from other sources, private and public. The ERB recognizes that private investments must produce a return on investment. That suggests that only market driven, place-based capital projects will produce the private investment needed. Further to achieve maximum impact with limited dollars, and to meet revitalization objectives, the Plan appropriately targets neighborhoods where the market potential is the greatest.

To ensure success, a Board was established to oversee the process. The Board is comprised of cabinet members, members selected by the Governor, the legislature, and representatives of local government.

The ERB's two major charges are the preparation of a Strategic Revitalization Plan (SRP) and the preparation of a Capital Improvement and Infrastructure Master Plan (CI/IMP). The purpose of the SRP is to provide a blueprint for the economic, social and cultural revitalization of the City of Camden and the goals of the SRP are job creation targeted to Camden residents and housing and neighborhood improvement. The purpose of the CI/IMP is to evaluate possible capital infrastructure projects that can catalyze private investment in Camden, that can protect the health and safety of residents and that can remediate negative impacts to the environments within and around the City.

The ERB has identified key opportunity areas within the City where development initiatives are most likely to foster stabilization and growth. There are three types of opportunity areas: Neighborhood Opportunity areas, Employment Opportunity areas and Transition/Future Development areas (see attached figure). The Waterfront South neighborhood of Camden is considered an Employment Opportunity area as designated by the SRP.

An Employment Opportunity area is defined as geographic regions that have a high concentration of heavy and light industry, regional commercial and Port related uses, or office development.



In December of 2005, the ERB approved a citywide home improvement program, to be administered by the New Jersey Housing Mortgage Finance Agency, that will provide grants for home improvements to residents throughout the City. The NJHMFMA will be working with neighborhood groups to develop a process to assist residents in applying for program funding.

For additional information on the ERB and a listing of current ERB approved projects visit the ERB web page at: [http://www.camdenerb.com/citycamden\\_projectlist.asp](http://www.camdenerb.com/citycamden_projectlist.asp)

## E.     South Jersey Port Corporation<sup>1</sup>

The South Jersey Port Corporation (SJPC) is an agency of the State of New Jersey that owns, operates and manages the Ports of Camden and Salem, overseeing the import and export of international bulk, breakbulk and container cargoes annually into and through South Jersey. According to a January 2005 press release, cargoes totaled 3.43 million tons at the Port of Camden in 2004, breaking the previous annual record. The port handled 11% more cargo compared to 2003 with increases in almost every major commodity.



This information is included in this report, because the Waterfront South neighborhood is the home to the SJPC's Broadway Terminal, which is an industrial park with over 25 maritime business related tenants. The SJPC has and continues to play a vital role in the community. According to the information in the SJPC's website, some of the largest and better-known tenants to the Waterfront South community include:

- **Camden Iron & Metal** is a 75-year-old full service scrap metal recycler operating in the Northeast and based at the Port of Camden that purchases, processes and sells all metals.
- **St. Lawrence Cement** imports over 300,000 tons of furnace slag each year for use in the \$60 million bulk cement aggregate processing and distribution plant it completed in 2000 at the Broadway Terminal. St. Lawrence's imports alone account for \$1.4 million in Port revenue.
- **Del Monte Fresh Fruit**, the largest Port tenant and employer annually ships more than 30 million cases of fresh produce, receiving an average of between two and three ships every week at the Port of Camden. The Port works with Del Monte to assure the company has the facilities it needs including a \$5 million investment for a ship berth and temperature-controlled 60,000-square-foot warehouse and the recent addition of an 80,000-square-foot warehouse. This is Del Monte's largest and busiest port in the world.
- **Camden Yards Steel**, the Port Corporation's newest tenant, started operations on January 3, 2002 in 53,000 square feet of space leased from the Port. The company imports foreign steel and buys domestic steel that it processes to make carbon steel sheets, plates and coils for sale and distribution to manufacturers and other smaller service centers that produce lighting fixtures, truck and trailer parts, cabinets and furniture, and tools and dies.
- **Joseph Oat Corporation**, founded in 1788, is the oldest continuously operating industrial fabrication business in the United States. The company produces heat exchangers, pressure vessels, and specialty products for both general industrial applications and the power industry, including petrochemical, chemical, oil refining, pharmaceutical, and mining businesses.

Also, the South Jersey Port Corporation is responsible for more than 23,000 jobs in the South Jersey and Delaware Valley regions and generates more than \$202 million in annual personal

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<sup>1</sup> [www.southjerseyport.com](http://www.southjerseyport.com)

income in the Camden/South Jersey region, including direct personal income in excess of \$97 million.

For more information on the South Jersey Port Corporation visit: [www.southjerseyport.com](http://www.southjerseyport.com)

## **F. Recreation and Open Space Inventory**

One of Waterfront South's greatest assets is the Delaware River. However, the community has no access to the river with the exception of a single public pier that sits adjacent to the CCMUA at Millennium Park. The neighborhood's only other body of water is Newton Creek, which separates Waterfront South from Gloucester City. However, the portion of Newton Creek that crosses waterfront south is located in the heavy industrial area of the community and is not used for fishing or other recreational uses. The neighborhood is also devoid of trees and other public green space. The only other parks are South Camden also known as Liney Ditch, which is a 6.3-acre park located along Third Street, and two small parks located at the intersection of Fourth and Jasper Streets and Fourth and Whitman.

Since 2002, NJDEP, through its Green Acres program, has authorized an estimated \$5 million in grants to advance park development in the City of Camden. Recent park development projects in Camden City made possible by State funding include: the New Roosevelt Park adjacent to City Hall; Camden Waterfront Urban Park, a project of the Cooper's Ferry Development Association; Yorkship Square Park, including a new walkway, seating and other significant walkways; Johnson Park Rehabilitation, in the Cooper Grant neighborhood. As part of the Community Playground Initiative, Green Acres will purchase playground equipment for a Camden City park.

In prior years, NJDEP also contributed funds to community greening projects, including the Waterfront Promenade, which extends from the Benjamin Franklin Bridge to the Tweeter Center; the North Gate Park, developed in conjunction with the new housing and is policed and maintained by a non-profit group in association with the City; and the new Children's Garden, a brainchild of the Camden City Garden Club. It is important to note that from 2000-2005, Green Acres has not received an application to fund park development in Waterfront South.

## **G. Historic Designation**

The residential area in Waterfront South centered on the intersection of South Broadway and Ferry Street was listed as the "*South Camden Historic District*" in the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places in 1990. The district consisted of more than 800 19th and early 20th century housing units, mostly rowhouses and it also included some closed factories and commercial properties, and Sacred Heart Church. According to Preservation New Jersey, which is the only statewide private membership-supported historic preservation organization in New Jersey<sup>2</sup>, the South Camden Historic District is the only important residential neighborhood in the entire section of Camden south of Atlantic Avenue and west of I-676. Preservation New Jersey

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<sup>2</sup>

[http://www.preservationnj.org/ten\\_most/ten\\_most\\_property\\_detail.asp?COUNTY=Camden%20County&PropID=113](http://www.preservationnj.org/ten_most/ten_most_property_detail.asp?COUNTY=Camden%20County&PropID=113)

has included the South Camden Historic District in its 2004 list of 10 most endangered historic sites in New Jersey.

## **H. Schools and Education**

There are approximately seventeen hundred residents including six-hundred-fifty school-age children in Waterfront South. With the closing of the Mickle Elementary School, in this area, children who attended Mickle were sent to contiguously located schools, i.e., Sumner, Yorkship.

According to Dr. Paul L. Stephenson, Ed.D., Camden County Superintendent of Schools, the prospect of building a new school in the Waterfront South appears to be remote, although, it may be possible. However, two schools in the immediate vicinity of Waterfront South, H.B. Wilson Elementary and Morgan Village Junior High, are scheduled to be replaced and these two projects are moving along in the project cycle.

Dr. Stephenson recommends that affected parents of school-age children in Waterfront South meet with the principals of Sumner and Yorkship Schools to focus on their involvement as members of the School Leadership Council (SLC). Abbott Whole School Reform Legislation empowers SLCs to participate in decisions affecting local schools and community relations. Additionally, local SLC members may be included as members of a Camden City SLC Steering Committee, charged with reviewing and recommending policies pursuant to overall goals and objectives of schools as well as site selection of new construction. For more information, contact:

- Charles Sumner School, [Mr. Michael Mimms](#), Phone: 856-966-8908, Fax: 856-342-6855
- Yorkship School, Ms. Carol Morgan, Phone: 856-966-5110, Fax: 856-964-9650

## **I. Quality of Life Stressors<sup>3</sup>**

The stressors discussed in this section have the potential to impact the entire population of Camden Waterfront South (CWS). The most vulnerable subpopulations are fetuses, infants, children, the elderly, those with pre-existing disease, (especially those with cardio-pulmonary disease), and those who work/exercise outdoors. A list of the major quality of life burden or stressors in the Waterfront community is presented below:

Low Socio-Economic Status (LSES): Residents of CWS experience a poverty level that is more than four times the rest of the state (US, 2000) and the population is almost entirely composed of racial and ethnic minorities, many living in low-income rental units. LSES is also associated with many other elements including inadequate/nonexistent health care; urban blight; poor health and nutritional status; low education level; pesticide exposures; the lack of information on risk from exposure to environmental contamination; and how risk promoting lifestyle and behavior effects health (Haynes & Smedley, 1999)<sup>4</sup>.

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<sup>3</sup> The stressors summary was developed by Dr. Linda Bonnanno, a Research Scientist with the Bureau of Risk Analysis, in the DEP's Division of Science Research & Technology. A more detailed analysis of stressors impacting the Waterfront South community will be included in the Air Toxics Report.

<sup>4</sup> Haynes A., and Smedley, B.D. 1999. The Unequal Burden of Cancer. National Academy Press, Washington DC.

Inadequate or nonexistent health care: Inadequate access to health care has been a major complaint from the members of the community who attend the NJDEP community meetings. Waterfront South residents often complained that they did not have any medical clinics in their immediate neighborhood. Studies have found that working age Americans without health insurance are more likely to have poorer health and die prematurely than those Americans who have health insurance (NAS, 2002)<sup>5</sup>.



Urban Blight: Urban blight describes communities that have one or more of the following: substandard, abandoned or condemned buildings. According to 2000 US census data, 31% of all housing units were vacant in CWS; Contributing factors to this blight include overcrowded housing; empty lots; illegal dumping of trash; drug trafficking and use; homelessness, prostitution; overburdened social networks; and stray dogs (Geronimus 1999)<sup>6</sup>.

Other stressors identified by the community during several community meetings include:

Living Close to Industry: increases significant truck traffic and other quality of life issues.

Increased Pesticide Use, due to the dilapidated housing that are prime locations for pest infestation. Pesticide exposure has been linked to a variety of adverse health effects including Multiple Chemical Sensitivity; exacerbations of asthma; and adverse impacts on the endocrine, reproductive, neurological, and immune systems and on learning and memory. Acute exposure such as accidental ingestion can cause death.

Odors: This community is subjected to a multitude of odors and odor events.

Ozone: Although ozone levels present a risk to human health statewide, in 2001, the Camden lab recorded the second highest number of daily exceedances.

Trucks & Diesel Exhaust: It has been estimated that 328,500 trucks/year travel through, and idle in, this community. Many of the constituents of Diesel Exhaust have been classified as carcinogens and pulmonary irritants.

Existing Health Issues, Asthma, HIV/AIDS and Blood Lead: Relative to state averages, Camden County has a higher rate of asthma hospitalizations (NJDHSS, 2003a)<sup>7</sup>.

- The NJDHSS released a report which indicated that Waterfront South experiences a higher rate of cancer than expected (NJDHSS, 2003b)<sup>8</sup>.

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<sup>5</sup> National Academy of Sciences. Care Without Coverage: Too Little, Too Late. <http://books.nap.edu/catalog/10367.html>. 2002.

<sup>6</sup> Geronimus, AT. Economic Inequity and Social Differentials in Mortality. Federal Reserve Bank of New York Economic Policy Review 9/99.

<sup>7</sup> New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services. Asthma in New Jersey. February 2003a.

- As of December 2003, Camden County had the 8th highest number of cases of HIV/AIDs relative to other counties in NJ (NJDHSS, 2003c)<sup>9</sup>.
- Camden County had the eighth highest percentage of children with elevated blood lead levels by county in NJ.
- Asthma, cancer, HIV/AIDS and blood lead levels can increase the vulnerability to other stressors in the environment.

Philadelphia Plume: Camden Waterfront South is directly across the river from Philadelphia. Philadelphia is a large city with many sources of air pollution (mobile, area and stationary). The prevailing winds are from the west thereby increasing the Camden Waterfront South resident's levels of exposure to air pollution. The 1996 National Air Toxics Assessment estimates that both Philadelphia and Camden Counties experience some of the highest levels of risk in the country. Please note that this risk needs to be recalculated because it is heavily biased by an incorrect assumption on the part of USEPA that one facility (FW Winter) was emitting hexavalent chromium.

Ship Yards/Ports: Camden Waterfront South is situated between two busy urban ports. Particulate matter, ozone and air toxics are either emitted directly from ships or are formed in the atmosphere by the compounds emitted by vessels.

Route 676: Route 676 is busy highway located east of Waterfront South. Stressors include noise, mobile source related pollutants and the perception that living close to a highway is hazardous to your health.

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<sup>8</sup> New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services. 2003 This info was transmitted from NJDHSS to Carol Wolff, Chair of the Camden Health Study Task Force and Director of the Camden Area Health Education Center, via two letters dated March 18, 2003 and July 29, 2003. 2003b.

<sup>9</sup> New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services. New Jersey HIV/AIDS Report. 2003c



## **J. Selected Key Events in the Environmental History of Waterfront South**

**1916:** General Gas Company builds Gas Mantle Factory on Arlington Street, a street that was previously residential units for laborers employed by numerous industrial operations in the immediate area.<sup>10</sup>

**1962:** Gypsum production facility established at 1101 Front Street; acquired by Georgia Pacific in 1996.

**1972:** Decision made by Camden County Freeholders to establish Camden County Municipal Utilities Authority (CCMUA) in order to comply with E.P.A. regulations.<sup>11</sup>



General Gas Mantle Site in 1926

**1975:** Well #6 at Puchak Wells shut down due to contamination, unhealthy test results had been registered since the early 1970's<sup>12</sup>

**1977:** State Metal Industries opened an aluminum smelter and processor at 941 S 2<sup>nd</sup> Street.

**1981:** DEP finds radioactive 'hot spots' in the area of the General Gas Mantle Manufacturer at 4<sup>th</sup> and Jefferson

**June 1986:** Molins Machine Company site discovered as contaminant by NJDEP and suggested as a Superfund site<sup>13</sup>

**1987:** Delaware #1, CCMUA's Water Pollution control facility constructed.

**1989:** Camden County Trash-to-Steam incinerator built

**1991:** DEP begins its investigation of 10 year old radioactive 'hot spots' at what would become The General Gas Mantle Superfund Site

**1997:** South Camden Citizens in Action (SSCIA) was formed as a community planning organization, but at their first meeting turned to combating environmental hazards in the neighborhood<sup>14</sup>

**1998:** A resident group sued CCMUA over odor violations, the suit was settled resulting in about 5 million dollars of assured odor control upgrades

**February 2001:** Completion of EPA demolition of the General Gas Mantle (GGM) Superfund site<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> <http://www.dvrbs.com/CamdenNJ-Streets-ArlingtonStreet.htm>

<sup>11</sup> <http://www.ccmua.org>

<sup>12</sup> <http://www.epa.gov/superfund/sites/npl/nar1497.htm>

<sup>13</sup> <http://cfpub.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/cactinfo.cfm?id=0201095>

<sup>14</sup> <http://www.nhi.org/online/issues/126/camdenair.html>

**Spring 2001:** EPA and NJDEP test Martin-Aaron Superfund site and determine there to be no further buried contaminant drums<sup>16</sup>

**April 2001:** Opening of St. Lawrence Cement GranCem® facility in Waterfront South<sup>17</sup>

**Summer 2002:** Acquisition, relocation and redevelopment plan initiated for the Arlington Street area with financial assistance from the Department of Community Affairs, New Jersey Housing Mortgage Finance Agency and the Economic Recovery Board. Relocation of residents allows for off-site remediation of the General Gas Mantle Superfund site.<sup>18</sup>



Residential Neighborhood  
Surrounding the GGM Site

**July 2002:** Governor McGreevey signs the Camden Revitalization Act, which allocated \$175 million to revitalize Camden. That initiative has generated approximately \$135 million in private investments that will bring new offices, restaurants and retail to the waterfront, and provide new housing and cultural opportunities throughout the City's neighborhoods.

**October 2002:** DEP completes week-long special enforcement sweep of Camden resulting in 97 notices of violation issued to the over 700 facilities inspected city-wide.

**Fall 2002:** Supreme Court denies request to review decision of third circuit court which found DEP not in violation of Title VI when granting a slag grinding permit to St. Lawrence Cement<sup>19</sup>

**July 2003:** EPA grants \$200,000 to initiate program through which Camden residents could become qualified for redeveloping brownfield sites<sup>20</sup>

**December 2003:** DEP permits the proposed 210,000 cubic yards of dredging at the South Jersey Port Authority's Pier 1A in order to expand its capacity to receive bulk cargo to accommodate for the increased traffic supplying St. Lawrence Cement.

**February 2004:** 'Bucket Brigade' Program initiated with cooperation between the DEP and volunteers to take air odor samples at the community's discretion.

**February 2004:** Arlington Street torn down to allow for remediation activities<sup>21</sup>

**January 2005:** On January 19, 2005, a state Superior Court judge ruled that the Waterfront South Redevelopment plan will move forward despite its rejection by City Council and opposition from neighborhood groups<sup>22</sup>

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<sup>15</sup> <http://www.epa.gov/superfund/sites/nplfs/fs0203580.pdf>

<sup>16</sup> <http://cfpub.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0200278>

<sup>17</sup> <http://www.holcim.com>

<sup>18</sup> <http://www.dvrbs.com/CamdenNJ-Streets-ArlingtonStreet.htm>

<sup>19</sup> [http://articles.findarticles.com/p/articles/mi\\_m0KYP/is\\_2002\\_Sept\\_1/ai\\_92232239](http://articles.findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_m0KYP/is_2002_Sept_1/ai_92232239)

<sup>20</sup> <http://www.southjerseynews.com/issues/july/m070103o.htm>

<sup>21</sup> <http://www.dvrbs.com/CamdenNJ-Streets-ArlingtonStreet.htm>

<sup>22</sup> Courier-Post, January 20, 2005.



### **III. Progress Report on State Actions from January 2002 - December 2005**

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#### **A. Environmental Regulatory Actions**

This section of the report provides a summary and update on statewide projects and initiatives that were initiated or have been completed in the City of Camden's Waterfront South community from January 1, 2002 through June 2005 to address environmental and public health concerns.

#### **New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection Initiatives**

##### **AIR QUALITY PROJECTS**

###### **▪ Air Toxics Pilot Project**

As a result of Commissioner Campbell's initiative to protect communities from toxics, in the fall of 2002, the USEPA awarded a \$100,000 grant to DEP to support the Air Toxics Pilot Project to be carried out in the Waterfront South neighborhood of Camden.

The Air Toxics Pilot Project is focusing on industrial and manufacturing sources of air pollution, plus particulate emissions from diesel trucks within Waterfront South; some large facilities or sources of special concern that are located near the neighborhood are also included. Over 50 facilities were identified for inclusion in the pilot and 40 pollutants from 27 of these facilities have been included in a dispersion modeling analysis to determine how far, how fast, and in what direction certain gases and/or particulate matter will travel. The results of the modeling analysis were to identify the pollutants that were predicted to be above health benchmarks (a total of 10 pollutants) and the facilities that emit those pollutants in significant quantities (9 facilities).

A major component of the Air Toxics Pilot Project is to formulate strategies to reduce exposure and prevent air pollution in Waterfront South. DEP, local community members, the state Department of Health and Senior Services, New Jersey Tree Foundation, and others have prepared a draft list of projects that could be undertaken by companies, government agencies, schools and community groups to help improve the neighborhood's air quality. Some of those strategies include pollution prevention activities at local industries, reducing idling by diesel trucks, environmental health education initiatives, and community gardens.

Note: NJDEP awarded a \$20,000 grant to the Camden County Health Department to assist in collecting air emissions information and to conduct additional air compliance inspections in Camden.

NJDEP Contact:            John Jenks, Bureau Chief  
                                 Bureau of Technical Services  
                                 P.O. Box 027 Trenton, NJ 08625-0027  
                                 Telephone: (609) 633-1110

**Status:** The Air Toxics Pilot Project Report was finalized in August 2005 and will be available for review online in February 2006. Also, the risk reduction strategies identified by the Air Toxics Pilot team are incorporated in this report as Appendix C.

▪ **Odor Abatement Team - Community Odors**

NJDEP will work towards reducing odors in Waterfront South. Some members of the Air Toxics Steering Committee who have experienced the odors in the community formed an *ad hoc* subcommittee to determine if more could be done within the purview of the NJDEP to reduce odors in Waterfront South. This is an informal group consisting of two Research Scientists from the Division of Science, Research and Technology, one Principal Environmental Specialist from the Bureau of Air Quality Evaluation and a Research Scientist from Pollution Prevention. The core group is supplemented by staff from other NJDEP program areas as needed, e.g., permitting, biosolids, infrastructure trust etc., and from the Camden County Municipal Utilities Authority (CCMUA).

**Completed Objectives of the OAT:**

- a. Confirmed which upgrades to the plant occurred since the Camp Dresser McKee reports from 1998 and 1999. Most of the upgrades have been completed. The CCMUA is currently installing a new system to reduce the quantity and improve the quality of the sludge product. This effort should further reduce odors emanating from the storage and transport of sludge. The reduction in quantity will reduce the number of truck trips from the CCMUA. Once the process is installed and properly running, the OAT may elect to reconvene to review the status of the odor problem.
- b. The OAT identified key staff members of the NJDEP and the program areas within the NJDEP that are involved with the CCMUA and determined what they are responsible for, e.g. pending permits. Two OAT members attended a pre-permit meeting for the installation of the sludge processing system between the NJDEP's permitting program and the CCMUA.
- c. Characterize processes and materials at the CCMUA that may be linked to odor production. This objective is being addressed by a methods development field test involving the use of instrumentation that can achieve real time measurements. This project is funded jointly through the federal Risk Reduction Grant (which funded the Camden Waterfront South Air Toxics Pilot Project) and the Division of Science, Research and Technology. The field testing of the instrumentation in the community and at the CCMUA has been completed and a final report is being prepared. There was one day of sampling which included sampling with the Bucket Brigade. The OAT team will reconvene to review the final report and compare measurements between the new instrumentation and the bucket brigade. If this review reveals information that could assist with reducing odors, then the OAT will bring that to the attention of the CCMUA and the NJDEP management.

**NJDEP Contact:** Linda J. Bonanno, Research Scientist  
Division of Science Research & Technology  
Bureau of Environmental Health Science and Environmental Assessment

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▪ **Bucket Brigade Project**

In January 2004, the Department launched the first New Jersey "Bucket Brigade" pilot project in WFS, which is a community-based component of the larger Air Toxics pilot project described above. As part of the project:

Local residents in the WFS community and a volunteer from the Camden campus of Rutgers University were trained to use a five-gallon bucket to collect the air sample in a Tedlarbag over a short, four-minute period. A group of volunteer "sniffers" would initiate a sampling episode whenever they observed a strong, unbearable or obnoxious odor from their home or place of work. The "sniffers" also included the volunteers who were trained to operate the bucket samplers.

After being contacted by the "sniffer," DEP or Camden County Health Department staff collects the air samples and then sends the samples by next-day air to the analyzing laboratory. The samples are analyzed for 6 sulfur-containing, odorous compounds, and 18 volatile organic compounds such as benzene. The target pollutants are selected from a list of pollutants obtained from an inventory of sources in the WFS neighborhood and a list of pollutants that are likely to be emitted from the treatment of wastewater and other biosolids.

**Findings:** Community members, with assistance from the Camden County Health Department and the NJDEP, collected samples on seven different days from January 16, 2004 through June 28, 2005. A total of 13 volatile organic compounds were found in the samples, and benzene was detected in every bucket sample. For a complete list of pollutants and their concentrations as well as bar charts that include the data from the Bucket Brigade sampling, please refer to the Air Toxics Pilot Project Report website at: [www.nj.gov/dep/ej/airtoxics.html](http://www.nj.gov/dep/ej/airtoxics.html). Data can also be mailed to Waterfront South residents upon request.

#### **AIR SAMPLING AND MONITORING**

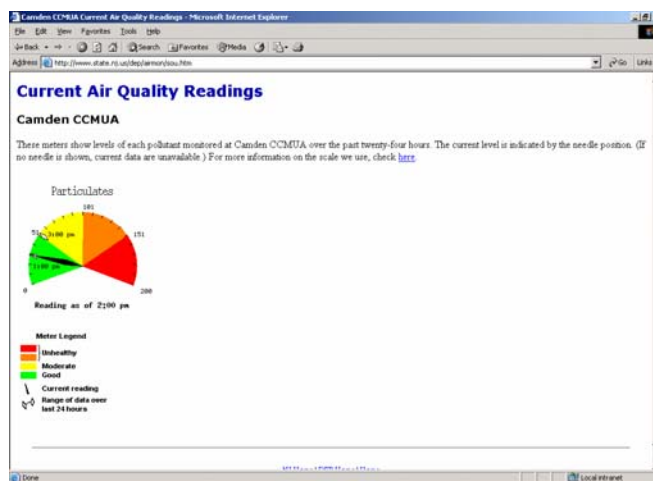
▪ **Fine Particulate Air Sampling and Monitoring**

The DEP operates 20 fixed sampling sites for fine particulate matter (particles with a diameter less than 2.5 micrometers, also known as PM<sub>2.5</sub>) where a 24-hour sample is collected every three days (one site collects daily samples). This sampling program is primarily used for determining compliance with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards. There are also 6 sites where DEP measures fine particles continuously with 2 of these stations located in Camden. This program is primarily used for reporting of real-time fine particle data on a DEP website. One location that continuously monitors fine particle concentrations and has current recordings posted on the DEP website is situated at Copewood and Davis Streets about 2 miles east of Waterfront South. The original monitoring laboratory was shut down in September 2003 and, a new, upgraded facility was opened to accommodate DEP's expanded monitoring activities in January, 2004. In addition, an improved platform was constructed to support some of the sampling equipment previously located on the roof of the old structure. This site is one of the most comprehensive in the state and monitors for a wide range of air contaminants.

The continuous fine particulate air monitor located on the roof of the Camden County Utilities Authority (CCMUA) building near the corner of Ferry and Jackson Streets in Waterfront South, allows the observations to be viewed in real-time. The primary purpose of siting this air monitor in Waterfront South was to determine if there were measurably higher PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations in the community as compared with other site in Camden and the rest of the State.

**Status:** Current Air Quality Readings at the Camden CCMUA location are available on the NJDEP website at <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/airmon/sou.htm>.

**NJDEP Contact:**  
Charles Pietarinen, Chief  
Bureau of Air Monitoring  
Division of Air Quality Planning  
Phone: (609) 292-0138



#### ▪ Fine Particulate Matter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) Non-Attainment Designations

On February 13, 2004, Commissioner Campbell submitted recommendations to the USEPA for including 10 northern New Jersey counties that the Department determined were either in “nonattainment” or contributed to “nonattainment” for the new health-based fine particulate matter (PM 2.5) standard. Prior to making these recommendations, the NJDEP held a public workshop on December 2, 2003 in Camden to solicit suggestions and comments from interested parties on the criteria New Jersey was using to determine its nonattainment boundaries. On June 29, 2004, USEPA Region 2 proposed including Burlington, Camden and Gloucester Counties as nonattainment for PM 2.5. On September 29, 2004, the NJDEP sent USEPA a letter and documentation that described the reasons why the Department disagreed with including Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties in the PM 2.5 nonattainment area.

**Status:** The USEPA issued final nationwide PM 2.5 designations on January 5, 2005. Thirteen New Jersey counties, including Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties, were included in the final PM 2.5 nonattainment area. These designations became effective April 5, 2005.

**Next Steps:** The NJDEP will continue evaluating possible strategies for reducing emissions. A workshop is planned for spring 2006 to present the status of the State and regional efforts to reduce emissions to the public. The emphasis of the workshop will be ozone, regional haze and PM<sub>2.5</sub> reduction strategies, since the SIPs for these air pollutants must be developed by June 2007, December 2007 and April 2008, respectively. New Jersey will evaluate the USEPA proposal for a new PM<sub>2.5</sub> health-standard when it is published in the Federal Register in early 2006.

**NJDEP Contact:** Sandra Krietzman, Bureau Manager  
Bureau of Air Quality Planning

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### **AIR MONITORING PROJECTS**

#### **▪ The New Jersey Atmospheric Deposition Network Project**

The New Jersey Atmospheric Deposition Network (NJADN) was a collaborative research and monitoring effort involving Rutgers University and the NJDEP that also received support from the Hudson River Foundation and the NJ Sea Grant Program. The project was initiated in 1998, and the last sampling event was completed in January 2003. The pollutants measured through NJADN are mostly those that have long-term impacts on the ecosystem or which bioaccumulate, for example PCBs, mercury, and organo-chlorine pesticides.

The NJADN project was undertaken to address the following objectives:

- Get a baseline of the quantities of various pollutants that were reaching the NJ environment via air deposition, especially to help with some watershed-based efforts where it's important to know how much of a pollutant, for example mercury, is coming into the watershed via air deposition.
- Quantify current concentrations and deposition fluxes of atmospheric chemicals in New Jersey and assesses their spatial and seasonal trends, and also to evaluate the potential impact of atmospheric deposition to ecosystems and gain understanding about contributions from source categories.
- NJADN results are expected to help establish baseline levels of atmospheric chemicals that will be useful in the evaluation of long-term trends and the effectiveness of pollution control efforts.

The findings of the study that are applicable to the WFS community include the following:

- Atmospheric total PCB deposition increased with proximity to urban areas.
- There is a strong correlation between urbanization and PCB concentrations suggesting that atmospheric PCBs may arise from highly localized urban sources.
- The urban/industrial area of Camden New Jersey emits PCBs in gas-phase, particulate and wet deposition, resulting in PCB concentrations, which are among the highest ever recorded. This local signal is, however, diluted to continental background within tens of kilometers of Camden.
- PAH concentrations vary spatially across New Jersey with the highest concentrations occurring at the most heavily urban and industrial locations.
- Wet deposition fluxes of cadmium, copper and lead in urban areas (New Brunswick, Jersey City, Camden) are higher than the regional background and may indicate local sources.
- Higher wet deposition fluxes of mercury (Hg) in urban/industrial Jersey City and Camden than in suburban New Brunswick and rural Pinelands suggest that local phenomena, such as greater emissions from local sources and /or higher Hg oxidation rates, are important to the wet deposition of Hg in New Jersey.

**Status:** The final report is accessible to the public at <http://www.nj.gov/dep/dsr>. The project was presented at the NJDEP September 23, 2004 by the principal investigators, John Reinfelder and Lisa Totten, of Rutgers University.

**NJDEPContact:** Mike Aucott, Ph.D., Research Scientist  
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### **DRINKING WATER QUALITY PROJECTS**

- **Testing of Camden Drinking Water – Lead and Other Contaminants**

From March through June 2002, the NJDEP conducted drinking water tests at 50 private homes and businesses, 34 schools, day care and community centers, and 3 water plants in the City of Camden. The water was sampled for lead, copper, iron, manganese, chromium, volatile organic compounds, mercury and total coliform. Of the private homes and businesses tested, 7 showed lead levels above the state action level, one had elevated copper levels and one had both lead and copper above the standard. Piping within the water distribution system and household plumbing appears to be the source of lead and copper. In addition, 14 private homes and businesses showed manganese levels above state standards and seven had elevated iron levels. Elevated levels of iron and manganese in water cause an unpleasant color or taste, but will not cause health problems. Out of the 48 schools, day care and community centers tested, 46 met safe drinking water standards for all contaminants measured, while two required re-testing due to a sampling error.

Although the majority of the samples did not indicate unsafe levels of contamination and the eight properties with elevated lead levels were only moderately above the safe drinking water standard, the DEP was concerned, because the risk for multiple exposures to lead is greater in the urban environment, especially in children. As a result additional measures and initiatives were undertaken as described below.

- **Installation of Automatic Flushing Devices in Public Schools Project**

With financial assistance from the Schools Construction Corporation (SCC), the Department was the catalyst for the installation of automatic flushers in school water fountains to flush out contaminants each morning and minimize the occurrence of lead and copper in the schools drinking water.

The SmithCo Group, Inc. initiated the installation of 300 automatic flushers at 37 public schools throughout the City of Camden on October 3, 2002 and the project was completed on November

14, 2002. The cost of the project was \$670,000. Please note that this project did not include any private schools in Camden.

▪ **Confirmatory Sampling in Schools**

To provide information on the performance of the flushers, the NJDEP conducted confirmatory sampling at representative locations at 28 schools equipped with automatic flushing devices for lead and copper from November 20, 2002 through January 16, 2003. Samples from four schools: Washington Elementary, Wiggins School, McGraw Elementary and Davis School showed some elevated levels of copper and lead. This information was submitted to the Camden County Health Department and the Camden City Board of Education in March 2003 to assist them in determining an appropriate course of action.

**Status:** On August 4, 2004, NJDEP Assistant Commissioner Lisa P. Jackson sent a letter to the Camden Board of Education requiring that the Board of Education submit information on action taken as a result of the exceedances and the DEP March 2003 letter.

On August 6, 2004, Ms. Annette D. Knox, Superintendent of Schools provided the information requested by NJDEP indicating that additional sampling was conducted by the City of Camden Board of Education during the first quarter of 2003 and July, August and September 2003. The findings indicate that there have been no lead exceedances in drinking water samples from any of the schools. Sampling completed in August and November 2004 by the Camden Board of Education verified that the auto-flushers are effective when maintained. In July 2004, NJDEP staff met with the Camden Board of Education consultants and maintenance personnel and spot-checked some of the auto flushers that were installed as well as reviewed the maintenance programs for the devices. Additional commitments pertaining to the maintenance and operation of the auto flushers can be found in the EJ Action Plan, Part IV of this report.

NJDEP Contact:           Barker Hamill, Bureau Chief  
                                  Bureau of Safe Drinking Water  
                                  PO Box 409, Trenton, NJ 08625-0409  
                                  Phone: (609) 292-5550  
                                  Edward Post, Bureau Chief  
                                  Southern Regional Office, Enforcement and Compliance  
                                  2 Riverside Drive, Suite 201, Camden, NJ 08103  
                                  Phone: (856) 614-3655

▪ **Lead Pipe Replacement Project**

The project involved the replacement of lead service lines with the installation of new copper lines from the City mains to the meters for approximately 75 schools that have or suspected to have lead service lines. The total contaminated length of lead service lines to be replaced was 10,000 linear feet. The total estimated project cost was \$801,743.

**Status:** *The City of Camden has withdrawn the funding applications for the above-referenced project pending further investigation of the viability of the projects.*

NJDEP Contact:           Eugene Chebra, Bureau Chief  
                                  Bureau of Administration & Management  
                                  Municipal Finance Construction Element

Phone: (609) 633-1208

### **CAMDEN DRINKING WATER PUBLIC SUPPLIES**

- **Parkside Well Field**

The Parkside wells are located in Camden, approximately 1.3 miles east of Waterfront South. The well field consists of two wells, well #17A and well #18, which supply 2-3 million gallons of water per day. In 1995, the wells were found to be contaminated with volatile organic compounds. Currently the water is treated with an air stripper prior to public consumption.

- **The Morris-Delair Well Field**

This well field is located in Pennsauken Township, and currently about 11 wells supply approximately 10-12 million gallons of water per day. The Department's Bureau of Safe Drinking water recently issued a construction permit to install 10 additional wells. These wells are needed to supplement the water previously supplied by the some of the Parkside wells. This project was financed by DEP through the New Jersey Infrastructure Financing Program. Following appropriate testing, one of these wells is already in operation, and the remaining nine wells will be in operation by the end of the year.

**NJDEP Contact:**       Barker Hamill, Bureau Chief  
                              Bureau of Safe Drinking Water  
                              Trenton, NJ 08625  
                              Phone: (609) 292-5550

- **Puchack Well Field<sup>23</sup> (Pennsauken):**

The Puchack Well Field (PWF) site is also located in Pennsauken in a commercial/residential area and was one of the several primary water supply sources for the City of Camden. The PWF site occupies an area of approximately 10 acres and has six production wells. During peak capacity, the six wells pumped at approximately 10 million gallons per day (mgd).

In the past, practices of handling and discharging hazardous substances by various nearby commercial and industrial facilities have resulted in contamination of these production wells with Chromium and volatile organic compounds. Contamination of the wellfield was first reported in the 1970s and subsequently, spread to all wells in the wellfield resulting in the closure of all six production wells. The PWF site was proposed for listing to the National Priorities List (NPL) in September 1997 and was placed on NPL on March 1998.

**Status:** The USEPA is the lead agency for the remedial work at the site. The USEPA has recently completed the groundwater remedial investigation work and is evaluating various remedial alternatives. One of the alternatives being evaluated is the feasibility of in-situ treatment technologies to remove chromium from the water. USEPA recently hired a contractor to conduct the bench scale treatability study for this work, which is expected to be completed by the end of 2004. USEPA is in the process of finalizing the scope of work for the responsible party

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<sup>23</sup> The Puchack Wellfield is not currently operating as a public water supply. This summary and update is provided for informational purposes only.



investigation work. In the past, NJDEP identified approximately twenty (20) potential responsible parties for the contamination of the wellfield.

**USEPA Contact:** Michelle Granger, Project Manager  
Phone: (212) 637-4975

**NJDEP Contact:** Akshay Parikh, Case Manager  
Bureau of Case Management  
Phone: (609) 777-0693

## **SURFACE WATER AND STORMWATER**

### ▪ **NJPDES Permits**

The discharge of treated effluent from various municipal and industrial facilities directly into a river, stream, or the ocean is a regulated activity. These facilities operate under the authority of a NJPDES permit, which limits the mass, and/or concentration of pollutants discharged. Various categories of NJPDES Permits Issued to Waterfront South facilities from January 1, 2000 - June 30, 2004 are shown in the table below.

Company Name	Permit Number	Permit Type	Date Effective	Expiration Date
MafCo Worldwide	NJ0004090	B Industrial Wastewater	5/1/03	4/30/08
	NJ0100722	E Land Appl. Industrial Residuals	1/1/02	12/31/06
	NJG0120090	5G2 Basic Industrial Stormwater	6/1/02	5/31/07
Camden County MUA	NJ0026182	A Sanitary Wastewater	6/1/00	5/31/05
	NJG0108791	CSO Combined Sewer Systems	2/29/00	2/28/05
Camden County Resource Recovery Facility	NJ0063355	RF Stormwater	9/1/03	8/31/08
	NJ0101524	GW Discharge to Groundwater	5/1/04	4/30/09
St. Lawrence Cement	NJ0136441	RF Stormwater	12/1/00	11/30/05
Broadway Terminal	NJG0104574	5G2 Basic Industrial Stormwater	6/1/02	5/31/07
Camden Iron & Metal	NJG0106372	SM Scrap Metal Processing/Auto Recycling	1/1/01	11/30/04
	NJG0106381	SM Scrap Metal Processing/Auto Recycling	1/1/01	11/30/04
American Minerals	NJG0106917	5G2 Basic Industrial Stormwater	6/1/02	5/31/07
F & R Pallets	NJG0117161	5G2 Basic Industrial Stormwater	6/1/02	5/31/07
Georgia Pacific	NJG0129917	CPM Concrete Products Manufacturing	10/1/03	9/30/08
S. Yaffa's Sons	NJG0141917	SM Scrap Metal Processing/Auto Recycling	11/1/02	11/30/04
R Fanelle & Sons	NJG0141941	SM Scrap Metal Processing/Auto Recycling	11/1/02	11/30/04

### ▪ **NJPDES-Stormwater Permits and Scrap Metal Facilities**

Several recycling facilities and junkyards in Waterfront South are regulated under a general scrap metal permit. General permits are used by the Division of Water Quality to streamline processing time for specific classes of wastewater discharges. In issuing general permits, processing time is greatly reduced because a standard set of conditions specific to a discharge type are developed and issued at one time (rather than issuing individually tailored permits for each discharger). After a general permit has undergone the required draft, public comment, and final issuance stages, it becomes available to facilities that meet the established discharge requirements.

The scrap metal general permit authorizes the discharge of stormwater from facilities involved in the recycling of materials (including metal scrap yards, battery reclaimers,

salvage yards, and automobile junkyards-limited to facilities classified as SIC Code 5015 and 5093). Permitted facilities in the scrap metal category are identified in the above table.

Note: Information on the Scrap Metal general permit is included in this progress report because of the proliferation of scrap metal recycling and processing facilities in Waterfront South.

### **STORM WATER PROJECTS**

- **Trackdown of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) In a Municipal Sewer System - Pilot Study at the Camden County Municipal Utility Authority (CCMUA)**

**Phase 1 (2003-2004):** In July of 2003 a Pilot PCB Source Trackdown study was performed by NJDEP's Division of Science Research and Technology in the sewer collection system of the Camden County Municipal Utility Authority (CCMUA) as part of the Delaware Estuary Phase 1 PCB TMDL commitment. The primary goals were to evaluate innovative field sampling and analytical laboratory techniques; and to identify potential upland PCB sources for possible subsequent regulatory action. Analytical results from the Pilot Study showed PCBs in the CCMUA wastewater stream at all major sampling locations and in all sampling media, potentially from varied sources, as indicated by different PCB congener profiles between waste-streams. Potential upland sources of PCBs to the CCMUA collection system may include contaminated sites, metal shredders, aluminum smelters, electrical substations, landfills and area-wide atmospheric deposition.

**Phase 2 (2005-2006):** A follow-up PCB Trackdown Investigation was recommended (and State funds made available) to confirm suspected localized sources through follow-up sampling. However, because of contract funding impediments with out-of state laboratories, NJDEP could not contract for this work directly. Subsequently, the CCMUA agreed to contract this work with a vendor and to perform Phase 2 PCB Trackdown as part to their Pollution Management Plan (PMP) commitment to the Delaware River Basin Commission and NJDEP (i.e., a Phase 1 PCB TMDL requirement). To date seven new sewer-sampling locations have been visited and pre-selected within Camden City proper for subsequent sampling of wastewater and sediments in February-March 2006. At that time NJDEP-DSRT will also sample street dusts at suspected PCB source sites using innovative, real-time immunoassay kits. Suspected source sites will be selected based on a review of NJDEP, County, City and Federal databases and street dust work will be carried out concurrent with CCMUA (in-sewer) sampling so as best to demonstrate possible loads to the sewer collection system. Hopefully, this process will allow NJDEP and the CCMUA to develop abatement strategies in conjunction with appropriate regulatory programs (e.g., CCMUA; County Health; NJDEP Site Remediation and Waste Management Program, Division of Water Quality, and Non-Point Source Programs). Anticipated completion and final report will be available in the Fall 2006.

**NJDEP Contact:** Thomas Belton, Research Scientist  
Division of Science Research and Technology  
Phone: (609) 633-3866

## **SITE REMEDIATION PROJECTS**

### ▪ **Brownfields BDA Application**

Under the BDA initiative, NJDEP will work with selected communities impacted by multiple brownfield sites and with a Steering Committee designated in the BDA application to design and implement plans for these properties simultaneously, so remediation and reuse occurs in a coordinated fashion. Under the designation, all brownfield sites within a BDA will be assigned to a single case manager, who will coordinate with partnering state agencies to direct targeted technical and financial assistance to sites within the BDA neighborhoods. An application for a Brownfield Development Area was submitted by the Heart of Camden to the NJDEP's Office of Brownfield Reuse in 2003. The Department did not accept the BDA proposal, because as required in the BDA process, the Heart of Camden did not have the endorsement of Camden City government. A new BDA application for Waterfront South was received on April 28, 2005 from the City of Camden. This BDA application was approved in October 2005.

**NJDEP Contact:** Kenneth Kloo, Bureau Chief  
Office of Brownfield Review  
Phone: (609) 292-1251

### ▪ **Individual Properties in WFS under DEP Oversight**

It is estimated that there are approximately 28 active contaminated sites in Waterfront South including two Superfund Sites. Active sites are sites that have entered into oversight documents with the Department for eventual environmental cleanups. Approximately 26 previously contaminated sites have received No Further Action letters from NJDEP. A No Further Action (NFA) designation means that remedial work has been completed, and it has been determined that no further remedial work is necessary. Sites receive an NFA-E designation when there has been an NFA determination made for the entire site and an NFA-A designation when there has been an NFA determination made for an area of environmental concern at the site. If a site receives an NFA-A designation but additional areas of environmental concern exist on the property, the site goes on a list to be assessed. There are a small number of sites (5-7) where additional assessment is necessary, and the Site Remediation Program will be working toward determining which of these areas of environmental concern require remediation. A list of active sites, which is updated regularly as sites become active, can be found at <http://www.nj.gov/dep/srp/community/ej/camdensouth.htm> or by calling the NJDEP contact listed below.

Several Memoranda of Agreements (MOA) have been executed between NJDEP and other entities including the Camden Redevelopment Agency and the New Jersey Economic Development Authority to investigate some of these sites. The sites are at various stages in the investigation process. Contaminants of concern include potential historic fill, lead, arsenic, chromium, volatile organic contaminants, PAHs, thorium, radium and uranium.

**NJDEP Contact:** Karen Kloo, Community Relations Coordinator  
Site Remediation and Waste Management Program  
Office of Community Relations  
Phone: (609) 777-1971

▪ **Active Sites**

A list of active sites in WFS is included in the following table. A figure showing the location of the sites can be found in the Office of Community Relation's webpage at: <http://www.nj.gov/dep/srp/community/>

**Active Sites in Camden Waterfront South<sup>24</sup>**

Site ID	PI Number	Site Name	PI Name	PI Address	ZIP	BUREAU
42568	003085	MOLINS MACHINE LANGSTON DIV	LANGSTON DIVISION MOLINS MACHINE	CO 2001 INC S 6 <sup>TH</sup> ST	08104	BNCM
42692	003460	CLEMENT COVERALL CO	CLEMENT COVERALL COMPANY	619 VAN HOOK ST	08104	BFO-S
44292	009558	LIEDTKA TRUCKING INC	LIEDTKA TRUCKING INC	1535 SOUTH BROADWAY	08104	BFO-S
21046	009739	AIR PRODUCTS & CHEMICALS INC	AIR PRODUCTS & CHEMICALS INC	2710 BROADWAY	08104	BNCM
22033	010173	CAMDEN IRON & METAL	CAMDEN IRON & METAL INCORPORATE	D1500 6TH ST S	08103	BSCM
14387	013700	CAMDEN PAPER BOARD CORP	CAMDEN PAPERBOARD CORP	267 JEFFERSON AVE	08104	BNCM
16032	020838	CAMDEN IRON & METAL INC	CAMDEN IRON SHREDDER DIVISION	S FRONT ST & ATLANTIC AVE	08104	BFO-S
53121	020964	ELECTRONIC RESEARCH LAB INC	ELECTRONIC RESEARCH LABS INC	1423 FERRY AVE	08104	BFO-S
10405	025488	DRUM SERVICE OF CAMDEN (MARTIN AARON)	MARTIN AARON INCORPORATED	1542 BROADWAY S	08104	BCM
10398	033649	PLASTIC CONSULTING & MFG CO	PLASTICS CONSULTING & MANUFACTURING	1431 CO FERRY AVE	08104	BSCM
144308	191111	SOUTH 6TH STREET @ WOODLAND	SOUTH AVENUE 6TH DRUMS ST @ WOODLAND AVE DRUMSS	6TH ST WOODLAND AVE	08104	
191863	252015	FERRY MANOR	FERRY MANOR	2101 FERRY AVE	08104	BFO-S
201056	264473	NJDOT INTERSTATE 676 & ATLANTIC	NJDOT AVENUE I-676 PROJECT & ATLANTIC AVENUE PROJECT	676 & ATLANTIC AVE	08101	BFO-S
63752	G000003 900	KRAMER CHEMICALS INC	KRAMER CHEMICALS INCORPORATED	ATLANTIC AVE & DELAWARE	RIVER 08100	BNCM
65282	G000028 301	1713 FERRY AVENUE	1713 FERRY AVENUE	1713 FERRY AVE	08102	CEHA
69754	G000030	THOMAS & MULLER CO	THOMAS & MULLER COMPANY	1929 SOUTH 4TH ST	08102	BOMM

<sup>24</sup> Some or all aspects of these cases are under remedial NJDEP oversight.

State of New Jersey  
E N V I R O N M E N T A L   J U S T I C E   T A S K   F O R C E

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	943	INC	INCORPORATED			
87479	G000061 144	CAMDEN REDEVLEOPMENT AUTHORITY	CRA WATER WS 0001 FRONT HWR SOUH FACTORY POJECT REHABILITATION 000	217-237 ATLANTIC AVE	08100	BFO-S
87482	G000061 147	CAMDEN CITY REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY	CRA WS004 WS0004 BROADWAY BROADWAY & WEBSTER & WEBSTER ST1625- 47	ST BROADWAY	08100	BFO-S
87483	G000061 149	1617 1635 FILMORE STREET	1617 35 FILMORE ST	1617-35 FILMORE ST	08104	BFO-S
87484	G000061 150	VILLAGE OF HOPE PHASE 2 PROJE	CT 2VILLAGE OF HOPE PHASE 2 PROJECT 2	CARL MILLER BLVD & 6TH ST	08100	BFO-S
87485	G000061 151	FILLMORE ST	FILLMORE ST	FILLMORE ST	08104	BFO-S
66581	G000008 478	CAMDEN RADIATION SITES At ARLINGTON STREET	WELSBACH & GENERAL GAS SITE	2007 2033 ARLINGTON STREET -		BCM
87486	G000061 152	1702 10 BROADWAY	1702 10 BROADWAY	1702-1710 BROADWAY	08104	BFO-S
10362	208356	EVERLAST COATINGS INC	SL SURFACE TECHNOLOGIES INC	1416 S. 6TH ST	08105	BNCM
87487	G000061 153	1743 1755 SOUTH 6TH STREET	1743 1755 SOUTH 6TH ST	1743-1755 S 6TH ST	08100	BFO-S
87489	G000061 155	CAMDEN CITY REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY	CRA WS0012 WS0012 NEW NEW HOMES HOMES	6TH ST RAILROAD AVE	08104	BFO-S
87623	G000061 293	CAMDEN WATERFRONT SOUTH WS0015	CAMDEN WATERFRONT SOUTH WS0015WOODLAND	& LESTER AVES	08104	BFO-S
87775	G000061 460	CAMDEN CITY REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY	BROADWAY BROADWAY REDEVELOPMNT REDEVELOPMENT	1600-1618 BROADWAY	08100	BFO-S

## Sites Where Remediation is Complete<sup>25</sup>

Site ID	PI Number	Site Name	PI Name	PI Address	ZIP	CASE STATUS	CEA	DER
10323	023856	CAMDEN CITY BD OF ED MICKLE	MICKLE ELEMNTARY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL SCHOOLVAN	HOOK ST BTWN S 6TH ST & FILLMORE	08104	NFA-A (Unrestricted Use)	None	None
10398	033649	PLASTIC CONSULTING & MFG	COPLASTICS CONSULTING & MAN	UFACTUING 1431 FERRY AVE CO	08104	NFA-A (Limited Restricted)	Ongoing Use	None
10412	003543	CAMDEN STATE INSPECTION	& CAMDEN REPAIR IC NJ STATE INSPECTION	1489 & REPAIR BROADWAY	08104	NFA-A (Unrestricted Use)	None	None
14387	013700	CAMDEN PAPER BOARD CORPCAMDEN	PAPERBOARD CORP	267 JEFFERSON AVE	08104	NFA-A (Unrestricted Use)	None	Ongoing
14387	013700	CAMDEN PAPER BOARD CORPCAMDEN	PAPERBOARD CORP	267 JEFFERSON AVE	08104	NFA-E (Entire Site) HISTORICNone		Ongoing
14387	013700	CAMDEN PAPER BOARD CORPCAMDEN	PAPERBOARD CORP	267 JEFFERSON AVE	08104	NFA-E (Unrestricted Use)	None	Ongoing
14648	023591	CAMDEN COGENERATION	CAMDEN COGENERATION FACILITY	570 CHELTON AVE & BROADWAY	08104	NFA-A (Unrestricted Use)	None	None
14648	023591	CAMDEN COGENERATION	CAMDEN COGENERATION FACILITY	570 CHELTON AVE & BROADWAY	08104	NFA-E (Entire Site) HISTORICNone		None
14648	023591	CAMDEN COGENERATION	CAMDEN COGENERATION FACILITY	570 CHELTON AVE & BROADWAY	08104	NFA-E (Unrestricted Use)	None	None
14667	007732	CAMDEN CNTY MUA DLWR #1	STPDELAWARE WP CF1 MAIN PLANT2ND	& JACKSON STS	081011 432	NFA-A (Unrestricted Use)	None	None
16032	020838	CAMDEN IRON & METAL INC	CAMDEN IRON SHREDDER DIVIION	S FRONT ST & ATLANTIC AVE08104		NFA-A (Unrestricted Use)	None	Ongoing
19090	018241	SOUTH JERSEY PORT CORP @	BROADWAY S JERSEY PORT TERMINAL AUTH	2500 BROADWAY	08104	NFA-A (Unrestricted Use)	None	None
19090	018241	SOUTH JERSEY PORT CORP @	BROADWAY S JERSEY PORT TERMINAL AUTH	2500 BROADWAY	08104	NFA (No Further Action) HISTORIC	None	None
21046	009739	AIR PRODUCTS & CHEMICALS	INCAIR PRODUCTS & CHEMICALS INC2710	BROADWAY	08104	NFA-A (Unrestricted Use)	None	None
29199	90514	MILLYS AUTO REPAIR	MILLYS AUTO REPAIR	2009 BROADWAY	08104	NFA-A (Unrestricted Use)	None	None
37381	022281	CAMDEN CNTY MUA	ADMINISTRATION BUILDING	1645 FERRY AVE	081011 432	NFA-A (Unrestricted Use)	None	None
42568	003085	MOLINS MACHINE LANGSTON	DIVLANGSTON DIVISION MOLINS MACHINE	2001 S 6TH CO ST INC	08104	NFA (No Further Action) HISTORIC	None	None
42692	003460	CLEMENT COVERALL CO	CLEMENT COVERALL COMPAN	Y619 VAN HOOK ST	08104	NFA-A (Unrestricted Use)	None	None
44292	009558	LIEDTKA TRUCKING INC	LIEDTKA TRUCKING INC	1535 SOUTH BROADWAY	08104	NFA-A (Unrestricted Use)	None	None
47257	012836	GE AEROSPACE CORP GOVT	COMMUNICATIONS GE AEROSPACE S	522 CHELTON AVE	08102	NFA-A (Unrestricted Use)	None	None
47257	012836	GE AEROSPACE CORP GOVT	COMMUNICATIONS GE AEROSPACE S	522 CHELTON AVE	08102	NFA (No Further Action) HISTORIC	None	None
53121	020964	ELECTRONIC RESEARCH LAB INC	ELECTRONIC RESEARCH LABS INC1423	FERRY AVE	08104	NFA-A (Restricted Use)	Ongoing	Ongoing
57165	033919	TRAFFIC & SAFETY SIGNS INC	430 ASSOCIATES	430 CHELTON AVE	08104	NFA-A (Unrestricted Use)	None	None
57695	033257	SACRED HEART SCHOOL	SACRED HEART SCHOOL	4TH & JASPER STS	081041 398	NFA-A (Unrestricted Use)	None	None
69754	G0000309 43	THOMAS & MULLER CO INC	THOMAS & MULLER COMPANY	INCORPORATED 1929 SOUTH 4TH ST	08102	NFA-E (Restricted Use)	None	Ongoing
76622	G0000058 74	ELECTRIC EQUIP & MACH CO	MOLINS MACHINE COMPANY LANGSTON	1929 6TH AVE DIVIION S	08100	NFA (No Further Action) HISTORIC	None	None

<sup>25</sup> Some or all case aspects of these sites have been completed.

**Status Definitions**

**NFA** = No Further Action, or Complete. At these sites, remedial work has been completed, and it has been determined that no further remedial work is necessary. If there is no qualifier, the NFA was issued prior to January 1, 1997 and covers either an entire site or part of the site.

**NFA with qualifiers** are defined below:

**NFA-E:** The NFA determination has been made for the entire site.

**NFA-A:** The NFA determination has been made for a partial area of a site.

**NFA/DER:** NFA has been issued, however there is a Deed Notice indicating that land use restrictions apply because soil contamination remaining on site, which is under specific control to ensure protectiveness.

**NFA/CEA:** NFA has been issued, however there is a Classification Exception Area (CEA) denoted which indicates that ground water contamination exists in a particular location above state standards, which is being monitored to ensure protectiveness.

**PI:** Program Interest or NJDEP tracking number.

**BNCM-**Bureau of Northern Case Management

**BFO-S-**Bureau of Southern Field Operations

**BSCM-**Bureau of Southern Case Management

**BCM-**Bureau of Case Management

**BOMM-**Bureau of Operation, Maintenance and Monitoring

**CEHA-**County Environmental Health Agency

▪ **Brownfields Funding - HDSRF**

Former Governor McGreevey supported and signed legislation expanding the reimbursement provisions of our current brownfields law to residential redevelopment (A2437). On May 7, 2003, he also signed legislation providing an immediate infusion of \$40 million for the Hazardous Discharge Site Remediation Fund (HDSRF) for brownfields work. The funding is distributed as grants and loans to both municipalities and private parties for remedial investigations and cleanups (S696).

NJDEP helped support former Governor McGreevey's push for Public Question No. 2, which overwhelming passed on the November 2004 ballot. This initiative will create a dedicated funding source for brownfields redevelopment grants – up to \$50 million in the first year and \$15 million a year thereafter. The funding required no new taxes, as it tapped an existing surplus of funds dedicated to, but not needed for, underground storage tank cleanup work. In 2005, NJDEP requested more comprehensive changes to HDSRF (S-277) to provide additional funding to municipalities and other entities to cleanup sites for the purposes of redevelopment. On September 15, changes to HDSRF (S-277) were signed into law. This law strengthens the ability of counties, municipalities, and government redevelopment agencies to clean up and reuse contaminated former industrial sites.

▪ **Hazardous Discharge Site Remediation Fund Projects in Waterfront South**

A total of 11 projects have been funded by HDSRF from January 1, 2002 through July 15, 2004. The total amount awarded to the City of Camden Redevelopment Agency was \$688,956 for Waterfront South Projects. The following table summarizes the projects and amounts awarded individually. These projects are currently assigned to a several case managers within the Site Remediation and Waste Management Program.

Hazardous Site Remediation Fund Projects

AGENCY		ADDRESS	AUTHORITY FINANCING AMOUNT	TOTAL PROJECT COST
City of Camden Redevelopment Agency (CRA)	SR	6 <sup>th</sup> St. & Railroad Ave.	\$79,415	\$79,415
CRA	SR	1743-1755 S. 6 <sup>th</sup> St.	36,620	36,620
CRA	SR	2007-2003 Arlington St.	71,722	71,722
CRA	SR	1625-47 Broadway	36,032	36,032
CRA	SR	1600-20 Broadway	37,451	37,451
CRA	SR	1617-35 Fillmore St.	37,451	37,451
CRA	SR	6 <sup>th</sup> & Fillmore Sts	85,708	85,708
CRA	SR	217-237 Atlantic Ave.	49,493	49,493
CRA	SR	Broadway & Carl Miller	34,088	34,088
CRA	SR	500 Blks Woodland, Lester	135,268	135,268
CRA	SR	St. & Carl Miller Ave.	85,708	85,708
TOTAL			\$688,956	\$688,956

▪ **Publicly Funded Actions**

Currently there are two Superfund sites located in Waterfront South that are being investigated jointly by the USEPA and NJDEP. The DEP contributes 10% of the total cleanup costs and the USEPA 90%. Additional information on these sites is provided in the next section.

**U.S. EPA: SUPERFUND SITES UPDATE**

▪ **Martin Aaron Superfund Site**

Martin Aaron Inc. operated a drum recycling business located at 1542 South Broadway in Camden, New Jersey. The site, with only one remaining surface structure, is abandoned and a chain-linked fence restricts access. Historically, VOCs and other constituents were introduced into the soil and groundwater from leaking or buried wastes during facility operation. Due to the presence of these sources and the resulting contamination of the soil, constituents leached from the soil and continue to transport downward to the water table by infiltrating precipitation. The



predominant direction of contaminant migration in groundwater has been to the southeast. In 1997, the NJDEP completed an initial Remedial Investigation (RI) at the site. The results of the RI determined that surface and subsurface soils at the site contained levels of organic and inorganic constituents in excess of NJDEP soil cleanup criteria and that shallow groundwater was contaminated. The site was placed on the National Priorities List in 1999.

In an effort to further characterize the extent of contamination on site and beyond the Martin Aaron site borders, EPA conducted an additional investigation in October of 2001. As part of this investigation, additional groundwater monitoring wells were installed and sampled. Surface and subsurface soil samples were also collected. The EPA investigation confirmed the presence of VOCs, SVOCs, pesticides, PCBs, and metals in soil and groundwater on the site, as well as, the surrounding properties. EPA, along with assistance from NJDEP, finalized a Remedial Investigation Report, followed by a Feasibility Study Report. At the completion of these two reports, EPA issued a Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP) for the remediation of the site. A public meeting was held in Waterfront South in July 2005 to discuss the PRAP. EPA, with the concurrence of DEP, issued a Record of Decision in September identifying the selected remedy for the remediation of the soil and ground water contamination present at the site. The selected remedy for soil involves excavation, transportation and disposal of approximately 28,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil containing volatile organic compounds and arsenic. Residual soil contamination that remains on the site will be capped with asphalt or similar material. The selected remedy for ground water comprises ground water collection, on-site pre-treatment, and discharge of the treated water to the local publicly owned treatment works (POTW).

Additional information is also available from the DEP's website at:

<http://www.state.nj.us/dep/srp/community/sites/pi/025488.htm> and at the EPA's website at:  
[http://www.epa.gov/region02/superfund/npl/martin\\_aaron\\_proposal2005.htm](http://www.epa.gov/region02/superfund/npl/martin_aaron_proposal2005.htm)

**USEPA Contacts:** Mark Austin, Remedial Project Manager  
Phone: (212) 637-3954.  
Natalie Loney, Community Involvement Coordinator, USEPA  
Phone: (212) 637-3639

**NJDEP Contact:** Anton Navarajah, Case Manager, NJDEP  
Bureau of Case Management  
Phone: (609) 777-0340

▪ **Welsbach/General Gas Mantle Site**

The Welsbach/General Gas Mantle Superfund site is comprised of two former incandescent gas mantle manufacturing plants and numerous residential properties in Camden and Gloucester cities that were contaminated with radioactive wastes from the plants. The General Gas Mantle Company (GGM) was located in Waterfront South and operated from 1915 to 1940 producing gas mantles using the radioactive element thorium. Between 1991 and 1994, NJDEP conducted detailed radiological investigations at more than 1,100 properties located in the vicinity of the two sites in Camden and Gloucester. Radiological contamination was identified at approximately 81 properties near the two facilities. NJDEP implemented Interim Remedial Measures (IRM) at 33 of these properties that exhibited radiation levels above NJDEP's interim exposure criteria to protect the health of the occupants until permanent cleanup measures could be implemented. The

IRMs included placing shielding materials, such as concrete and lead sheeting, over contaminated soil, installing radon/thoron ventilation systems in buildings and establishing access restrictions.

In 1996, the Welsbach/GGM site was placed on the National Priorities List (NPL). The USEPA divided the site into six study areas. Study Area One is located in Waterfront South. In 1999, after completing the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study, the USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required excavation and off-site disposal of radiologically-contaminated soil from both the former Welsbach and General Gas Mantle sites, demolition and off-site disposal of the General Gas Mantle building, and excavation and off-site disposal of radiologically contaminated soil from 54 “Vicinity” properties.

Study Area 1: This study area is located in Waterfront South and includes the former GGM Facility and residential and commercial properties, which surround the facility. During the years that the GGM operated, ore tailings were used for fill at properties in the vicinity of the facilities. In addition, workers at the facility may have brought contamination home with them. According to the 1999 ROD, 353 properties from Waterfront South were included in the NJDEP 1991-1994 investigation. Of these properties, 103 showed no evidence of contamination, 239 were classified as “suspect properties” and seventeen 17 were classified as “potentially contaminated properties”.

Elevated concentrations of thorium and uranium decay series radionuclides were identified in soils on the former GGM property. Contamination was limited to the top 6-8 feet, although contamination in some areas of South Fourth Street and the GGM courtyard ranged from 12-16 feet. Most of the outdoor contamination is located in the area of South Fourth Street. However, EPA identified some smaller areas of contamination in the alleyway behind the property and in some backyards of neighboring residential properties.

In the 1999 ROD, EPA estimated that it would study about 600 properties in Gloucester and Camden during the remedial design phase of the project to determine exactly which properties require cleanup. Additional contaminated properties have been identified since the 1999 ROD, and to date EPA has investigated 700 properties out of a total of 900 properties identified in the Camden - Gloucester City area.

▪ **Study Area 1 Update:**

During EPA's Remedial Investigation (RI) (conducted between 1997 and 1999) and Property Investigation (PI) (which began in 2000 and is still on going), 280 properties have been identified as potentially contaminated. This differs from the initial NJDEP's number for the following reasons:

- Streets within Area 1 were added to the study.
- In 1991, all properties within Area 1 were not investigated by NJDEP. When EPA's investigations have found contamination adjacent to an uninvestigated property, the uninvestigated property has been added to the study.

Summarized below is the current status of Welsbach/GGM properties located in Area 1 (As of January 2006).

No. of Properties	Comments
168 <sup>26</sup>	EPA investigated these properties during the current PI investigation and did not find any evidence of contamination.
32 <sup>27</sup>	EPA was unable to obtain access to these properties. However, based on NJDEP results, as well as EPA's PI results from adjacent properties, there is no evidence that these properties are contaminated. EPA does not plan on conducting additional work on these properties.
7	These are suspect properties (based on the 1991 NJDEP data) that need to be investigated by EPA.
56	These are properties located on Arlington Street. Some surface radiological contamination has already been removed from these properties; however, some contaminated soil remains along the western alleyway adjacent to GGM and Dynamic Blending. EPA plans on removing this soil at a later date.
2	Remediation complete
19	These properties have been potentially identified as contaminated. EPA plans on developing a remedial design and implementing remediation.
6	EPA has been unable to gain access to these properties in order to conduct an investigation. Since elevated readings were found on these properties during the NJDEP investigation, additional access attempts will be made.

▪ **The GGM Building and Arlington Street**

The Economic Recovery Board (ERB) has contributed a \$2,039,500 grant to redevelop this Arlington Street project site that includes 12.36 acres of land containing 56 residential structures, 110 vacant and abandoned lots and 4 commercial structures. The General Gas Mantle Building was demolished by the USEPA in 2000 at an estimated cost of \$3.5 million. Also, in preparation for the remediation of the Arlington Street area, 54 homes located on Arlington Street were demolished in February 2004. The remediation of surficial radiological contamination in this area was completed between May and August 2004 by the USEPA. The estimated cost of this project was \$1.5 million not including the demolition component, which was paid by the New

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<sup>26</sup> Including 15 properties on Arlington Street.

<sup>27</sup> Note that there are 34 properties not included in this total that also need to be investigated. These are previously unclassified or not suspect properties that Heart of Camden (HOC) needs investigated in order to obtain financing for property improvements.

Jersey Department of Community Affairs. Since January 1, 2002, the NJDEP has contributed approximately \$2.9 million to the Area 1 Project.

The entire project is part of what is expected to be a \$200 million federal cleanup of scores of radiation-tainted properties in South Camden and neighboring Gloucester City. EPA estimates the cost to remediate the former General Gas Mantle facility and the surrounding areas, including South Fourth Street and the Dynamic Blending building, at \$22 million. The remediation of this area is on hold pending availability of funding. EPA has recently indicated that funding to complete the investigation of contaminated properties in Area 1 will be available in 2005.

It is important to note that the USEPA has spent considerable resources in the investigation and remediation of additional Welsbach/GGM contaminated areas located in Gloucester City. In comparison to the approximately \$4.5 million spent in Waterfront South (almost \$3 million fronted by the DEP), the USEPA has spent \$65-70 million in Gloucester City. This amount includes approximate \$15-20 million to date to investigate and remediate Study Area 6, known as the Former Popcorn Factory, which is the future site of a Gloucester school and \$50 million to remediate residential properties and a swimming pool club.

Additional information is also available from the DEP's website at:

<http://www.state.nj.us/dep/srp/community/sites/pi/g000008478.htm>

**USEPA Contacts:** Rick Robinson, Remedial Project Manager  
Phone: (212) 637-4371  
Natalie Loney, Community Involvement Coordinator  
Phone: (212) 637-3639

**NJDEP Contacts:** Yan Ling Juang, Case Manager  
Bureau of Case Management  
Phone: (609) 633-1375  
  
Karen Kloo, Community Relations Coordinator  
Office of Community Relations, NJDEP  
Telephone: (609) 777-1971  
Fax: (609) 292-4401

## **B. Environmental Enforcement Efforts**

### **▪ Camden Enforcement Sweep – NJDEP Enforcement Initiative in the City of Camden**

In response to citizen concerns and reinforcing Commissioner Campbell's commitment to provide equal protection to New Jersey's urban communities, the DEP's Compliance and Enforcement Program conducted its first ever, week-long, multi-media enforcement sweep in Camden from October 3 through October 10, 2002. Working with county officials, the New

Jersey State Police, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the DEP mobilized more than 70 inspectors and conducted 764 investigations.

Findings from the different inspection programs include the following:

***Hazardous Waste:*** The DEP's hazardous waste enforcement program targeted a large number of businesses that generate used oil, such as autobody shops, auto repair facilities, and scrap yards. Used oil and spill act violations were cited at 10 facilities. Violations included mismanagement of containers and tanks, labeling violations, and transportation issues. Several of these facilities had discharged used oil to the environment that resulted in a citation of spill act violations. At three facilities, DEP discovered unregistered storage tanks that will result in further investigations and potential penalties.

The hazardous waste enforcement program also conducted an inspection at Camden High School and Camden Vocational High School. Although only minor violations were observed, additional instruction on how to better manage disposal of hazardous waste is necessary. The DEP is scheduling follow-up visits to Camden area high schools to conduct compliance assistance inspections.

***Air Compliance & Enforcement:*** Based on 126 air compliance inspections, DEP found a total of 30 violations for failure to receive proper permits for equipment. Once these facilities obtain the proper permits, the DEP will have a better understanding of the total amount and type of pollutants being emitted from the various facilities in the Camden area. Out of the 126 inspections, 19 violations were issued for operating equipment improperly or for not monitoring and providing records in accordance with existing air permits. These violations may increase air pollution emissions from the improperly used equipment. As such, DEP is requiring the violating companies to take corrective actions immediately.

***Water Quality:*** The DEP water program inspectors targeted 12 scrap metal processing and motor vehicle dismantling facilities. Five of the twelve inspected facilities were issued a Notice of Violation for unpermitted discharges and were required to take corrective action by obtaining a permit requiring Best Management Practice controls. Water inspectors also discovered two facilities lacking proper backflow prevention devices for potable water system protection. Without backflow preventors, non-potable water can flow into the potable water supply.

***Land Use:*** The Coastal and Land Use Enforcement Program conducted a review of all permit applications currently under review and/or issued by the Land Use Regulation program for sites located in Camden and along the Cooper and Delaware Rivers. Inspections found general compliance with pending and issued permits. Several citations for violating waterfront development statutes were issued, including the illegal stockpiling of materials within 100 feet of the mean high water line and the illegal abandonment of barges, steel pipes and fill along the shoreline.

***Underground Storage Tanks:*** A joint Underground Storage Tank Inspection Program was conducted between the DEP and the EPA Region 2, which resulted in the following findings:

A total of 35 inspections were conducted. Of the 27 sites found with existing tanks, 24 were issued a DEP Notice of Violation and/or an EPA Field Citation for major compliance issues. Of these 24 sites, the tanks at five sites were "Red Tagged," which establishes a delivery ban to the tanks at those facilities. Observed discharges at two sites require the completion of an

environmental investigation and follow up report to the DEP. The major identified violations at the 24 sites include; active sites with unregistered tanks; failure to perform release detection monitoring for tanks and/or pipe lines; failure to have and/or to test the corrosion protection systems; and the absence of no spill or overfill protection.

Reports containing inspections completed, violations found and enforcement actions taken during the 2002 Camden City Enforcement Sweep can be downloaded from: [http://datamine.state.nj.us/DEP\\_OPRA/OpraMain/categories?category=Enforcement%20Initiatives](http://datamine.state.nj.us/DEP_OPRA/OpraMain/categories?category=Enforcement%20Initiatives).

As of October 19<sup>th</sup>, 2004 and after the Camden City Enforcement Sweep of October 2002, NJDEP staff have conducted over 240 additional inspections at 235 facilities. A report containing the details of completed inspections and their results can be downloaded from: [http://datamine.state.nj.us/DEP\\_OPRA/OpraMain/report?report=Inspections+Completed+by+County%2C+Municipality](http://datamine.state.nj.us/DEP_OPRA/OpraMain/report?report=Inspections+Completed+by+County%2C+Municipality)

- **Local Environmental Protection Enforcement Grants through the County Environmental Health Act (CEHA)**

On May 2005, the DEP awarded the Camden County Division of Health (CCDH) \$250,000 to administer local environmental programs on behalf of DEP. These local environmental programs include solid waste, air pollution, noise control, water pollution, safe drinking water, coastal monitoring, and hazardous materials emergency response. In 2004, CCDH was awarded \$189,000 plus an additional supplemental Hazmat funding award in the amount of \$24,830 for personal protective equipment. In 2003, CCDH was awarded \$196,000 and in 2002, \$182,000.

County health agencies are certified by DEP under the County Environmental Health Act (CEHA) program. Since the program's inception, over \$40 million has been awarded to county health agencies statewide. Grants range from \$103,000 to \$160,000 and applicants must match at least 50 percent of the total cost of the project.

**For information on the CEHA program, contact DEP's Office of Local Environmental Management at 609 292-1305, or visit their web site at:**

<http://www.nj.gov/dep/enforcement/lpem.html>. Program activity reports, by calendar year and county, can be viewed on the webpage.

- **Idling Enforcement Initiative**

DEP inspectors from the Air Compliance and Enforcement program investigate and enforce the anti-idling regulations throughout the state. These regulations are found at [N.J.A.C. 7:27-14.3\(a\), Control and Prohibition of Air Pollution from Diesel-Powered Motor Vehicles](#). N.J.A.C. 7:27-14 requires that diesel powered vehicles idle for no more than 3 minutes. Vehicle drivers and property owners will be issued a Field Notice of Violation by DEP inspectors if their vehicle is observed idling for more than 3 minutes.

In January of 2004, the Camden County Health Department with oversight from the NJDEP Southern Regional Office began a Subchapter 14 and 15 informational initiative in Camden

designed to educate the regulated community about idling issues. During this initiative county inspectors handed out approximately 35 flyers to truck drivers, that explained the potential liability for exceeding the idling standards for diesel and gasoline powered vehicles.

Subsequent to the initial informational initiative, from August 9 to October 31, 2004, the Camden County Health Department conducted six compliance sweeps in the Waterfront South area to determine compliance with Subchapter 14 and 15. These sweeps were conducted at the following South Camden locations:

- Two at South Jersey Port Corporation located at 2500 Broadway;
- Two on Morgan Blvd. off of Broadway;
- One at North 4<sup>th</sup> and Vine St.; and,
- One at Pine St. between 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> streets.

In December 2005, the Camden County Health Department conducted 4 idling sweeps in the Waterfront South area. No violations were issued. The County Health Department also provided 8 "No Idling" signs for posting in key idling areas that the South Jersey Port is going to erect. The signs threaten penalties of up to \$3,000.

**Status:** During the 2004 sweeps the County Health Department issued nine Notices of Violations with assessed penalties of \$200.00 each to the responsible parties. During the 2005 sweeps no violations were issued. Idling violations are occurring, but it is difficult to catch violators due to the difficulty of issuing violations on public roads, the awareness of the truck drivers and CB radio alerts coming from the truck drivers to other truck drivers

**Next Steps:** The County Health Department idling initiative continues with follow up investigations and an expanded sweep area outside the initial core locations in South Camden. In addition, future idling sweeps are being planned to make the county inspectors less conspicuous and hopefully more effective.

▪ **Supplemental Environmental Projects (SEPs)**

A supplemental environmental project (SEP) is an environmentally beneficial project, which a violator voluntarily agrees to perform as part of a settlement of an enforcement action. In return, the State agrees to reduce the monetary penalty that would otherwise apply as a result of the violation(s). The following are a list of Supplemental Environmental Projects (SEPs) that serve to benefit the community of Waterfront South directly or indirectly.

- Asthma Outreach \$100,000 CCMUA Enforcement Settlement (See section C. below)
- Tree Planting - \$1,000,000 Conectiv Enforcement Settlement
- Truck Stop Electrification in Paulsboro, New Jersey - \$1,500,000 Coastal Eagle Point Refinery Enforcement Settlement
- Truck Retrofit Project CCMUA - \$210,000 Cosmed Enforcement Settlement

**Tree Planting:** On October 26, 2002, the NJDEP announced \$1 million for an Urban Airshed Reforestation Project for parts of southern New Jersey, including the city of Camden. The DEP launched this initiative with a neighborhood tree-planting event in the Cooper Lanning neighborhood in Camden.



In May 2002, DEP reached an enforcement settlement with Atlantic City Electric Co. and Conectiv Atlantic Generation, Inc. (Conectiv), which required the company to reduce smog-forming pollution from its generating stations and pay \$2 million in penalties to the State. According to the settlement, \$1 million of this settlement must be used for urban reforestation projects in the affected areas. This enforcement settlement with Conectiv not only ensured direct pollution reductions at six power plants in southern New Jersey, but it also gave something back to affected communities.

DEP's Urban Airshed Reforestation Project is designed to reduce air and water pollution in South Jersey through tree-planting efforts of numerous volunteer organizations. Trees provide numerous environmental and aesthetic benefits to cities.

The New Jersey Tree Foundation, Inc. (NJTF) leads this cooperative effort under a Memorandum of Agreement with DEP. The Foundation received the \$1 million portion from the Conectiv settlement (SEP) that must be used for the urban tree-planting projects.

**Truck Stop Electrification in Paulsboro:** New Jersey's first-ever truck stop electrification project in Paulsboro, NJ is complete and open for business. On one of its first nights of operation, the system logged 600 hours and truckers were forced to add their names to a waiting list inside the building.

The idea for the project came from a Camden resident who pleaded at a public meeting that the Department address idling trucks in their neighborhood. Using \$1.5 million in settlement money, the Department then proceeded to work with Idle-Aire technologies to install the system at nearly 100 truck parking spaces at the Paulsboro Travel Center located at Exit 18A of Rte 295. Eliminating unnecessary extended idling of long-haul diesel engines produces significant health, environmental, and economic benefits. The idling of diesel-powered vehicles produces a wide variety of air pollutants, including particulates, nitrogen oxides, volatile organic compounds, formaldehyde and other toxic air pollutants. Some of these air pollutants are known carcinogens that can cause health problems ranging from difficulty in breathing to heart attacks.

The IdleAire system completely shuts down the main propulsion engine of the diesel truck and draws its power from the electric grid, a much cleaner source of energy. The technology provides heat and air conditioning, shore power connections, telephone, television, Internet access and other services to professional drivers when they stop for their mandatory 10-hour rest. These services are provided through an externally mounted system and enable drivers to turn off their truck engines while they rest, yet still enjoy the "comforts of home." Truck owners pay to use the service, but the cost is less than the cost of fuel consumed during idling, not to mention the additional wear on the engine created by an idling engine.

**CCMUA Truck Retrofit Project:** The USEPA and Cosmed entered into an enforcement settlement in December 2005 to resolve violations of federal air regulations involving six of their facilities nationwide including one in South Plainfield, NJ. As part of the settlement, Cosmed has agreed to spend \$210,000 on a project to reduce diesel emissions from vehicles owned by the Camden County Municipal Utilities Authority (CCMUA) through the use of advanced pollution controls and cleaner diesel fuel. As a result of this project, EPA scientists estimate that 4.65 tons of particulate matter will be eliminated in the first two years, and 40.2 tons of carbon monoxide and 7.32 tons of hydrocarbons will not be released into the atmosphere over the first three years of the project. The project will be managed by NESCAUM (Northeast States for Coordinated Air

Use Management) which is a regional, non-profit organization that covers air issues in NY, NJ and the New England states.

**NJDEP Contact:** Ed Choromanski, Administrator  
Air Compliance and Enforcement  
New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection,  
CN422, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0422  
Phone: 609-633-7288, FAX: 609-292-9938

### **New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety Urban Initiatives**

#### **STATE POLICE INITIATIVES**

- **Community-State Police-Camden Leadership Initiative to Limit Oversized and Dangerous Tractor-trailer Trucks from Traveling through Residential Neighborhoods**

As part of a joint Community-State Police-Camden leadership initiative to limit oversize and dangerous tractor-trailer trucks from traveling through residential neighborhoods, the State Police stepped-up truck enforcement patrols and inspections on the Interstate highways and local streets in and around the Camden area. This program was put in place to address complaints and concerns of Camden residents that tractor-trailers and large trucks were creating safety problems while traveling through the city. This resulted in an initiative to crackdown on trucks moving through the Waterfront South area and the area of Broadway and Viola Avenue. In an early phase of this program, inspections over a two-day period yielded 206 violations. Of 62 commercial motor vehicles inspected, 16 (approximately 24%) were placed out of service for serious mechanical defects such as brakes, steering, tires or suspension. Also, 5 of 78 vehicles inspected for diesel emissions failed to meet the established standard. During the second day of the inspections, there was a marked decrease in commercial motor vehicle traffic. The Transportation Safety Bureau has scheduled additional patrols which began October 2004.

- **State Police to provide Enhanced Law Enforcement in Camden**

The State Police and the Camden community have been working to develop a long-term strategy that will provide Camden residents with the safety and quality of life they deserve through the creation of the Camden Anti-Crime Partnership. The purpose of the Partnership is to improve the quality of life for Camden residents and to address the most problematic areas of criminal activity in the City. The Partnership is a collaborative effort among state, county and municipal levels of government and law enforcement. Its focus is on crime issues identified by the citizens of Camden and its Police Department, including the need to enforce drug laws, apprehend fugitives, create 'safe zones' through the presence of uniformed officers, and enforce ABC laws in taverns and liquor stores.

The initiative is inclusive as the State Police partners with the Camden Police Department, Camden County Sheriff's Department and Prosecutor's Office, the Departments of Corrections and Community Affairs, Division of Criminal Justice, State Parole Board, Juvenile Justice Commission, and the U.S. Attorney's Office. The Partnership has been working to establish a

close relationship with community groups, clergy, faith-based groups, housing authorities and tenant associations, schools and private businesses to develop the most effective strategy to reduce crime, increase safety and determine which neighborhoods in the City require the greatest attention and resources. The plan is intended to be comprehensive and sensitive to the needs of the community. While strong police enforcement is a key aspect of this plan, the partnerships being formed within the community are aimed at creating new strategies to reclaim neighborhoods and young lives. Additionally, the State Police will work in coordination with the courts to ensure that dangerous offenders are not processed through the system and released back onto the streets, and to emphasize both prevention and law enforcement strategies when handling juvenile offenders.

Also included in the Partnership is a Community Outreach Liaison who will establish relationships with various types of community organizations that exist in the targeted communities to create the necessary linkages between citizens and government. The liaison will identify community groups that are active in Camden, attend community meetings with other partnership representatives, conduct citizens surveys and establish a media plan for public information.

The long-term goal of the comprehensive plan is to put more police officers on the streets, maximize their presence, address the local police shortage, examine whether the department has adequate resources to be effective, and combat crime through the use of undercover officers and investigators from the ABC, anti-gang and auto units.

#### **DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE INITIATIVES**

- **Environmental Crimes Bureau - Urban Initiative**

In addition to investigating, on a Statewide basis, crimes that affect the environment, the Division of Criminal Justice, Environmental Crimes Bureau (ECB), working closely with the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), and county and local officials, the *Urban Initiative* was created to focused on those who illegally dispose of hazardous or solid waste in vulnerable urban areas negatively impacting the quality of life for residents in urban neighborhoods and communities and endangering communities and workers by the way they operate.

**In January 2004**, Former New Jersey Governor James McGreevey signed into law a new solid waste crimes statute that greatly enhances the ECB's ability to prosecute urban dumpers. This law creates a second degree crime (five to ten year state prison sentence) for knowingly transporting to or disposing of solid waste in amounts of 1,000 cubic yards or more or 10,000 gallons or more, at an unauthorized location, N.J.S.A. 13:1E-9.6a. It will now be a third degree crime (three to five years state prison) for recklessly causing the transportation to or the disposal of solid waste, in quantities of 100 cubic yards or more or 1,000 gallons or more, at an unauthorized location, and for a knowing mens rea for quantities between 10 cubic yards and 100 cubic yards or between 250 to 1,000 gallons (See N.J.S.A. 13:1E-9.6b). It is a fourth degree crime (18 months state prison) for quantities between 10 cubic yards and 1,000 cubic yards or between 250 and 1,000 gallons when the conduct is reckless (See N.J.S.A. 13:1E-9.6c).

This new law will allow the ECB to go beyond the criminal mischief, N.J.S.A. 2C:17-3, and theft N.J.S.A. 2C:20-1 et seq crimes, as well as economic crimes in the Solid Waste Utility Control Act, N.J.S.A. 48:13A-1 et seq, that it has relied on for prosecuting urban polluters.

The successes of the Urban Initiative include a matter that arose in Camden. In State v. James McCann (Indictment No. 01-08-00061-S), defendant pled guilty to second degree unlawfully discharging toxic pollutants into the Camden sewer system, contrary to N.J.S.A. 2C:17-2, and fourth degree creating the risk of widespread injury, contrary to N.J.S.A. 2C:17-2, by haphazardly storing chemicals in a manner that endangered a Camden neighborhood. The Court sentenced defendant to an aggregate 3-year probationary sentence conditioned upon serving ninety days in the county jail.

To date 26 dumpers have been charged, more than \$570,000 in fines and restitution have been collected, and more than 22 years of jail time have been imposed. Criminal environmental statutes have been used to protect cities, including Newark, Jersey City, Camden and Trenton.

It is important to note that the key to a successful enforcement initiative against illegal dumpers must include the "eyes and ears" of neighborhood residents and community watch groups reporting suspicious activities. The DEP maintains a 24-Hour Environmental Hot Line -- 609-292-7172 -- to receive reports of environmental crimes. Illegal dumping activity should also be reported to local police departments or county prosecutor's offices. Additional information regarding environmental enforcement activities can be obtained by logging on to the Division of Criminal Justice web page at [www.njdccj.org](http://www.njdccj.org) or the Department of Environmental Protection web page at [www.state.nj.us/dep](http://www.state.nj.us/dep).

#### **DIVISION OF LAW**

- **Civil Enforcement Assistance**

The Division of Law, Environmental Law Practice Group, provides ongoing legal assistance to the Department of Environmental Protection in requiring compliance with environmental regulations. The Division gives DEP advice concerning the interpretation of environmental statutes, and goes to court on DEP's behalf to prosecute violators. As part of this effort the Division of Law provided support to DEP in its Camden enforcement sweep.

- **Camden Safer Cities Initiative**

In addition to the Camden Anti-crime Partnership, the Attorney General's Office is funding the Camden Safer Cities Initiative (CSCI). This initiative was started in the Fall of 2003 to address a pervasive problem of violent crime in Camden. CSCI is a collaborative problem-solving process that addresses violent crime by involving all elements of the criminal justice community, key neighborhood representatives and faith-based organizations, and local social services. In the short-term, this network is designing and implementing a Safer Cities Initiative in Camden. In the long-term, the network will adjust the initiative as necessary, and continually monitor and address issues of violent crime in Camden. The New Jersey Attorney General's Office will continue to act in an advisory capacity on the project.

## C. Environmental Health Initiatives

### NJDEP ASTHMA OUTREACH PROJECTS

Camden County has the 5th highest age-adjusted asthma hospitalization rate in the state<sup>28</sup>. As a result of an enforcement settlement with the CCMUA, the CCMUA agreed to set aside \$100,000 to be used for two separate Supplemental Environmental Projects (SEP) relating to asthma in the community.

- **Supplemental Environmental Projects (SEPs) - Asthma**

#### *The Clinical Directors Network (CDN) Project*

This project was funded in part with funds from a enforcement settlement with the Camden County Municipal Utilities Authority (CCMUA) under agreement with the South Camden Citizens in Action organization.

The Clinical Directors Network (CDN) conducted a project titled: “Evaluating Home/Environmental and Clinical Interventions for Asthma in HRSA-funded Community/Migrant Health Centers. This project tested the feasibility and effectiveness of combining clinical-based interventions (i.e., medication review and feedback, use of peak flow meters, asthma action plans) and environmental/home-based interventions to reduce asthma exacerbations. Participating families were provided with mattresses and pillow covers, were requested to change certain cleaning habits (no dusting in front of asthmatic child) and received pest control products due to the presence of cockroaches in the homes.

The combined intervention strategy was able to significantly reduce emergency room visits, the number of unscheduled visits to the primary care physician and the number of days of school missed due to asthma. There were 11 children from Waterfront South and 48 from all of Camden City who participated in this study.

#### *Prevention Program for South Camden*

The Camden County Office of Economic Opportunity South Camden Waterfront Asthma Prevention Program was a twenty-four week program that was conducted from August 1, 2002 to December 16, 2002. The program consisted of outreach and education to the residents of South Camden on how to avoid triggers and prevent asthma exacerbations. There was a combination of large and small outreach meetings and educational forums that yielded over 1,000 contacts. Program staff utilized four different informational and referral packets on asthma and distributed 16 Open Airways Kits.

**NJDEP Contact:** Mary Toogood, Supervisor  
Bureau of Enforcement Operations, Air Compliance and Enforcement  
Phone: (856) 614-3623

**Status:** NJDEP management has reviewed and approved the reports and both projects are considered complete.

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<sup>28</sup> NJDHSS. Asthma in New Jersey. 2/2003.

**THE ENVIRONMENTAL OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SCIENCES INSTITUTE AND NJDEP**

▪ **Study: Personal and Ambient Exposures to Air Toxics in Camden, New Jersey**

The Environmental Occupational Health and Sciences Institute and (EOHSI) was awarded funding from the Health Effects Institute to implement the "Personal and Ambient Exposures to Air Toxics in Camden, New Jersey". The NJDEP is consulting with EOHSI on the project and is providing ambient air quality measurements, assisting with community outreach and reviewing data. This work will help to further the Department's goal of identifying risk reduction strategies in Camden Waterfront South.

The purpose of the study is to measure personal contact with toxic substances in air and identify possible sources of contact within the person's daily environment. The objective is to determine the relative importance of local air toxics and sources to personal exposures in the Waterfront South community. During this study, a total of 100 volunteers (12 to 65 year old) will be recruited from Waterfront South and Copewood/David Streets areas in Camden, NJ. The volunteers will be asked to wear sampling devices for 24 hours on 4 separate days, two in the summer and two in the winter; one on a weekday and one on a weekend, during each season. After each measurement, the subject will complete questionnaires about her/his activities and proximity to local sources of air toxics, such as automobiles, tobacco smoke, furnaces and fireplaces and specific types of cooking such as frying or grilling. Neighborhood concentrations of air toxics will be collected at the same time. The study's objective will be attained by comparing the concentrations of air toxics between different locations (with or without nearby outdoor sources), seasons (winter vs. summer), and time series (weekdays vs. weekends) in conjunction with housing characteristics/location and personal activities.

**Contact:** Dr. Paul Lioy Principal Investigator  
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Phone: (732) 445-3194 Fax: (732) 445-0116

**Status:** The study was implemented in December 2003 and will be completed by November 2006.

### **New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services Initiatives**

The following initiatives reflect the Environmental Health initiatives undertaken by the Department of Health towards understanding the risk posed to residents and workers of Camden's Waterfront South from Environmental Impacts in Camden Waterfront South.

#### **PUCHACK WELL FIELD PUBLIC HEALTH ASSESSMENT (JUNE 2002)**

In 1998, the Puchack Well Field site was listed on the National Priorities List of hazardous sites (Superfund). The site consists of several wells formerly contributing to the Camden City water supply. The Puchack Well Field was first reported to be contaminated in the early 1970s. Contaminants included the metals chromium and mercury, and the volatile solvents trichloroethylene, tetrachlorethylene, and 1,2-dichloroethane. Use of most of the contaminated wells ended in 1984, as the state's Safe Drinking Water Act was amended and strengthened. One well was used intermittently from 1984 to 1998. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) is conducting a remedial investigation to determine the scope of underlying groundwater contamination, its possible sources of contamination (which have yet to be identified), and remedial alternatives.

The NJDHSS and the federal Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) released a Public Health Assessment on the site in November 2001. Exposure to drinking water contaminants at levels of public health concern has been documented in relation to this site. The well field may have served as the source of drinking water to approximately 50,000 persons at one time. Hexavalent chromium and the volatile organic chemicals listed above are classified as probable human carcinogens. For this reason, the NJDHSS and ATSDR recommended that cancer incidence (and possibly other health outcomes) in the area should be examined, although there have been no indications of this effect.

For a copy of this report, please visit the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry's web site at: [http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/HAC/PHA/puchack/pwf\\_toc.html](http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/HAC/PHA/puchack/pwf_toc.html), or call the Hazardous Site Health Evaluation Program at (609) 584-5367, or write to:

New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services  
Consumer and Environmental Health Services/Hazardous Site Health Evaluation  
Program  
P.O. Box 369  
Trenton, NJ 08625-0369

#### **PUCHACK WELL FIELD PUBLIC HEALTH ASSESSMENT FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES**

- **Camden Health Study Task Force**

Active community environmental groups have been meeting with representatives of NJDHSS and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) and are interested in broader evaluations of environmental quality in relation to public health, including asthma and other respiratory diseases. Staff of the NJDHSS is meeting with the Camden Area Health Education



Center, community representatives, and local officials to discuss environmental public health issues, and is coordinating activities with the NJDEP. For example, community representatives have identified asthma as a specific concern. The NJDHSS obtained a grant from ATSDR to examine the prevalence of asthma in relation to toxic air pollutant levels. Camden City is one of the areas of the state that will be a focus of this study. The NJDHSS is also developing informational and educational materials related to these topics for community use.

- **Cancer Incidence Analysis**

The NJDHSS completed a review of cancer incidence (1979-1998) in Camden for the population historically served by community water from the Puchack Well Field and, in separate analyses, the population served by another community water system. The results of this study were provided to the community in April 2005.

- **Camden Health Study Task Force Cancer Analyses for Camden City**

At the request of the Puchack Well Field Health Study Task Force, the rates for all malignant cancers and 13 cancer types were evaluated citywide for the years 1979-1998 by race and sex (See Appendix D). Lung cancer appeared to be the only cancer type significantly high in all race-sex groups. Esophageal and stomach cancers were also significantly elevated for both males and females (all races combined). Childhood cancer (all races combined) citywide was not higher than expected. Additional analyses of these cancers within the 20 census tracts in Camden found lung cancer high in many of the census tracts throughout the City.

Lung cancer was further evaluated for each Camden County municipality. In general, lung cancer rates for males were much higher than rates for females in all geographic areas. In addition, the highest rates for both males and females were in Camden City, Gloucester City/Brooklawn, Bellmawr, and Runnemede. Compared to New Jersey, rates in South Camden County and Pennsauken/Merchantville were moderately elevated while rates in North Camden County and Cherry Hill were lower.

Tobacco smoking is considered the most important risk factor for lung cancer, accounting for more than 85% of all new cases. Other known risk factors for lung cancer include indoor exposure to radon and environmental tobacco smoke, occupational exposure to asbestos and other cancer-causing agents in the workplace (including radioactive ores; chemicals such as arsenic, vinyl chloride, nickel, chromates, coal products, mustard gas, and chloromethyl ethers; fuels such as gasoline; and diesel exhaust), and exposure to air pollution.

The Camden County Cancer Coalition takes the lead in implementing the State's Comprehensive Cancer Control Plan. The Camden County Cancer Coalition is spearheaded by Jean Mouch, MD (mouchjf@yahoo.com; 856-663-3998). The 83-member Coalition is comprised of healthcare providers, faith and community-based organizations, county freeholders, and cancer survivors dedicated to the implementation of the Comprehensive Cancer Control Plan utilizing the results of the Capacity/Needs Assessment recently conducted by the NJDHSS in conjunction with UMDNJ/NJ Medical School and School of Public Health. The report summary and accompanying fact sheet for Camden County can be found on the NJDHSS web site: (<http://www.state.nj.us/health/ccp/camden.shtml>). Lung cancer is one of their priorities. Right

now, their activities include working with the County Health Department on the "Get Screened, Stay Healthy, and Stay Alive" campaign and a Youth Quit2Win training with participation of four Camden City High Schools. They are also participating with the American Cancer Society's Urban Initiative for Camden City.

The Camden County Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse implements the Community Against Tobacco (CAT) Coalition in Camden County. The Council of 32 members includes healthcare providers, educators such as Rutgers Corp. Extension, faith based organizations, addiction treatment providers, the American Cancer Society, and the Camden Cancer Coalition. All of these individuals and organization are concerned with reducing tobacco related health issues, exposure to second hand smoke and advocating for smoke free indoor air legislation. The CAT works closely with REBEL for many of their events such as health fairs and park clean ups. Some examples of CAT activities include but are not limited to: "Picture This" campaign — a state wide initiative to collect petitions and pictures to support the passing of clean indoor air legislation, sponsoring the River Sharks ball games between June - September and use the game dates for community outreach, work in conjunction with the Tobacco Age of Sale Enforcement (TASE) program and will work with the cancer coalition to address the high rate of cancer throughout the county.

REBEL (Reaching Everyone By Exposing Lies) is a statewide, youth-led, youth-driven, anti-tobacco movement whose mission is to reach, educate, and empower New Jersey youth to make healthy lifestyle decisions and to support non-smoking norms. It is the first and only statewide, youth-led tobacco prevention program. REBEL is currently being implemented in ten high schools in Camden County. REBEL sponsors, coordinates, and implements meetings and monthly activities in the county, such as: "Red Tongues for Pink Lungs", a smoke free school event held on Thursday, November 17, 2005 for The Great American Smokeout and smoke-free family night events at the Camden River Sharks Stadium.

▪ **Martin Aaron Site Public Health Assessment (November 2000)**

The Martin Aaron site had been used for drum reconditioning and recycling. The drums were drained, pressure washed with caustic solution, and runoff collected in sewer basins to be discharged to the sanitary/storm sewage system. As a result of these practices, on-site soils and groundwater were contaminated with volatile organic compounds, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), and metals.

No completed human exposure pathways associated with the site were identified. Two potential exposure pathways are related to soils and groundwater contamination. NJDHSS determined that because of current and past site access limitations and because surface soils have been remediated, it is unlikely that people have been exposed to on-site soil contamination. Monitoring of the nearest public supply well in Camden City has not indicated any site-related contamination. However, the extent of the off-site migration of site contaminants has not been determined. The site currently presents no public health hazard. However, if the groundwater is not remediated, then the public water systems in the vicinity of site, especially the closest Camden City well located at a distance of approximately 1 3/4 miles, may become contaminated and increase the potential for exposure.

For a copy of this report, please visit the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry's web site at: [http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/HAC/PHA/martinaaron/mai\\_toc.html](http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/HAC/PHA/martinaaron/mai_toc.html) or call the Hazardous Site Health Evaluation Program at (609) 584-5367, or write to:

New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services  
Consumer and Environmental Health Services/Hazardous Site Health Evaluation Program  
P.O. Box 369  
Trenton, NJ 08625-0369

▪ **Welsbach and General Gas Mantle Contamination Sites Public Health Assessment (March 1997)**

The Welsbach and General Gas Mantle facility was used to process monozite ore and extract thorium for the production of incandescent gas mantles in the early 1900s. Tailings from the manufacturing process were spread both on site and nearby properties, resulting in radioactive contamination of soil and residential structures. This Public Health Consultation evaluated the levels of radiation and potential impact on health, and concluded that exposure to radiation at levels of two or more times background were likely to have occurred.

For a copy of this report, please call the Hazardous Site Health Evaluation Program at (609) 584-5367, or write to:

New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services  
Consumer and Environmental Health Services/Hazardous Site Health Evaluation Program  
P.O. Box 369  
Trenton, NJ 08625-0369

▪ **Cancer Incidence in Populations Living near Radiologically Contaminated Superfund Sites in New Jersey (1999)**

The relationship between cancer incidence and residence near radiologically contaminated sites (including the Welsbach/General Gas Mantle sites in Camden and Gloucester cities) was evaluated in an ATSDR/NJDHSS report issued in November 1999. Thirteen years of cancer data (1979-1991) were analyzed for each site focusing on residential locations within two blocks of the contamination. For the Welsbach/General Gas Mantle sites, all cancers and lung cancer were significantly elevated for both sexes combined and males separately. When the study area was restricted to just the contaminated areas, only lung cancer in both sexes combined remained statistically significantly elevated. The rate of lung cancer rate in males and females separately was elevated, though not significantly, in the same magnitude as for the sexes combined. Later cancer evaluation citywide in Camden found lung cancer significantly elevated for the city as a whole and for many of the census tracts in the city.

For a copy of this report, please call the Hazardous Site Health Evaluation Program at (609) 584-5367, or write to:

New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services  
Consumer and Environmental Health Services/Hazardous Site Health Evaluation  
Program  
P.O. Box 369  
Trenton, NJ 08625-0369

▪ **Linkage of Asthma Morbidity and Hazardous Air Pollutants in New Jersey**

The New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services (NJDHSS) has established a cooperative agreement with the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) under the program entitled, Asthma and Hazardous Substances: Applied Research and Development. The purpose of the cooperative agreement is to conduct two epidemiologic studies. The first study examines relationships between New Jersey asthma hospitalization rates and National Air Toxics Assessment (NATA) estimates at the municipal geographic level. The second study conducts temporal analyses of asthma morbidity and air toxics monitoring site data in four select New Jersey locations. In addition to the studies, the NJDHSS will identify and work with communities with asthma concerns to provide assistance and information related to project findings.

## D. Community Development Initiatives

### NJDEP AND THE NEW JERSEY TREE FOUNDATION

(See the Supplemental Environmental Projects Section under Environmental Enforcement)

#### ▪ Airshed Reforestation Project

The Urban Airshed Reforestation Project is a New Jersey Tree Foundation (NJTF) program designed to mitigate air and water pollution in the ozone non-attainment area of South Jersey including the City of Camden through the planting of thousand trees and the recruitment of numerous organizations as partners to support these greening efforts. This project links tree planting in an urban environment to better air and water quality by providing a safer, healthier environment for residents most affected by industrial pollutants. Since October 2002, the Tree Foundation has worked with 39 community-based groups to plant more than 1,200 trees with over 2,400 volunteers.

Go to [www.newjerseytreefoundation.org](http://www.newjerseytreefoundation.org) **UARP - Camden** for more information about this project.

#### *Tree Planting Status in Waterfront South*

Organization	Number of Sites	Number of Trees	Species and Quantity
<b>Heart of Camden Fall 2003</b>	4		1 Species (new) - 25 Trees
400 Block Jackson St.		3	3 <i>Prunus sargentii</i> - 3"
400 Block Carl Miller Blvd.		1	1 <i>Prunus sargentii</i> - 3"
400 Block Viola St.		5	5 <i>Prunus sargentii</i> - 3"
1700 & 1800 Blocks S. 4th St.		16	16 <i>Prunus sargentii</i> - 3"
<b>Heart of Camden Fall 2003</b>	4		2 Species (1 new and 1 repeat)- 25 Trees
Broadway between Carl Miller Blvd. and Winslow		20	20 <i>Eucommia ulmoides</i> - 3-3.5"
Ferry Avenue between S. 4th Street and S.5 <sup>th</sup> St.		5	3 <i>Eucommia ulmoides</i> - 3-3.5"; 2 <i>Prunus sargentii</i> - 2.5-3"
Corner of Webster and Ferry Avenue		2	1 <i>Eucommia ulmoides</i> 3-3.5"; 1 <i>Prunus sargentii</i> - 2.5-3"
1700 & 1800 Blocks S. 4th Street		3	1 <i>Eucommia ulmoides</i> 3-3.5"; 2 <i>Prunus sargentii</i> - 2.5-3"
<b>Heart of Camden Spring 2004</b>	3		1 Species (0 new)
1700 Broadway		3	3 <i>Prunus sargentii</i> - 3"
400 Block Winslow Street		2	2 <i>Prunus sargentii</i> - 3"
1700 & 1800 Blocks S. 4th Street		6	1 <i>Acer rubrum</i> 'Red Sunset'- 2.5"
<b>Heart of Camden Fall 2004</b>	4		
Ferry Avenue		13	13 <i>Syringa reticulata</i> - 2.5-3"
Jasper Avenue		2	2 <i>Syringa reticulata</i> - 2.5-3"
S. 4th Street		1	1 <i>Syringa reticulata</i> - 2.5-3"

State of New Jersey  
E N V I R O N M E N T A L   J U S T I C E   T A S K   F O R C E

Replacements		6	6 <i>Syringa reticulata</i> - 2.5-3"
Heart of Camden Spring 2005	4		1 Species (0 new)
1700 Block of Ferry Ave		5	5 <i>Syringa reticulata</i> - 2.5-3"
500 Block of Ferry Ave		5	5 <i>Syringa reticulata</i> - 2.5-3"
Lot at corner of Carl Miller & Ferry Ave		1	1 <i>Syringa reticulata</i> - 2.5-3"
420 Viola Street		1	1 <i>Syringa reticulata</i> - 2.5-3"
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>100</b>	

**Status:** The New Jersey Tree Foundation and the Heart of Camden planted an additional 12 trees on Ferry and So. 4<sup>th</sup> Streets this spring bringing the total number of trees planted by the New Jersey Tree Foundation and Heart of Camden to 100 since the spring of 2003.

▪ **Other Community Forestry Program Projects**

- A community organization, the Heart of Camden has initiated the greening of abandoned lots in the neighborhood. The first lot is located at the corner of Ferry and Broadway. Primary funding for the project was provided by PSE&G and \$5,000 were provided by the DEP from the Waterfront South Air Toxics Pilot Project grant.
- A teacher volunteer from the Sacred Heart School has started a community garden in the park.
- The Heart of Camden recently received a \$20,000 donation to build a Green House on an abandoned lot on Emerald Street.
- The NJTF received \$15,000 in funding from the DEP's Waterfront South Air Toxics Pilot Project grant to conduct a CITY green study in partnership with Hopeworks 'N Camden to prepared a detailed census of the 100 trees planted by the NJTF. This study was conducted in the summer of 2004. These data was used in a model to predict the amount of pollutants that could be removed from the air by the urban effort. The model analyzed energy conservation and avoided carbon emissions, air quality, stormwater runoff and reduction, and carbon storage. Initial calculations indicates that these new trees can remove 9 lbs. of particulate matter, 7 lbs. of ozone, 3 lbs. of sulfur dioxide, 4 lbs. of nitrogen dioxide and 1 lb. of carbon monoxide each year. As the trees mature, their efficiency will also increase.

**NJTF Contact:** Carrie A. Magee, Urban & Community Forester  
New Jersey Tree Foundation  
501 East State Street - PO Box 404  
Trenton, NJ 08625  
Tel: 609.984.3866  
Fax: 609.984.0378  
Email: [carrie.magee@newjerseytreefoundation.org](mailto:carrie.magee@newjerseytreefoundation.org)

## **NJDEP FUNDING TO SUPPORT WATERFRONT SOUTH PROJECTS**

- **New Jersey Environmental Infrastructure Financing Program**

The New Jersey Environmental Infrastructure Financing Program (Financing Program) is a revolving loan program administered by the Municipal Finance & Construction Element, and the [New Jersey Environmental Infrastructure Trust \(Trust\)](#) (EIT), an independent state financing authority. Under the program, each borrower receives two loans. One loan is from the DEP at 0 percent interest. The other part of the loan is from bonds issued by the AAA-rated EIT. Through this innovative partnership, borrowers can receive loans at one-half to one-quarter of the current market rate and can better finance much needed infrastructure improvements in their communities.

These loans are the construction of wastewater treatment facilities, sludge management systems for wastewater and water treatment systems, combined sewer overflow abatement, the purchase of open space, and Brownfields. The financing program also provides loans to both publicly and privately owned drinking water systems for the construction or upgrade of drinking water facilities, transmission and distribution systems, storage facilities, and source development. Funds are made available under the federal Clean Water and Safe Drinking Water Acts and various state bond acts. Since the enactment of the loan program, more than \$2 billion dollars have been awarded for over to 495 projects across New Jersey in state and federal funds.

Below is a listing of the projects undertaken through the program which benefit the Waterfront South area.

- **City of Camden Projects – Water and Sewer Work**

*Projects funded in 2003*

**Sewer Reconstruction/Rehabilitation   S340641-02   Loan: \$4,995,000**

The project consists of the reconstruction of 13,000 feet and relining of 2,000 feet of various sewer mains ranging in size from 8" to 36" in diameter throughout the entire city. Most of the City's sewers are constructed of brick or clay. Sewer collapses are frequent and can occur on any given day without any warning. The age and poor condition of the system has resulted in a situation that forces the City not only to repair numerous sewer collapses a year, but also to repair the street and the nearby utilities. This project includes the replacement of approximately 365 LF of sewer on Viola Street.

*Projects funded in 2000*

**Water Main Reconstruction/Rehabilitation   0408001-005   Loan: \$3,164,416**

This project included the Broadway Water Mains and involved the installation of 12" and 20" water mains on Broadway to provide increase water supply to south Camden. This project is complete.

- **Camden County Municipal Utilities Authority (CCMUA) Projects**



The Camden County Municipal Utilities Authority's Delaware No. 1 Water Pollution Control Facility is a regional sewer system located in the Waterfront South neighborhood and serves 37 municipalities within the County of Camden and accepts flow from as far as 20 miles away. According to residents odors from the facility contribute to a decreased quality of life in this neighborhood. The following projects represent investments made in the facility and attempts to control odor at the facility.

*Projects funded in 2005*

**Camden County M.U.A. (CCMUA) SIIA Design Funding      Grant: \$ 1,071,481**

The CCMUA, on behalf of the Cities of Camden and Gloucester in Camden County, was awarded a 90% grant in the amount of \$1,071,481 for the Design of Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Solids and Floatables control under the Sewage Infrastructure Improvement Act (SIIA). Four of the CSO outfalls are located in the Waterfront South area.

*Projects funded in 2003*

**Delaware No. 1 WPCF Upgrades      Loan: \$5,007,839**

Project No. S340640-08

The project consisted of the following:

- Replacement of sludge dewatering belt filter presses;
- Installation of additional sludge thickening equipment; and,
- Extension of the plant effluent outfall

**The following CCMUA project was funded in 2001      Loan Amount: \$6,046,744**

Delaware No. 1 WPCF Upgrades

Camden County Municipal Utilities Authority

The project consisted of the following:

- Construction of an odor control system consisting of a new building adjacent to the preliminary treatment facility, two 12-foot diameter packed-tower wet scrubbers, a five-foot diameter duct from the preliminary treatment facility roof over to the new wet scrubber and exhaust stack;
- Construction of a new biofilter to replace the existing carbon filter odor control unit at the junction chamber located upstream of the preliminary treatment facility; and
- Construction of a new carbon filter system to treat odor generated in the scum concentration building.

**NJDEP Contact:**      Eugene Chebra, Chief  
Bureau of Administration & Management, Municipal Finance  
Construction Element Phone: (609) 633-1208

**New Jersey Department of Community Affairs and Affiliate Initiatives**

**NJ HOUSING AND MORTGAGE FINANCE AGENCY (NJHMFA)**

▪ **Waterfront South Relocation Project**

Since 2002, the New Jersey Housing and Mortgage Finance Agency has been involved in one project in the Waterfront South Area - the Waterfront South Relocation Project. The NJHMFA acted together with the Camden Redevelopment Agency and the City of Camden for this project through its subsidiary, A Better Camden Corporation (ABC Corporation). Due to local environmental and economic conditions, the ABC Corporation worked with the City of Camden to relocate families and demolish existing buildings in two neighborhoods in the Waterfront South section of Camden.

The project is divided into two phases. Phase I is the Arlington Street Project, which involved the relocation of seven households. Those relocations were completed in 2002 and since then 53 properties have been demolished. Phase II is called the Terraces Project, and affects a four-block residential neighborhood and approximately forty occupied homes located on Woodland Avenue, Lester and Gordon Terraces and Fairview Street. Following approval of the Waterfront South Redevelopment Plan in January 2005, all but 10-15 households have already been relocated. The rest of the properties in the neighborhood are either vacant lots or boarded-up homes. Several of the properties have already been demolished and the remainder will be phased when ownership issues are resolved and then as part of a neighborhood wide demolition contract. The boarded-up homes will become part of a larger demolition project in the city. Voluntary acquisition and relocations has begun. Over 100 privately-owned properties will be acquired. Relocation and acquisition is anticipated to take approximately 18 months. The Department of Community Affairs Division of Codes and Standards coordinated with NJHMFA on this project through their administration of a \$1.26 million Demolition Bond Fund.

As previously stated in this report, in December of 2005, the ERB approved a citywide home improvement program, to be administered by the New Jersey Housing Mortgage Finance Agency, that will provide grants for home improvements to residents throughout the City. The NJHMFA will be working with neighborhood groups to develop a process to assist residents in applying for program funding. Further, the NJ HMFA will be working with the Heart of Camden to create affordable home-ownership opportunities in the Ferry Avenue section of this neighborhood.

▪ **NJ Redevelopment Authority(NJRA)**

NJRA has financed a large number of projects as part of Camden's revitalization efforts - from \$1.5 million in financing for the remediation of the Nipper Building, to a \$250,000 grant to the Delaware River Port Authority to invest in Admiral Wilson Boulevard, and new residential investments on the ABC Barrel site. While NJRA has not executed any specific projects within the Waterfront South area to date, the agency is a long-standing member of the Waterfront South Task Force, have attended meetings over the past two years specific to the Arlington Street and Terraces areas, and have committed planning/pre-development funds to the area, which were not executed. NJRA is looking for new opportunities to invest in Waterfront South, consistent with the goals of the city.

▪ **State Planning Commission**

The State Planning Commission released two documents in April 2004 that impact planning for environmental justice concerns. First, the new *Plan Endorsement Guidelines* now require all municipalities petitioning for Initial Plan Endorsement to work with the Department of Environmental Protection on an Environmental Justice Inventory. The purpose of this is to ensure that all parties are aware of the sites known to either emit pollution or to be contaminated, for reference, review and consideration during comprehensive local planning efforts.

Second, the Preliminary State Plan proposes to add a new Environmental Justice policy to the statewide policies in the State Plan to involve public participation in government land-use decision-making and to ensure that communities of color and low-income communities do not experience disproportionate adverse exposure to environmental health risks.

▪ **Office of Smart Growth (OSG)**

OSG offers technical assistance and education opportunities for communities across the state. Programs that the City of Camden may want to pursue for Waterfront South include assistance on brownfields redevelopment and community design. The Brownfields Redevelopment Interagency Team is a resource group representing more than twenty state programs and agencies that provide financial and technical support for brownfields redevelopment. They make brownfields redevelopment understandable, provide direct access to state resources, and guide projects through the regulatory requirements. The Mayors Institute on Community Design is an intensive two-day session, held twice a year, for a group of mayors to consult with design professionals on redevelopment challenges they face within a particular project area.

OSG also offers the Smart Future planning grant program, with priority given to local planning efforts that incorporate regional planning and downtown revitalization.

## **New Jersey Economic Development Initiatives**

### **REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT**

In 2004, the South Jersey Port Corporation (SJPC) entered into an agreement to transfer the 8-acre Liedtka Trucking property, a former industrial site on the west side of Broadway between Jackson Street and Whitman Avenue, to the New Jersey Economic Development Authority (NJEDA). The NJEDA will then convey a 2.8-acre portion of the site to a job training organization, *American Community Partnerships* (ACP). Later in the 2004, NJEDA entered into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with NJDEP to investigate and remediate this property. The investigation indicated that contamination is generally limited to historic fill. A remedial action workplan has been submitted to NJDEP. ACP began environmental remediation of the entire 8-acre site in Summer 2005.

NJEDA will subdivide the Liedtka site into two tracts of approximately 2.8 and 5.2 acres, acquire title to the property from SJPC, and convey the 2.8-acre tract to ACP. This tract includes a vacant 30,000-sf building and 10,000 sf industrial garage that ACP will utilize for its employment training programs. The balance of the former Liedtka site, consisting of 5.2 acres of vacant land, will be redeveloped at a future date in cooperation with the Economic Recovery Board for Camden and the City of Camden Redevelopment Agency.

ACP is a national, 501(c)(3), nonprofit organization headquartered in Washington, DC and governed by a Board of Directors comprised of industry leaders, union representatives, members of other nonprofit organizations and private sector companies. ACP is dedicated to revitalizing, enriching and diversifying America's workforce by serving as a program designer, partnership builder and direct service provider in communities in need throughout the country. Specifically, ACP leverages local, national, union, and corporate resources in an effort to develop and expand long-term career opportunities, with living wages and benefits, to low-income individuals, welfare recipients and public housing residents.

In August of 2000, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development recognized ACP's *Working Together for Jobs*<sup>TM</sup> as a Best Practices model. Over the last several years, ACP has facilitated the training of over 2,000 individuals. ACP participants have a graduation rate of more than 65%. Of the ACP graduates, 60.75% were women and 99.23% were minorities. Historically, the ACP program has experienced a placement rate of better than 95% with an average wage of approximately \$10 an hour.

ACP is already an important player in Camden's revitalization. Beginning with a construction trades program in 1998, ACP has enabled more than 275 Camden residents to embark on new careers in the construction, nursing and culinary arts industries. Placements are facilitated by ACP's Employment Partnership, which comprises more than 52 community-based organizations, including Catholic Charities, Genesis School of Business, Rutgers University, Camden Housing Authority, the Workforce Investment Board, private organizations and government agencies. ACP plans to utilize the former Liedtka site to train workers in culinary arts, carpentry and bricklaying.

## **E.      Community Outreach and Education**

### **▪    NJDEP Online Community Access Reports using Data Miner**

On May 20, 2004, Commissioner Campbell announced the launch of a newly improved Web site that provides easy, round-the-clock access to key environmental reports and other public documents seven days a week at no charge. Called DEP Data Miner, the Web site enables users to search for information on DEP-regulated sites by location, name, or identification number. Data Miner users also can obtain public documents quickly and easily by clicking on links to a wide variety of information, including enforcement actions, incidents, inspections and violations; environmental monitoring, permitting, licensing and registrations. Users can download reports for analysis and reference at a later time.

DEP Data Miner also provides Community Access report, which was created at the long outstanding request of community members to be informed of air permit details earlier in the application process. Community Access reports provide information on newly submitted air permit applications. Using simplified search criteria, community members can get details about permit applications and a contact phone number for further information. Community Access Reports can be accessed through DEP's OPRA site:

[http://datamine.state.nj.us/dep/DEP\\_OPRA/index2.html#ej](http://datamine.state.nj.us/dep/DEP_OPRA/index2.html#ej)

The improved Web site will further enhance the demonstrated efficiency, effectiveness and responsiveness of DEP's OPRA process. OPRA, which became effective in July 2002, expands the public's right of access to government records. DEP Data Miner can be accessed at <http://www.nj.gov/dep/opra/online.html>.

▪ **Environmental Public Health Tracking Conference**

On September 24, 2004, the NJDEP and the NJDHSS hosted an Environmental Public Health Tracking Conference at the Trenton Marriott. The conference provided an opportunity for legislators, scholars and interested citizens from across the state to gather, exchange ideas, and converse about their experiences in the environmental public health field. The conference also provided a stage for technical exchanges and exhibition regarding the advanced technologies, procedures, case studies in the field of environmental health tracking.

***More on Environmental Public Health Tracking:*** The environment plays an important role in human development and health. Researchers have related exposures to some environmental hazards with specific diseases; for example, exposure to asbestos and lung cancer. Other associations between environmental exposures and health effects are suspected, but need further research; for example, the association between exposure to disinfectant by-products and bladder cancer. Currently, few systems exist at the state or national level to track many of the exposures and health effects that may be related to environmental hazards. Tracking systems that do exist are usually not compatible with each other, and data linkage is extremely difficult.

Environmental public health tracking (EPHT) is the ongoing collection, integration, analysis, and interpretation of data about environmental hazards, exposure to environmental hazards, and human health effects potentially related to exposure to environmental hazards. It includes dissemination of information learned from these data.

The mission of EPHT is to improve the health of communities. Using information from an environmental public health tracking network, federal, state, and local agencies will be better prepared to develop and evaluate effective public health actions to prevent or control chronic and acute diseases that can be linked to hazards in the environment. Health care providers can provide better care and targeted preventive services. In addition, the public will have a better understanding of what is occurring in their communities and what actions they may take to protect or improve their health.<sup>29</sup>

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<sup>29</sup> Center for Disease Control Website: <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/tracking/aag04.htm>

**New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services**

▪ **Community Environmental Health Education**

As a result of its involvement with the Puchack Well Field Health Study Task Force, the NJDHSS was asked to develop several specific environmental health educational products that could be distributed to residents of Camden City and County. These materials included a city-specific childhood lead pamphlet and a resource list for city residents on environmental health issues (including air pollution, children's environmental health issues, pesticides, and others). In addition, the Camden County health department requested a similar list for use by any Camden County resident. This was developed and provided to the county health department.

The NJDHSS is presently working with several of its Task Force partners to develop a summary document describing the findings of the *Cancer Incidence in a Section of Camden City Historically Served by the Puchack Well Field* Health Consultation, as well as a series of cancer incidence analyses requested by the Task Force. The summary document will provide additional information on cancer and environmental factors that the Task Force believes would be beneficial to Camden City residents.

▪ **Health Care Provider Environmental Health Education**

**Camden County Resource Guide:** The NJDHSS has prepared a series of county-specific Health Care Provider Resource Guides. These Resource Guides contain fact sheets on each of the county's Superfund sites describing likelihood of human exposures and potential health outcomes from exposures. The Resource Guides also provide guidance on taking an environmental exposure history, case studies in environmental medicine, and information on other sites in the County from the NJDEP Known Contaminated Site List. The Camden County Resource Guide for Health Care Providers was most recently revised in January 2004.

For a copy of this resource guide please call the Hazardous Site Health Evaluation Program at (609) 584-5367, or write to:

New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services  
Consumer and Environmental Health Services/Hazardous Site Health Evaluation  
Program  
P.O. Box 369  
Trenton, NJ 08625-036

**Health Care Provider Newsletter for Camden Area Physicians:** The NJDHSS has developed newsletters for health care providers on sites of interest in which there is likely to be human exposure to contaminants. The Spring 1996 edition of the Health and Hazardous Waste newsletter focused on two radiologically contaminated sites in New Jersey, including the Welsbach and General Gas Mantle sites. An article on the health effects of ionizing radiation was included in the issue. This newsletter was mailed to approximately 800 physicians in the Camden area.

For a copy of this newsletter please visit the NJDHSS website at:  
[http://www.state.nj.us/health/eoh/hhazweb/hhw\\_no\\_3.pdf](http://www.state.nj.us/health/eoh/hhazweb/hhw_no_3.pdf) or call the Hazardous Site Health  
Evaluation Program at (609) 584-5367, or write to:

New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services  
Consumer and Environmental Health Services/Hazardous Site Health Evaluation  
Program  
P.O. Box 369  
Trenton, N.J. 08625-0369



## **Section IV**

### **Environmental Justice Action Plan for Camden Waterfront South**

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## Introduction

Waterfront South is a neighborhood in the City of Camden of about 723 acres with 531 households of which 42% include families with children under 18 years of age<sup>30</sup>. Historically built around heavy industry, at the height of World War II Waterfront South was one of New Jersey's economic powerhouses for war-time industry and commerce benefiting from a strong economy and well-paying jobs, where industry and residents co-existed. Today, Waterfront South residents are faced with a legacy of historic, non-conforming zoning that not only continues to attract industry but that places them side-by-side to facilities and abandoned contaminated sites. This legacy has resulted in a community plagued by historical contamination, a community that continues to fight unwanted land uses, and the concerns that come with those unwanted uses including numerous environmental, health, economic and public safety issues.

On Feb. 19, 2004, former Governor James E. McGreevey signed into law New Jersey's first-ever [Statewide Environmental Justice Policy, Executive Order #96](#). The policy serves as a call to action for all government agencies to consider urban-environmental and public-health concerns and for all levels of Government to increase public participation in the environmental decision-making process. The policy created the Environmental Justice Task Force (EJTF), which considers recommendations from the Environmental Justice Advisory Council (EJAC), to work with community residents and workers to ensure potential environmental justice concerns are effectively addressed.

Executive Order #96 also creates a process whereby communities may file petitions with the EJTF asserting that residents and workers in a community are subject to disproportionate adverse exposure to environmental health risks, or disproportionate adverse effects resulting from the implementation of laws affecting public health or the environment. This petition process allows communities to have their potential environmental justice concerns proactively addressed, in the form of an Environmental Justice Action Plan (EJ Action Plan).

Pursuant to Executive Order #96, an Environmental Justice Petition (the EJ Petition) was submitted on April 29, 2004 by the South Jersey Environmental Justice Alliance (SJEJA) and was signed by 76 workers and/or residents of Camden. In this EJ Petition the SJEJA stated that "Camden residents and workers ... are calling for a Camden Action Plan to address the environmental injustice they have suffered and continue to suffer." Further the SJEJA requested a "comprehensive remediation of their air, water, and soil and to stop the permitting of any further pollution sources."

Asked to address the entire City of Camden through the petition process (as requested by the SJEJA), the EJTF recognized early on that in order to develop an effective action plan, Task Force efforts had to focus its resources initially on one of Camden's most disadvantaged neighborhoods rather than the entire city.

Coincidentally with the arrival of the petition, the NJDEP was developing an environmental progress report for the Waterfront South community at the request of Senator Wayne R. Bryant. In developing the progress report (Sections I-III), it was apparent that Waterfront South is a minority, low-income community that has been impacted by environmental, health, economic and

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<sup>30</sup> 2000 U.S. Census.

quality of life issues. Therefore, several Task Force agencies, including the Departments of Environmental Protection, Health and Senior Services, Transportation, Community Affairs, Law and Public Safety, Education, and the Economic Development Authority, participated to develop the EJ Action Plan for the Waterfront South neighborhood in response to the EJ Petition.

This section of the report includes the EJ Action Plan for Waterfront South, which has been prepared by the NJDEP, on behalf of the EJTF. This action plan is a call to action and has been developed with community and stakeholder input and in consultation with the EJAC, and local and county government. In the process of preparing this action plan, NJDEP conducted a comprehensive evaluation of the many economic, environmental, health and public safety concerns raised by Waterfront South residents, workers, community organizations, institutions, health care professionals and other stakeholders.

Based on the evaluation described above, the EJTF has concluded that the Waterfront South neighborhood is one that has and will continue to coexist with industry, and that it should be the objective of all State agencies involved with this EJ Petition to preserve the hope, integrity and pride of this community, and to provide it with a link to the rest of the city and to the Delaware waterfront to ensure its survival. However, the EJTF recognizes that in order for this community to be revitalized and invigorated, there is a need for strong commitments not only from Task Force member agencies but also from other government and non-governmental partners and from the community itself. This is the assumption on which this Action Plan was developed.

A draft of this report and action plan was first released to the community and stakeholders during a meeting with the EJTF on September 9, 2005. Numerous comments were received from community representatives and as a result, two public meetings were held in Waterfront South on November 3 and 29, 2005. At these meetings, representatives of the EJTF agencies, specifically, NJDEP, NJDOT, NJDHSS and NJEDA, made presentations to the public about each agency's action plan including original commitments as well as those added in response to comments received from community representatives. NJDEP Commissioner Campbell and NJDHSS Commissioner Jacobs went to Camden Waterfront South and hosted the November 29, 2005 evening meeting.

This final document represents a considerable effort by the EJTF agencies and the community stakeholders. While developing this report and action plan, it became apparent that many of the concerns raised by the community are beyond the scope of not only the EJTF authority but also the authority of local agencies. During the development of this Action Plan, these regulatory gaps served as an obstacle to addressing all of the concerns raised by the community in their EJ Petition and expressed in various correspondence and meetings.

To begin to address the regulatory and policy gaps encountered while developing this Action Plan, the EJTF, within 90 days of finalizing this EJ Action Plan, will develop a list of regulatory and policy gaps identified during the development of this Plan and seek recommendations from the Environmental Justice Advisory Council on strategies to address these gaps.

Despite these limitations, EJTF agencies are committed to implementing the actions that are within their current authority and that are enumerated in this action plan. With this in mind, this action plan should not be viewed as the sole mechanism to alleviate all of the problems faced by the community. Instead, this EJ Action Plan should be viewed:

- As a call to action to the entire community, their representatives, and all pertinent government agencies;
- As a catalyst to prompt further action by others;
- As a first step that will take all of those involved into new territory, developing and testing new initiatives and programs:
- To raise awareness of the plight and needs of the community;
- As a first step in creating a sustainable community, one that will become a safe and healthy place to live and work for generations to come; and,
- As a forum for creating a community network with the goal of encouraging effective action.

Recognizing the challenges facing Waterfront South, this document outlines the commitments made by the EJTF and others to improve the quality of life and mitigate environmental, social, economic and health concerns in the community. These commitments fall in the following categories:

- Preliminary funding to pursue proposed initiatives;
- Community empowerment by providing meaningful community participation, outreach and education;
- Enforcement, permitting and site remediation tools, initiatives and strategies;
- Air quality-related strategies and initiatives;
- Strategies to accomplish community greening, preservation of natural resources, stabilization of vacant land;
- Community development commitments;
- Community health; and,
- Quality of life improvements.

### **COMMUNITY VOICES ARE HEARD**

The community's concerns and the solutions and strategies identified in this Action Plan were developed based on a review and evaluation of the following sources:

- Environmental Justice Petition submitted on April 29, 2004 by the South Jersey Environmental Justice Alliance.
- September 24, 2004 letter to Commissioner Bradley M. Campbell from the South Jersey Environmental Justice Alliance and South Camden Citizens in Action.
- May 1999 Camden Waterfront South Redevelopment Plan prepared by the Camden Division of Planning.
- Several letters and memoranda submitted to NJNJDEP Commissioner Bradley M. Campbell by community leaders.
- Numerous local newspaper articles about issues affecting the community.
- "The Environmental Voice", a newsletter of the Camden Environmental Justice Coalition.
- The July 2003 "Roadmap to Restoration" report submitted to the NJDEP by the Heart of Camden community organization.
- Personal interviews and meetings with community member and residents conducted by staff from the NJDEP Environmental Justice Program and the Air Toxics Steering Committee.
- Information collected during the development of the NJDEP Air Toxics Pilot Project Report.
- Progress Report and EJ Action Plan comments submitted by community representatives in October 2005.
- November 2005 public meetings.

The following items summarize the community's main concerns and those issues that have become a common theme in the sources evaluated above:

- Investigation and remediation of the many contaminated sites in Waterfront South, including two Superfund sites, must be a priority.
- Provide assistance with environmental mitigation via:
  - Stabilization of vacant land through seeding or using other covers.
  - Creation and maintenance of buffer areas between industrial and residential uses.
  - Reduction of particulate matter in the neighborhood through tree planting and other strategies.
  - Improvement of neighborhood safety for residents of all ages and in all areas of the neighborhood, including schools, streets, parks and residences must be made a priority.
  - Assist and encourage Waterfront South to become a neighborhood that is free of environmental and industrial hazards and uses natural resources responsibly.
  - Create an environment for economic development that creates real jobs for residents without creating additional burden to the neighborhood.
  - Identify and allocate funding sources to address environmental conditions in the community.
  - Encourage and work with the South Jersey Port Corporation to develop and implement a plan for cleanup of their sites and to develop more environmentally friendly port operations and future uses of port-owned property that are more responsive to the community's needs.
  - Conduct additional studies in Waterfront South to better document and understand environmental conditions in the neighborhood. At the completion of the projects identify specific recommendations and action items.
  - Develop strict enforcement strategies to address violations of environmental laws and regulations.
  - Insure that residents are informed about environmental issues and decisions that will impact their community.

Enlist the support and collaborate with local, county and state government and stakeholders to develop strategies to encourage adherence with local ordinances that address quality of life parameters, i.e., noise, odors, storage of hazardous materials, truck traffic, etc.

- Working with stakeholders and other community supporters, develop strategies to identify government resources and initiatives to implement the “Risk Reduction Strategies” developed by the Waterfront South Air Toxic Project team. Use cumulative risk assessment strategies when deciding on future facility sitings in Waterfront South.
- Work with City government to assist in land use decisions that affect the Waterfront South community. Waterfront South Stakeholders have requested a strengthened residential core and a thinning out of polluting industries.
- Work with community and industry stakeholders to foster collaboration to achieve mutual goals.
- Collaborate with other agencies including the Department of Health and Senior Services and/or the Camden County Division of Health to develop a community center, improved health services and environmental health programs, (e.g., environmental-health testing and education programs).
- Identify and work with other State Agencies as directed by the EJ Executive Order to implement action plan strategies.

## **A. Action Plan Initiatives**

Taking into consideration, the goals and needs of the community, and the challenges presented in the introduction, the NJDEP's Environmental Justice Program, on behalf of the Environmental Justice Task Force, hereby proposes an Environmental Justice Action Plan for the Waterfront South Community. The action items proposed herein will bring tangible improvements to the community and a better quality of life for the residents, workers and stakeholders. It is proposed that the specific objectives and strategies included in this EJAP be implemented in accordance with the timeframes that will be developed once this Action Plan is approved by the EJTF and the community.

### **1. FUNDING INITIATIVES**

- The State of New Jersey is committed to ensuring that all of its citizens receive equal protection under the law; enjoy a healthy environment; and are given opportunities for consistent input into governmental decision-making. Furthermore, the State of New Jersey is committed to enabling our older urban and suburban centers to be made more attractive and vital, creating a broader range of choices and more livable communities for families and businesses in New Jersey, consistent with the State Development and Redevelopment Plan and principles of Smart Growth. The EJTF acknowledges that to carry out the commitments set forth in this action plan, EJTF agencies have mobilized significant resources that will be better defined in the following paragraphs.
- The Camden State Economic Recovery Board (ERB), a subsidiary corporation of the New Jersey Economic Development Authority (EDA), has pledged to work with the community to develop a funding strategy to access ERB and other agency financial resources to assist in launching the implementation of this EJ Action Plan. Since the primary goal of the ERB through its Strategic Revitalization Plan and the Capital Improvement and Infrastructure Master Plan is the economic revitalization of the City of Camden, this funding will further the goals of the EJ Action Plan. The following types of projects are eligible for ERB funding assistance: business expansion and job creation, housing and neighborhood improvement, and capital infrastructure projects that can catalyze private investment and that positively impact the health and safety of residents within and around the Waterfront South neighborhood.

ERB staff is currently working with the Heart of Camden to develop an application for funding that would implement a vegetative greening strategy to buffer the impact of air pollutants in the neighborhood. It is anticipated that the application will go to the ERB in the first quarter of 2006 for funding approval.

- In November 2005, the ERB approved funding in the amount of \$5 million for the repair and rehabilitation of single-family owner-occupied houses throughout the city of Camden. The program will be implemented in 2006 by the NJHMFA with additional financial resources provided by NJ DCA Balanced Housing, private bank loans, and Camden City Housing Assistance Programs. The Heart of Camden will work with this program to use the home improvement funds in targeted areas of the neighborhood.



- The NJDOT has proposed to conduct a comprehensive assessment of the transportation problems that face the Waterfront South neighborhood and find appropriate solutions for each problem. To accomplish their commitment, the NJDOT has made a preliminary investment of \$117,000.00 to date. The NJDOT has reserved \$117,000.00 to continue work on the project and anticipates that the improvements will cost approximately \$7.5 million to complete.
- Since 2002, NJDEP has invested more than \$71 million<sup>31</sup> on environmental infrastructure improvements and remediation in the City of Camden. In addition, as documented in this report, NJDEP has committed substantial staff and financial resources to implement innovative environmental protection initiatives to address community concerns, such as the Camden Enforcement Sweep. It is anticipated that current action plan items will call for major additional resource commitments.

## **2. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION, OUTREACH AND EDUCATION INITIATIVES**

- The Environmental Justice Task Force acknowledges that the true impetus for change and the revitalization of this community must start with community residents, workers and those that represent them. Therefore, the EJTF recommends that appropriate agencies continue to work with the City of Camden's Waterfront South Environmental Planning Task Force, administered by City's Department of Development and Planning, to address issues of neighborhood preservation in Waterfront South. This subcommittee includes City and County officials, Waterfront South representatives, including residents, Waterfront South-based community organizations, businesses, faith-based and youth organizations and other stakeholders.
- Cumulative Risk remains to be a challenge to both federal and State Environmental regulators. To this end, NJDEP, EPA and the Environmental Justice Advisory Council will host a workshop in 2006 to educate and begin a dialogue with the community, industry, regulators and health practitioners about obstacles and potential solutions for effectively incorporating cumulative impacts in the regulatory process.
- The NJDEP's Division of Science Research and Technology developed a web page for "The Asthma Outreach and Education Initiative in Camden Waterfront South" project. Information and updates on this project can be found at: <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/dsr/asthma/>.
- The NJDEP EJ Program will develop and maintain an interested party list for the Waterfront South neighborhood. This list will be shared by NJDEP programs and others EJ Task Force agencies.
- To help facilitate the odor response commitment above, NJDEP's Environmental Justice Program has distributed to the community a customized "Camden Waterfront South Odor Reporting Fact Sheet" that includes the basic steps needed to file an odor complaint and the direct phone numbers to reach the NJDEP's Southern Regional Office during business hours. During non-business hours, complaints must be called into the DEP Hotline.

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<sup>31</sup> Economic Recovery Board for Camden, January 3, 2006 Technical Advisory Committee Report.

- The Environmental Justice Task Force hosted two meetings in the Camden, Waterfront South neighborhood to present this draft Action Plan to the Waterfront South community and address additional community concerns. The meetings were held on November 3, 2005 and November 29, 2005. NJDEP Commissioner Campbell and NJDHSS Commissioner Jacobs hosted the November 29, 2005 meeting.
- NJDEP will coordinate with NJDHSS and the county health agencies to provide educational materials to residents, community leaders and school officials about how they can improve water quality to reduce potential exposure to lead contamination.

### **3. ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVES**

- NJDEP enforcement staff will participate in “Community Environmental Patrols” wherein NJDEP air, waste and water inspectors will accompany community members on walking tours of various areas in Waterfront South or the surrounding area to identify and respond to environmental concerns. At the community’s request, these Environmental Patrols will be scheduled twice a year.
- NJDEP will continue to encourage Supplemental Environmental Projects (SEPs) as part of future enforcement settlements, where appropriate. According to the USEPA, a SEP “is an environmentally beneficial project which a violator voluntarily agrees to perform as part of a settlement of an enforcement action. In return, EPA agrees to reduce the monetary penalty that would otherwise apply as a result of the violation(s).” SEPs can be used to finance air pollution reduction strategies and projects in Waterfront South relating to public health, pollution prevention, pollution reduction, environmental restoration and protection and other categories. However, all projects must have a nexus to the violations. NJDEP will work with the community and facilities found to be in violation of environmental regulations to create a list of projects that could be funded and implemented. The NJDEP does not have its own SEP policy, so the Department uses the EPA’s SEP guidelines found at: <http://www.epa.gov/region02/p2/sep.htm>. Also, for clarification purposes, the New Jersey Department of Treasury stipulates that all fines must be passed back to the general Treasury fund. Therefore, fines can not be used to finance pollution reduction strategies. Only SEPs negotiated during enforcement settlements can be used for that purpose.
- NJDEP will inspect major air facilities in Waterfront South at least once a year to ensure compliance with permits conditions<sup>32</sup>. Inspecting the major air facilities annually is a commitment that goes beyond NJDEP’s required schedule of inspections. Currently, in accordance with the Performance Partnership Agreement with the USEPA, the NJDEP is required to inspect 50 % of all majors once every two years.
- NJDEP’s Air and Water Enforcement will also inspect scrapyards in Waterfront South at least once a year. NJDEP will coordinate and implement a comprehensive, multi-media enforcement sweep at currently operating scrap yard facilities during Spring 2006 to determine compliance with current laws and regulations.

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<sup>32</sup> Major facilities for the air media are defined as those with stationary sources that emit more than 25 tons per year (tpy) of NOX or VOCs, more than 10 tpy of SO<sub>2</sub>, TSP, PM<sub>10</sub>, CO, more than 10 tpy of any one HAP, or more than 25 tpy of a combination of HAPs.

- NJDEP will provide a 30-minute response time to citizen odor complaints related to the CCMUA facility that are received directly in the Southern Regional Office during normal working hours. All verified odor complaints will be issued a Notice of Violation and a fine.
- To help facilitate the odor response commitment above, NJDEP's Environmental Justice Program has distributed to the community a customized "Camden Waterfront South Odor Reporting Fact Sheet" that includes the basic steps needed to file an odor complaint and the direct phone numbers to reach the NJDEP's Southern Regional Office during business hours. During non-business hours, complaints must be called into the DEP Hotline.
- The CCMUA is currently installing a new sludge drying system to reduce the quantity and improve the quality of the sludge product. The system is projected to start operations during January-February 2006. This effort should further reduce odors emanating from the storage and transport of sludge. NJDEP will monitor the progress of this project and report back to the community, as appropriate.
- The community has great concerns about odors emanating from the CCMUA and other facilities in Waterfront South. In response to these concerns, NJDEP will implement an aggressive and proactive response to odors (without the citizen complaint trigger) in Spring 2006, where DEP staff will conduct odor investigations to further reduce the odor impacts to the community. Under this initiative, DEP staff will patrol the community around the clock for one week and will investigate all odors emanating from facilities in Waterfront South. Confirmed offenders will be issued Notices of Violation and penalties.
- In response to this petition, the NJDEP amended the County Environmental Health Act (CEHA) Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the County Health Departments and increase funding to include truck idling inspections. The Camden County Division of Health (CCDH) has committed to continue their presence in the Waterfront South community and to continue to perform "idling sweeps" and 33 days of idling inspections per year. As reported in Section III of this report, these inspections have resulted in a number of violations and fines issued. The Camden County Department of Health will also be posting "No Idling" signs throughout the neighborhood and at the South Port Corporation, Broadway and Beckett terminals. As a result of their activity, idling along Morgan Boulevard has been significantly reduced.
- The simple auto-flushers installed at points of consumption in the Camden public schools, to eliminate the presence of lead and copper in drinking water, work well and keep lead and copper below action levels, when they are operating properly. The simple flushing devices must be checked periodically to verify that they are not clogged, that the timer is set correctly (for 7 a.m.) and that the battery is replaced roughly every 6 months (expected average battery life is 9 months).

Currently, oversight of this type of process is not under NJDEP jurisdiction. However, NJDEP will take on an additional responsibility to review and audit the inspection and maintenance reports for these auto-flushers from the Camden Board of Education for a period of six months following issuance of this Action Plan. This action will ensure that the Camden Board of Education performs and logs the inspection and maintenance of the auto-flushers and contracts for repairs when needed. NJDEP will then evaluate the operation and maintenance schedules of the automatic flushers, and based on this evaluation, the NJDEP will determine if current measures are sufficient to address the presence of lead in drinking

water in Camden City schools. After six months, the review and auditing responsibility will be transferred to the Camden County Department of Health.

- The NJDEP will work with the City of Camden and/or their water system management company in establishing a periodic lead testing program of schools, preschools and day care facilities and in the initial testing of these facilities. The testing will be done in accordance with EPA school testing protocols.
- As part of NJDEP's program for the City of Camden, NJDEP will provide close follow-up for any Camden Water Department violations, if any, and will continue to work with the Water Department to resolve any future problems. NJDEP will require corrective measures and enforce violations, if they are not corrected in a timely fashion. NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water will assign a Compliance Manager from the Technical Evaluation Unit to be the contact person. The Compliance Manager will specifically review the City of Camden's drinking water quality submittals within 30 days after the required submission date, respond to any water quality complaints, coordinate any testing requested and notify and coordinate with the Enforcement and Compliance Program to issue applicable violations/fines if necessary.
- Within 60 days after this Action Plan is finalized, NJDEP's Southern Regional Enforcement office and the Bureau of Safe Drinking Water staff will meet with the City of Camden Water Department to clarify all permit conditions, including reporting requirements, sampling locations and frequency, parameters that require testing, etc. to ensure compliance with their permit and an safe drinking water supply for all Camden residents. These commitments will ensure that the water supply servicing Waterfront South is safe for public consumption.
- The community has reported numerous incidents of discolored water. Water discoloration can result from a number of problems, one of which might be operational issues at the Morris-Delair Treatment plant. At other times, discoloration can occur from work being performed on the distribution system. However, the real cause of the problem might be very difficult to determine. NJDEP will discuss the discoloration issue and establish a protocol to reduce/minimize this problem with the City of Camden Water Department during the meeting referred to in the preceding commitment.
- NJDEP will conduct inspections in small bodegas and shops looking for illegal, unregistered pesticides in Spring 2006. Inspections in other urban areas such as Paterson turned up illegal, imported pesticides, commonly known as Tres Pasitos and Chinese Chalk. These pesticides are highly toxic and pose serious health threats to children if used in the home.
- The Camden County Division of Health, under the CEHA program with NJDEP, has proposed to inspect Camden City markets, dollar stores and schools for illegal pesticides. Enforcement action will be taken when appropriate. This action is planned for Winter 2006.
- Pursuant to the "*Urban Initiative*" described on Page 48 of this report and the EJ Petition, the Division of Criminal Justice's Environmental Crimes Bureau staff have met with Camden City officials and will be working closely with them to identify, and prosecute those who illegally dispose of hazardous or solid waste in Camden and the Waterfront South neighborhood.

#### **4. AIR QUALITY INITIATIVES**

- NJDEP will develop a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP), a document that would formalize and standardize procedures within the Department, for early public notification of significant air permit<sup>33</sup> applications received from facilities in or near Waterfront South. The enhanced air quality notification process will include:
  - a. Electronic notification to community members that sign up for notification.
  - b. Mailing of paper documents to community members that sign up without access to email.
  - c. Notification that includes a brief description of the project, emissions and emission changes.
- Furthermore, NJDEP will develop enhanced public participation for air permits with significant public interest. NJDEP will develop a SOP that outlines the enhanced public participation program. One objective of this enhanced process is to seek community input on possible emission reduction measures. Under this process, the public can:
  - a. Call with questions.
  - b. Review applications.
  - c. Comment on the applications informally.
  - d. Request an informal availability session.
  - e. Request a formal public comment period, and/or public meeting, pursuant to our existing rules.
  - f. Access complete permit application package at the Ferry Street Public Library.
- Notification of stack testing results will also be provided to the interested party lists for permits
- NJDEP will provide community awareness training to permit writers to increase their understanding of the community stressors. This training could include a community tour and discussion with community groups and other stakeholders.
- NJDEP will require or conduct an enhanced air quality evaluation for each preconstruction permit or proposed modification that exceeds State of the Art thresholds (See SOTA thresholds in NJAC 7:27-8, Appendix 1). A SOP will be developed to implement the following:
  - a. For criteria pollutants, the NJDEP will conduct an air quality impact analysis to determine if the air emissions exceed standards established to protect human health, welfare and the environment. Included in the analysis will be nearby major sources and fugitive emissions as appropriate. For the criteria pollutants, background air quality levels are added to the modeled levels for the facility to get a realistic determination of total impacts from cumulative emissions to compare to the ambient air quality standards.

For air toxics, the NJDEP will conduct a facility-wide risk assessment to evaluate potential risks for all releases at the facility over reporting thresholds. (Reporting thresholds are listed at NJAC 7:27-8, Table B.)

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<sup>33</sup> Significant permits include at a minimum those that trigger the emissions thresholds for requiring state of the art on pollution controls. See NJAC 7:27-8, Appendix 1.

Note 1: Emissions from ships associated with onshore facilities will be included in an air impact evaluation. However, NJDEP has limited authority to regulate ship emissions.

- NJDEP may establish permit requirements based on the air quality evaluation (see commitment above), including but not limited to:
  - a. Better air pollution control.
  - b. Alternative processes or pollution prevention measures.
  - c. Offsetting emission reductions from other sources. (Local offsets and additional voluntary offsets will be encouraged where there are significant predicted air quality impacts.)
  - d. Dust Management plans. (Enclosures will be considered during permit review if dust management is inadequate to address potential fugitive emissions.)
  - e. Denial of the application, in accordance with the air program's "Risk Screening Policy and Second-Level Risk Screening". (See Appendix E.)
- NJDEP will consider the need for odor control measures in all future air permits for processes with odor causing potential. Odor control measures will be highlighted in public notices.
- On November 8, 2005, voters approved ballot question #2, a constitutional amendment that will fund the diesel program and will be paid for with a portion of revenue from the existing Corporate Business Tax (CBT). The amendment will not raise taxes, but over the next ten years will shift a portion of the CBT revenue currently earmarked for environmental programs to provide grants for the cost of air pollution control equipment, which will reduce the levels of fine-particle pollution from diesel-powered engines. To this end, as NJDEP develops rules for implementing the particulate control retrofit legislation, funding priority will be considered for urban areas, including Task Force-selected Environmental Justice Petition Areas.
- NJDEP has begun outreach to facilities, including the South Jersey Port Corporation, in Waterfront South who may want to voluntarily consider installation of diesel retrofits, the use of electric versus diesel power, and other diesel emission reduction strategies to aid in particulate reduction. However, NJDEP recognizes the need to and will conduct additional outreach to local facilities and officials regarding this Action Plan, the current diesel risk law and voluntary strategies.

## **5. CONTAMINATED SITES AND SITE REMEDIATION INITIATIVES**

- In light of the information presented on page 39 of this report pertaining to the investigation and cleanup of the Welsbach/GGM Superfund site and the gross inequalities in the Superfund funding allocation by the USEPA between Waterfront South and Gloucester City, the EJTF will strongly advocate with elected officials and the USEPA to recognize that the cleanup of contaminated residential properties in Waterfront South as well as the former General Gas Mantle facility and the surrounding areas, including South Fourth Street and the Dynamic Blending building must be prioritized and funded.
- NJDEP's SRWM program has selected Ms. Karen Kloo from the Office of Community Relations as the single point of contact on Camden Waterfront South to facilitate communication regarding the collective group of cases in the neighborhood and to coordinate

site remediation issues when more than one SRWM program is involved. Ms. Kloo can be contacted at 609-777-1971 or at Karen.Kloo@dep.state.nj.us.

- NJDEP supports the efforts of Camden advocacy groups toward neighborhood improvement, especially as these relate to the identification and cleanup of contaminated sites and potential impacts from these sites to residents in the area. To facilitate this effort, the NJDEP's Site Remediation and Waste Management Program (SRWM) has developed an inventory of active sites under its purview in Waterfront South. An updated list of sites and a map depicting their location can be found on the Office of Community Relation's (OCR) website at <http://www.nj.gov/dep/srp/community/ej/camdensouth.htm>.
- Note: Information such as the list of sites and their status prepared for Waterfront South, as described above, is available to the public under the Open Public Records Act, and the NJDEP provides it to the public upon request. However, this type of inventory and mapping is not done on a routine basis. It is also not ordinary procedure to appoint one single individual to coordinate remedial activities, where there is more than one SRWM program involved and to ensure that all staff involved meet regularly to review the status and technical information where there is more than one active remediation ongoing.
- As a first step in better coordination of remedial activities in the Waterfront South neighborhood, to ascertain the remedial progress of each case and to inform case managers about environmental justice issues in the neighborhood, NJDEP's OCR will schedule a meeting with all case managers assigned to oversee the sites in Waterfront South and with the EJ Program during the first quarter of 2006. SRWM will establish procedure to ensure all staff involved meets on a quarterly basis to review status and technical information on the sites, as appropriate.
- NJDEP's OCR will set up a community bulletin board to be updated as important site remediation-related events from Waterfront South take place, or upon reaching key phases in a remedial action. Interested parties will be updated via a "list serve" function.
- NJDEP is committed to conducting outreach, assistance and education regarding available tools to assist in site remediation at Waterfront South. At the community's request, NJDEP's OCR is coordinating with the Office of Brownfield Reuse (OBR) to provide a workshop to the public and municipal officials in Camden on Site Remediation basics and funding options for investigation/remediation.
- NJDEP's SRWM Program recently announced the Updated Known Contaminated Sites in New Jersey (KCS-NJ) which can serve as an important site information resource to the public. The sixth edition of the KCS-NJ report contains basic information on approximately 13,700 contaminated sites. The report provides a list of sites where contamination of soil or ground water has been confirmed. The sites are grouped by municipality at <http://www.nj.gov/dep/srp/kcs-nj/kcs2005all.pdf>. To understand the report's entries and how to effectively use them, the reader is referred to the report's background information, which can be found at <http://www.nj.gov/dep/srp/kcs-nj/>.
- While state law does not provide a formal public role in remedy selection, NJDEP will facilitate interaction between local groups and the remediating party during the remedial process, particularly in residential areas. This lack of required public participation, does not

extend to the Martin Aaron and Welsbach sites, where under CERCLA law there is a formal process for public input.

- The Department is in the process of amending the Technical Requirements for Site Remediation (N.J.A.C. 7:26E) to include enhanced Public Participation requirements and anticipates the proposal to be published in the New Jersey Register in the Spring of 2006.
- NJDEP will continue to work with EPA to implement the selected remedy of the radiological contamination of the Welsbach General Gas Mantle Superfund Site, particularly Investigation Area 1 within Waterfront South. NJDEP will continue to work with EPA to maintain that area as a priority. SRWM has a dedicated staff person, Ms. Karen Kloo, from the Office of Community Relations assigned to the Welsbach site.
- NJDEP's SRWM will give highest priority to funding requests for HDSRF or UST pursuant to P.L. 2002, c.43 (C.52:27BBB-1 et al.), which states that certain areas will be given priority funding for grants. This prioritization will also include any technical reviews necessary for processing funding requests.
- NJDEP's SRWM will review funding requests for Preliminary Assessments and Site Investigations within thirty days. Where the request is complete, SRWM will process those requests and recommend approval to the Economic Development Authority for funding within those thirty days.
- NJDEP's SRWM will assist NJDEP Compliance and Enforcement in their efforts to ensure compliance with applicable laws related to junkyards, scrap metal and recycling facilities, by addressing those sites where discharges have occurred.
- Once the NJDEP's Compliance and Enforcement Program identifies orphaned or abandoned scrapyards, SRP will conduct an investigation to identify responsible parties/former operators and require cleanup from these parties. If this fails, NJDEP will determine if these sites pose a significant public health or environmental threat that necessitates greater NJDEP involvement and if so will commit public funds to do the clean up.
- The community has a concern that there is a significant number of contaminated or potentially contaminated sites in Waterfront South alone. Unfortunately, Waterfront South is not unlike many historically industrial neighborhoods where there is a high concentration of known and suspected contaminated sites. To assist in the cleanup of brownfields in Waterfront South, NJDEP approved the Waterfront South BDA application on October 14, 2005. The assignment of a single case manager to oversee all brownfield sites within the BDA and the enhanced funding opportunities provided through the BDA process will significantly encourage the revitalization of the Waterfront South neighborhood. In addition, remediation and redevelopment under the BDA initiative is a collaborative process. By participating as a member of the steering committee and in the local planning process, stakeholders can have a say in how the properties are ultimately redeveloped.
- NJDEP requested more comprehensive changes to HDSRF (S-277) to provide additional funding to municipalities and other entities to cleanup sites for the purposes of redevelopment. On September 15, S-277 was signed into law. This law strengthens the ability of counties, municipalities, and government redevelopment agencies to clean up and reuse contaminated former industrial sites. Some of the changes to the law include:



- a. Expand public entities allowed to access the fund, and remove the ownership requirement so that municipalities and other eligible parties can obtain grants for Remedial Investigations (RI). Now, counties and local redevelopment agencies will have the opportunity to receive financial assistance grants from the state's HDSRF. Previously, only private parties and municipal entities were eligible to receive financial assistance and grants from this fund. In addition, governments can apply for grants even if the municipality, county, or redevelopment entity does not own the property. In these circumstances, a lien would be attached to the property
- b. Increases on the grant caps.
- c. Provide up to 50% matching remediation grant monies to municipalities, counties and redevelopment entities for redevelopment of a property for affordable housing.
- d. Encourage the conversion of "brownfields to greenfields" sites by allowing up to 75% matching remediation grants for all remediation costs (PA, SI, RI and RA) for projects involving the redevelopment of contaminated property for recreation and conservation purposes.
- e. Allow parties that are eligible for tax reimbursement pursuant to N.J.S.A. 58:10B-27 thru 31 to conduct wetland enhancement as part of the allowable remediation costs.
- f. Allows for the develop of a pilot program to award grants up to \$5,000,000 from the HDSRF to nonprofit organizations, that are exempt from taxation pursuant to section 501(a) of the federal Internal Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C. s.501(a), for the preliminary assessment, site investigation, and remedial investigation of real property that has been contaminated or is suspected of being contaminated by the discharge of a hazardous substance.

## **6. STORM WATER REGULATORY INITIATIVES**

- NJDEP presently regulates all of the scrap metal facilities in Camden under its existing Scrap Metal Processing/Auto Recycling Stormwater General Permit (NJ0107671). During a recent inspection of scrap metal facilities in Waterfront South, NJDEP noted that some of the processors and crushers are not being adequately regulated. As a result, NJDEP decided to modify the conditions of the scrap metal general permit. At this time, the Bureau of Nonpoint Pollution Control (BNPC) is actively engaged on developing modifications to its existing General Permit specifically for auto recyclers, and to issue a separate general permit to scrap metal processing facilities and crushing operations that would have more stringent requirements for containing storm water runoff, which in turn contaminates soil and groundwater. The permit modification would also include numeric effluent limitations.
- The NJDEP's BNPC will also determine if all appropriate facilities have obtained a permit and whether the current general scrap metal permit conditions as applied to this area, need to be modified to require additional management practices and or monitoring, or if some facilities may require an individual permit.
- The BNPC will identify a point of contact within the Bureau to address any issues, concerns and questions that may arise as a result of this permit.
- NJDEP is committed to sharing the planned modifications to the scrap metal general permit with all interested parties in the community, once a draft permit is developed. NJDEP will solicit and address all comments received.

- NJDEP will meet with City of Camden officials to compare the Department's current inventory of scrap metal facilities in Waterfront South with city records of known operating scrap metal facilities to ensure that all qualifying facilities are regulated and included in the general scrap metal GP.

## **7. COMMUNITY GREENING AND OPEN SPACE INITIATIVES**

- NJDEP will support and strongly encourage redevelopment that provides the neighborhood with a connection to their most valuable natural resource, the Delaware River.
- NJDEP will work with City Officials, NJDEP Green Acres and the Economic Recovery Board on both long and short term planning for increased open space acquisition for neighborhood parks.
- NJDEP's Green Acres Program will collaborate with Camden's city government and other local and county agencies to promote sound planning that will incorporate parks and community gardens on vacant parcels as appropriate as part of the redevelopment efforts.
- NJDEP will assist the community in identifying private and/or public funding for additional tree planting and streetscape improvements along Broadway to create a visual and sound barrier to buffer residents from traffic and industrial noise and pollution.
- NJDEP will assist the community to stabilize vacant land by locating private and/or public funding to complete seeding of abandoned lots throughout Waterfront South.
- The New Jersey Tree Foundation and Heart of Camden in cooperation with the CCMUA have designed a wind and visual screen to help block odors and the site of the plant from the community. To accomplish this objective approximately 162 trees will be planted around the sewage treatment plant. The trees will be purchased by the CCMUA and will be planted later this fall.

## **8. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES**

- **Job Training:** As stated in Part III of this report, the NJEDA will convey a 2.8-acre portion of the Liedtka Trucking property to a job training organization, *American Community Partnerships* (ACP). This tract includes a vacant 30,000-sf building and 10,000-sf industrial garage that ACP will utilize for its employment training programs. Camden residents will be able to embark on new careers in the construction, nursing and culinary arts industries. Placements will be facilitated by ACP's Employment Partnership, which comprises more than 52 community-based organizations, including Catholic Charities, Genesis School of Business, Rutgers University, Camden Housing Authority, the Workforce Investment Board, private organizations and government agencies. The NJEDA will work with the CRA, the community and other ventures to develop site plan enhancements to the Liedtka property that will improve the Broadway street frontage and will include buffering through tree plantings.
- **Job Creation:** The EJTF strongly recommends the creation of partnerships between the State, non-profit organizations, industry and unions to create tangible job opportunities for

Waterfront South residents. More importantly, an evaluation measuring increased employment of Waterfront South Camden residents in local businesses should be conducted.

- **Clean Business Attraction:** EJTF acknowledges the need for Camden City to attract ratables, in order to create a sustainable Urban Center. To this end, the EJTF strongly recommends that the appropriate State agencies coordinate with local government and the community to attract clean, “green” businesses to Camden’s Waterfront South, such as produce markets.

## 9. COMMUNITY HEALTH INITIATIVES

- **Lead Testing of School Children:** The community asked that school-age children be tested for lead because of concerns that they may have drunk lead-contaminated water in the school system, prior to the implementation of routine flushing of the systems. NJDHSS has offered lead testing of any child living in Waterfront South upon parental/guardian request. Testing will be done by CAMCare Health through the Camden County Health Department.
- The NJDHSS will provide a supplemental data report detailing children blood lead testing data broken down by zip code for the City of Camden by Spring 2006.
- **Children’s Health:** The New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services (NJDHSS), as part of a cooperative agreement with the federal Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) routinely evaluates the potential public health impacts from exposure to contaminated sites. This evaluation includes special consideration of children’s exposures because of their unique vulnerabilities to many contaminants.
  - a. The NJDHSS is currently conducting two epidemiologic studies on asthma and air toxics. The first study examines relationships between New Jersey asthma hospitalization rates and National Air Toxics Assessment (NATA) estimates among all New Jersey municipalities. The second study conducts temporal analyses of asthma morbidity and air toxics monitoring site data in four municipalities, including Camden. The NJDHSS will share the reports with the community when they are completed. In addition to the studies, the NJDHSS will identify and work with communities with asthma concerns to provide assistance and information related to project findings.
  - b. The NJDHSS also proposes to develop a children’s environmental health education initiative. Its purpose is to provide, to the broadest audience possible, information on children’s environmental health issues. These issues include (but are not limited to) children’s exposures to environmental contaminants (e.g., lead, pesticides, and air toxics), their physiological vulnerabilities, potential adverse health outcomes from exposures, and how exposures may be reduced or effects lessened. The community requested further information on the initiative, which is provided as follows:

Initially, a web site is currently being developed that will describe:

- what environmental contaminants are typically found in an urban environment (e.g., lead, pesticides), as well as any less common contaminants found in Waterfront South and other parts of Camden (e.g., radiological contamination)

- where they are likely to be found, as well as where they are less commonly found
- how children are exposed to the contaminants (e.g., swallowing lead-contaminated dirt through normal play)
- how exposure can affect a child's health
- how to reduce or eliminate exposures<sup>34</sup> (e.g., using ground cover over bare dirt, such as wood chips or grass; don't plant leafy green vegetables in an urban garden if the soil has never been tested for lead)
- how to reduce uptake of contaminants in the body if exposures cannot be completely avoided for those contaminants where this is possible (e.g., with lead, a diet high in calcium and iron helps prevent lead from being absorbed into the blood)
- what medical tests are available
- what environmental tests are available

The web page will be developed contaminant by contaminant and will be posted sequentially (in other words, the NJDHSS will not wait until the entire site is complete before posting). Lead will be the first, since it is so common. Pesticides commonly used in the house or yard will be second; less toxic approaches will be presented. Further contaminants will be determined by working with both the NJDEP (for common pollutants) and the community. The NJDHSS requests that, when the site is further developed, community members test and review its content before posting to the web.

- The NJDHSS can assist the NJDEP in identifying sites that pose the most serious health risk. The NJDHSS and ATSDR, through the Health Consultation process, provide this service to the NJDEP and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency upon request. The agencies have developed health consultations to address health questions at other sites in Camden, including the Cooper's Poynt Elementary School and the former RCA building.
- **Improved Health Services:** The NJDHSS will conduct a survey of health care providers in the Camden area to assess knowledge and practices regarding environmental health issues, and develop follow-up strategies to address concerns raised by health care providers. The NJDHSS will work with community members to ensure that health care providers used by residents are included in the survey and all follow-up activities. The NJDHSS will also emphasize the presence of Pediatric Environmental Health Specialty Units (see next section) to pediatricians, family practitioners, pediatric nurses, school nurses, and other primary care providers that are likely to treat children, as well as the Association of Occupational and Environmental Clinics located in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

The purpose of the survey is three-fold: 1) to identify, among practicing health care providers, their awareness of environmental health issues in the city of Camden; 2) to learn about barriers they may experience in identifying their patients' environmental health issues, and 3) to identify their preference(s) is how to learn more about these issues in their practices. The NJDHSS will make an immediate offer of materials to health care providers and, depending upon their responses regarding how they would like to receive additional information (e.g., written materials, grand rounds, etc.), NJDHSS will respond appropriately. The NJDHSS anticipates that the survey will be sent in January 2006 with decisions on follow up activities to be completed by June 2006.

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<sup>34</sup> The suggestions regarding exposure reduction are meant to be practical and achievable.

The ATSDR funds eleven Pediatric Environmental Health Specialty Units (PEHSU) across the country, including one at Mt. Sinai Hospital in New York City. The PEHSU Program was designed to promote children's health by encouraging medical specialists with environmental expertise to work collaboratively with pediatricians to develop pediatric environmental medical expertise and to improve the ability of locally practicing health care providers and parents to access this expertise. These units conduct activities in the areas of medical education and training, telephone clinical consultation and outreach, and clinical evaluation of children who may have been exposed to hazardous substances in the environment.

- The Commissioner of the DHSS also committed to working with the Deans of the three State medical schools in New Jersey to craft a curriculum to address health care in New Jersey, which would include environmental health.
- **Environmental Health Programs:** The NJDHSS, in coordination with the petitioners, will develop and distribute materials describing the cancer incidence analyses completed, and provide information on environmental and other risk factors for these cancers. The NJDHSS will also work with the petitioners to identify and address other environmental health informational needs.
- **Adults' Health Education Initiative:** The petitioners also asked that an environmental health education initiative comparable to the child proposal be developed for adults. The NJDHSS will prepare a similar website for adults.
- NJDEP actively supports initiatives to do community-based health tracking in Waterfront South.
- NJDEP conducted an assessment of the water sources that supply each public water system in the state including the City of Camden. According to the Water Assessment Summary, the goal of the assessment was to measure each system's susceptibility to contamination, not actual (if any) contamination measured in a water supply system. The Source Water Assessment Report for Camden's water system was completed in March 2005. A summary of the report can be found at: [http://www.state.nj.us/dep/swap/reports/sumdoc\\_0408001.pdf](http://www.state.nj.us/dep/swap/reports/sumdoc_0408001.pdf). The full report is available on the NJDEP's Source Water Assessment Program's web page at: <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/swap/creport.htm>.
- The NJDEP's Bureau of Environmental Health Science and Environmental Assessment Division of Science, Research & Technology received a \$50,000 grant from EPA to implement "The Asthma Outreach and Education Initiative in Camden Waterfront South" project. The NJDEP is partnering with Camden Area Health Education Center and Rutgers University. The project's goal is to eliminate or reduce asthma exacerbations in children by addressing their exposure to indoor triggers through education and outreach. The project's activities will include workshops, demonstrations, information sessions and in-home assessments and instruction. Between two to five community residents will be trained to act as paid Environmental Health Educators (EHE). The EHE will teach forty families in the Waterfront South neighborhood how to eliminate or reduce exposure to indoor asthma triggers to achieve healthy home objectives through education and the use of effective cleaning techniques.

To increase participation, NJDEP sent an invitation to all residents of WFS explaining the benefits of the project and requesting their participation in our in-home assessment module of the asthma project. This project addresses indoor asthma triggers both in the home and in the child-care setting.

The Camden Area Health Education Center is the main location for the project. The project is currently underway and staff is being hired from the community. This is a one-year project that is currently underway and it is expected that all activities will be completed by June 2006 with a final report due in September 2006. The project partners are continually searching for additional funding to continue and expand the current project.

- The Environmental Occupational Health and Sciences Institute (EOHSI) was awarded funding from the Health Effects Institute to implement the "Personal and Ambient Exposures to Air Toxics in Camden, New Jersey". The NJDEP is consulting with EOHSI on the project and is providing ambient air quality measurements, assisting with community outreach and reviewing data. This work will help to further the Department's goal of identifying risk reduction strategies in Camden Waterfront South.

The purpose of the study is to measure personal contact with toxic substances in air and identify possible sources of contact within the person's daily environment. The objective is to determine the relative importance of local air toxics and sources to personal exposures in the Waterfront South community. During this study, a total of 100 volunteers (12 to 65 year old) will be recruited from Waterfront South and Copewood/David Streets areas in Camden, NJ. The volunteers will be asked to wear sampling devices for 24 hours on 4 separate days, two in the summer and two in the winter; one on a weekday and one on a weekend, during each season. After each measurement, the subject will complete questionnaires about her/his activities and proximity to local sources of air toxics, such as automobiles, tobacco smoke, furnaces and fireplaces and specific types of cooking such as frying or grilling. Neighborhood concentrations of air toxics will be collected at the same time. The study's objective will be attained by comparing the concentrations of air toxics between different locations (with or without nearby outdoor sources), seasons (winter vs. summer), and time series (weekdays vs. weekends) in conjunction with housing characteristics/location and personal activities.

As requested by the community, NJDEP has assisted in coordinating a meeting at the CCMUA for Dr. Paul Lioy and Dr. Tina Fan to present the preliminary results of the study "Personal and Ambient Exposures to Air Toxics in Waterfront South" to the community. This meeting is scheduled for January 18, 2006 at 6:30 PM at the CCMUA.

## **10. QUALITY OF LIFE**

- The EJTF will provide non-monetary assistance to Waterfront South-based non-profit community organizations with the proven capacity to submit grants in furtherance of youth and community activities to support Waterfront South environmental stewardship initiatives.
- **Dust in Neighborhood:** The NJDEP is actively seeking funding to determine the feasibility, and if feasible, to collect and analyze dust samples from outdoor areas at neighborhood homes and compare the samples to "fingerprints" from potential sources of dust in the neighborhood. Petitioners have expressed concern that potential sources of dust could be from fugitive facility emissions, vacant lots and truck traffic. This project is critical to

determining the sources of dust emissions in the neighborhood, and it is the first step in understanding and developing a solution to this problem.

- **Traffic:** The New Jersey Department of Transportation (NJDOT) proposes to conduct a comprehensive assessment of the transportation problems that face the Waterfront South Neighborhood. To gather the necessary information the following steps will be necessary:
  - a. Design a public outreach program that will encourage the community to partner with the Department to adequately identify the transportation issues and decide on potential solutions. NJDOT will review the information gathered and determine if additional studies need to be implemented.

To accomplish this goal several stakeholder meetings took place during the months of November and December 2005. Stakeholder meetings were conducted as well as a “Public Information Center” meeting in which additional concerns were expressed. Such concerns included speeding along 4<sup>th</sup> Street and Ferry Street as well as lack of lighting throughout the community. Another issue that was raised by the community as well as the County Engineer was the disrepair of the drainage system. This will have to be taken in consideration when determining resurfacing of any of the roadways. Based upon input received from the community stakeholders, conceptual schemes will be developed and presented to them during the beginning of 2006.

- b. Generate the necessary studies to better understand the problems and find appropriate solutions for each problem. Three of the studies/programs that NJDOT proposes include: (1) a Truck Management Study, (2) a Pedestrian/ Traffic Calming Study, and (3) a Pavement and Resurfacing Management Program.

The Truck Management Study will seek to identify measures that will remove commercial truck traffic from residential streets in Waterfront South. It is hoped that this will reduce the noise and air pollution that the trucks contribute to in the neighborhood and improve the safety of the residents.

The study also proposes to examine all possible railroad and roadway alternatives that will provide a reduction of truck traffic in the Waterfront South neighborhood including physical, regulatory and other enforcement measures that might deter trucks from residential streets. This study will build on previously done studies, namely, the St. Lawrence Cement Company Alternative Truck Route Screening (NJDOT) and the Waterfront Strategic Plan (City of Camden).

The Pedestrian /Traffic Calming Study will examine the existing pedestrian and bicycle conditions, observe pedestrian activity in the community and provide solutions that will provide improved conditions for the residents of Waterfront South. Conditions to be examined will include, but not limited to, signage, lighting, sidewalk conditions, striping, pedestrian crossing and safety for school children. Potential traffic calming measures, which serve to improve safety, enhance quality of life and reduce speed, will also be investigated. Such measures may include speed humps, raised crosswalks and speed tables.

Pavement and Resurfacing Management Program: This program involves performing an inventory and assessing the surface conditions of existing roadways to determine which roadways need to be resurfaced.

**Update:**

Work performed to date includes:

- Data collection
- Preparation of base mapping
- Identification and analysis of Truck Traffic pattern
- Identification of pedestrian/ Bicycle Needs
- Environmental Screening
- Initiated development of concepts
- Public Involvement Program

Future work to be perform include:

Completion of work not finalized previously  
Further development of schemes  
Public Involvement  
Selection of preferred alternative

Once the studies have been implemented, evaluated and funding allocated, the NJDOT will be in a better position to determine which studies can advance to the point where solutions identified can be implemented.

- The New Jersey State Police will continue their presence and truck enforcement patrols and inspections on the Interstate highways and local streets in and around the Camden area and Waterfront South to reduce truck traffic/speeding on residential streets.
- The Division of Criminal Justice in close cooperation with the NJDEP will work to eliminate illegal dumping in the neighborhood by using the following strategies:
  - a. Work with volunteer residents and the Camden County Health Department to monitor abandoned properties for illegal dumping and stockpiling of material.
  - b. Encourage residents to be “watchdogs” and report illegal dumping encouraging the use of 877-WARNNJDEP hotline.
  - c. Through the Urban Initiative, any confirmed reports of illegal dumping will be referred to Division of Criminal Justice for an appropriate investigation and prosecution of environmental crimes, if warranted.
- The Environmental Crimes Bureau (ECB) will continue its efforts to provide training to local police on environmental crimes, particularly solid waste dumping. In 2005, the ECB will provide supplemental training to law enforcement officers in Camden County to supplement the environmental training that officers now receive at the county police academies. In addition, the ECB will be pursuing EPA funding to support local efforts to clean up.
- **Housing:** The NJ HMFA is working with the Heart of Camden non-profit community association on funding for a multi-phased home ownership program. The Heart of Camden intends to work with HMFA and request funding from the ERB for the acquisition and renovation of approximately 10-20 single-family homes in early 2006.



## **B.     Action Plan Implementation and Update Timeframes**

The EJTF, coordinating through the NJDEP Environmental Justice Program, will provide written semi-annual updates to interested Stakeholders regarding the implementation of this Action Plan. In prior meetings, some Stakeholders expressed frustration about the number of meetings they have been asked to attend during this process. To this end, the Environmental Justice Program will work with interested Stakeholders to adopt meeting schedules that fully consider the ability and availability of interested Stakeholders to meet. If requested, the Environmental Justice Program may host scheduled conference calls with interested Stakeholders. In addition, the Environmental Justice Program will identify ongoing local meetings in which to conduct outreach regarding this Action Plan.

Where known, the timeframes for action plan commitments accompany items listed as they are presented in the report. By the 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter of 2006, the EJTF will develop an implementation schedule for Action Plan items, with considerations for those items that are ongoing. The timeframes for some of the EJAP commitments are dictated by the activities not listed in or unrelated to this EJ Action Plan and thus may be outside of the control of the EJTF. Therefore, unforeseen delays may result. However, every attempt will be made to complete activities in a timely manner.

**APPENDIX A: Environmental Justice Executive Order**

**ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE  
EXECUTIVE ORDER**

WHEREAS, the State of New Jersey is committed to ensuring that all of its citizens receive equal protection under the law; enjoy a healthy environment; and given opportunities for consistent input into governmental decision-making; and

WHEREAS, New Jersey's communities of color and low-income communities have historically been located in areas of the State having a higher density of known contaminated sites as compared to other communities, with the accompanying potential for increased environmental and public health impacts; and

WHEREAS, studies by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and other federal agencies have documented that the prevalence of childhood asthma is increasing, and that this increase is linked in part to poor air quality, and that prevalence is far higher for Black and Latino/Hispanic communities; and

WHEREAS, the Federal government has underscored the importance of Environmental Justice in Executive Order 12898 and created the National Environmental Justice Advisory Council to integrate environmental justice into the Environmental Protection Agency's policies, programs, initiatives and activities; and

WHEREAS, the State of New Jersey is committed to ensuring that communities of color and low-income communities are afforded fair treatment and meaningful involvement in decision-making regardless of race, color, ethnicity, religion, income or education level; and

WHEREAS, the State of New Jersey is further committed to promoting the protection of human health and the environment, empowerment via public involvement, and the dissemination of relevant information to inform and educate, especially in people of color and low-income communities; and

WHEREAS, the State of New Jersey is committed to enabling our older urban and suburban centers to be made more attractive and vital, creating a broader range of choices and more livable communities for families and businesses in New Jersey, consistent with the State Development and Redevelopment Plan and principles of Smart Growth; and

WHEREAS, the cumulative impact of multiple sources of exposure to environmental hazards in low-income and people of color communities, and the roles of multiple agencies in addressing the causes and factors that compromise environmental health and quality of life in these communities require an interagency response; and

WHEREAS, the Department of Community Affairs (DCA), the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), the Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS), and the Department of Law and Public Safety (DL&PS) have entered into collaborative interagency work to address environmental health and quality of life issues in communities of color and low income, such as in the City of Camden and other urban, suburban, and rural communities;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JAMES E. MCGREEVEY, Governor of the State of New Jersey, by the virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and by the Statutes of this State, do hereby ORDER and DIRECT:

1. All Executive Branch departments, agencies, boards, commissions and other bodies involved in decisions that may affect environmental quality and public health shall provide meaningful opportunities for involvement to all people regardless of race, color, ethnicity, religion, income, or education level. Programs and policies to protect and promote protection of human health and the environment shall be reviewed periodically to ensure that program implementation and dissemination of information meet the needs of low-income and communities of color, and seek to address disproportionate exposure to environmental hazards.
2. DEP and DHSS shall recognize the need to communicate significant public health and environmental information in languages other than English, by establishing Spanish-language websites.
3. The DEP will use available environmental and public health data to identify existing and proposed industrial and commercial facilities and areas in communities of color and low-income communities for which compliance, enforcement, remediation, siting and permitting strategies will be targeted to address impacts from these facilities.
4. Recognizing that there is greater reliance on subsistence fishing among communities of color and low-income communities, DEP, DHSS, and the Department of Agriculture, shall work together to develop and issue appropriately protective fish consumption advisories and provide effective risk communications, education programs and public information services with an objective of consistency with neighboring states, to the greatest extent possible.
5. Recognizing the significant health implications of fine particulate pollution, such as premature death and asthma, especially for urban communities, DEP and the Department of Transportation (DOT) shall develop a coordinated strategy for reducing the public's exposure to fine particulate pollution in affected communities, particularly from diesel emissions from stationary and mobile sources.
6. The Commissioner of DEP and Commissioner of DHSS, or their appointed designees, shall convene a multi-agency task force, to be named the Environmental Justice Task Force, which will include senior management designees, from the Office of Counsel to the Governor, the Attorney General's office, the Departments of Environmental Protection, Human Services, Community Affairs, Health and Senior Services, Agriculture, Transportation, and Education. The Task Force shall be an advisory body, the purpose of which is to make recommendations to State Agency heads regarding actions to be taken to address environmental justice issues consistent with agencies' existing statutory and regulatory authority. The Task Force is authorized to consult with, and expand its membership to, other State agencies as needed to address concerns raised in affected communities.
7. The Commissioner of DEP shall reconstitute the existing Environmental Justice Advisory Council to the DEP, whose mission shall be to make recommendations to the Commissioner and the Environmental Justice Task Force in fulfillment of this Executive Order. The Advisory Council shall consist of fifteen (15) individuals and shall meet quarterly. The Council shall annually select a Chairperson from its membership and shall have a minimum composition of one third membership from grassroots or faith-based community organizations with additional membership to include membership from the following communities: academic public health, statewide environmental, civil rights and

public health organizations; large and small business and industry; municipal and county officials, and organized labor.

8. Any community may file a petition with the Task Force that asserts that residents and workers in the community are subject to disproportionate adverse exposure to environmental health risks, or disproportionate adverse effects resulting from the implementation of laws affecting public health or the environment.
  - a. Petitions shall be signed by fifty (50) or more residents or workers, provided that at least twenty-five (25) are residents, in the affected community;
  - b. The Task Force shall identify a set of communities from the petitions filed, based on a selection criteria developed by the Task Force, including consideration of state agency resource constraints;
  - c. The Task Force shall meet directly with the selected communities to understand their concerns. If desired by any of the selected communities, the DEP and DHSS Commissioners shall establish a public meeting in which the Environmental Justice Task Force shall hear from the petitioners and evaluate the petitioners' claims. Where the petitioners assert claims that lie predominantly within the jurisdiction of an agency other than the Task Force Chair, the chair shall include a senior management representative from the relevant agency as a member of the Task Force;
  - d. The Task Force shall develop an Action Plan for each of the selected communities after consultation with the citizens, as well as local and county government as relevant, that will address environmental, social and economic factors that affect their health or environment. The Action Plan shall clearly delineate the steps that will be taken in each of the selected communities to reduce existing environmental burdens and avoid or reduce the imposition of additional environmental burdens through allocation of resources, exercise of regulatory discretion, and development of new standards and protections. The Action Plan, which shall be developed in consultation with the Environmental Justice Advisory Council, will specify community deliverables, a timeframe for implementation, and the justification and availability of financial and other resources to implement the Plan within the statutory and regulatory jurisdiction of the Departments of the State of New Jersey. The Task Force shall present the Action Plan to the relevant Departments, recommending its implementation;
  - e. The Task Force shall monitor the implementation of each Action Plan in the selected communities, and shall make recommendations to the Departments as necessary to facilitate implementation of the Action Plans. Departments shall implement the strategy to the fullest extent practicable in light of statutory and resource constraints;
  - f. As an integral part of each Action plan, DEP and DHSS shall jointly develop a strategy to identify and reduce the most significant environmental and public health risks facing each of the selected communities through chronic health disease surveillance, health monitoring, data gathering, community education and public participation;
  - g. The Task Force shall identify and make recommendations concerning legislative and regulatory changes appropriate to achieve the purposes of this Order as well as the purposes of any particular Action Plan; and

- h. The Task Force shall prepare and publicly release a report concerning the status of the Action Plans within eighteen (18) months following the establishment of the Task Force.
- 9. All agencies will assist as appropriate in implementing this Order and achieving its purposes. The actions mandated as a result of this Executive Order shall be accomplished within the bounds of, and consistent with, the legislative purpose supporting the relevant agency's existing statutory and regulatory authority.
- 10. Nothing in this Executive Order is intended to create a private right of action to enforce any provision of this Order or any Action Plan developed pursuant to this Order; nor is this Order intended to diminish any existing legal rights or remedies.
- 11. This Executive Order shall be in effect for five years from its effective date.
- 12. This Executive Order shall take effect immediately.

GIVEN, under my hand and seal this 19<sup>th</sup> day of  
January in the Year of Our Lord, Two Thousand and  
Four and of the Independence of the United States, the  
Two Hundred and Twenty-Eighth.

Governor

Attest:

Chief Counsel to the Governor

**APPENDIX B: Environmental Justice Petition from Camden**

Following is the main petition portion of the petition submitted to the Governor by the South Jersey Environmental Justice Alliance.

SOUTH JERSEY ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE ALLIANCE, INC.  
111 NORTH 6<sup>TH</sup> ST.  
CAMDEN, NJ 08102  
telephone (856) 365-9038  
fax (856) 365-0011

The Honorable James E. McGreevey  
Governor of New Jersey  
State House  
P.O. Box 001  
Trenton, NJ 08625-0001

Dear Governor McGreevey,



The South Jersey Environmental Justice Alliance (SJEJA) is hereby delivering the enclosed petitions to your care.

Camden residents and workers have signed these petitions. Under your Environmental Justice Executive Order they are calling for a Camden Action Plan to address the environmental injustice they have suffered and continue to suffer. They need comprehensive remediation of their air, water, and soil, and a stop to the permitting of any further pollution sources.

An opportunity exists right now to demonstrate the integrity of the Executive Order, and to take a first step in reducing the disproportionate pollution burden Camden residents bear. The Title V permit for the Camden incinerator is pending. SJEJA organized a public hearing on March 3, 2004 at which many people called for tighter pollution controls on the incinerator, e.g. baghouse technology, or the incinerator's shut-down.

Please notify the following SJEJA members of the next steps in the process, and how we can assist in moving it along with all possible speed. No work could be more vital, no people more in need of relief and justice. You can reach us as follows: Roy Jones (856) 365-9038; Linda Selby (856) 655-3732.

Sincerely,

*Roy L. Jones EAJ*  
Roy L. Jones

*Linda Selby EAJ*  
Linda Selby

cc: Commissioner Bradley Campbell

**NEWSLETTER FROM THE SOUTH JERSEY  
ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE ALLIANCE**

**THE SJEJA SUPPORTS WATERFRONT SOUTH RESIDENTS IN THE  
STRUGGLE TO CLEAN UP AND IMPROVE QUALITY OF LIFE IN THE  
NEIGHBORHOOD AND IN CAMDEN CITY**

**WHO WE ARE.** SJEJA is a group of community activists and representatives from local neighborhood groups, public health, educational and other institutions based in South Jersey.

**OUR MISSION STATEMENT.** We believe that everyone is entitled to a clean and safe environment, meaning that they have clean and unpolluted air, water, soil, and food in their homes, schools, workplaces, and neighborhoods. We recognize that people of color are disproportionately affected by environmental hazards. The purpose of forming the SJEJA is to provide a space and mechanism for people of color living in such affected communities to organize themselves, with their allies, so that they effect change in, and take control of, their communities.

**WHAT WE ARE WORKING ON.** SJEJA works on environmental problems in Camden City and South Jersey, as well as state-wide environmental policy. Some issues of concern are:

Waterfront South. SJEJA has worked with South Camden Citizens in Action to raise awareness about all the environmental problems in community and help the residents get more involved. This one neighborhood has 2 Superfund sites and over 20 other contaminated sites, located right next to homes, schools, and businesses. Soot and ozone pollution levels in South Camden are among the highest levels in the state, and the many smokestacks spew out cancer-causing toxins. SJEJA is organizing public hearing on permit renewals for major facilities such as the incinerator, Cogen, and GP Gypsum. We want to work with the community to reduce air pollution and truck traffic, get the dangerous sites cleaned up, and improve quality of life.

East Camden Toxic Piles. NJ Transit heaped 124,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil it dug up during the construction of the track for the Light Rail in East Camden, rather than paying to put it in a landfill. The soil contains pesticides, PCB's, arsenic, lead, and benzene at levels up to 10 times the industrial use standard. After residents protested, NJT agreed to remove the dirt. But we still don't know when that will happen or what harm these toxic piles did to our air, soil and water, so we need more complete answers from NJ Transit and the state.

Putting the Governor's Environmental Justice Order to work. The Governor just signed an Order that promises that if communities petition the state, NJ DEP will work with residents to develop "action plans" to improve the environment. We are circulating a petition so the Governor will be sure to include Camden City.

**GET INVOLVED. SIGN OUR PETITION TO THE DEP. COME  
TO OUR NEXT MEETING AT OEO, 538 BROADWAY,  
CAMDEN, ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21 AT 6 P.M.**

**APPENDIX C: Camden Waterfront South  
Air Toxics Pilot Project Risk Reduction Strategies**

**Table 13: Camden Waterfront South Air Toxics Pilot Project Risk Reduction Strategies Starter List**

*Excerpted from: Camden Waterfront South Air Toxics Pilot Project  
Final Report August 2005  
Project Manager: Joann Held*

<i>A compilation of ideas for reducing exposure to air toxics and particulate matter in Waterfront South</i>
<b>Stationary Source Emission Reductions</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pollution Prevention Plan Review</li><li>• Permits for New &amp; Modified Sources</li><li>• Enforcement &amp; Compliance Assistance</li><li>• Odor Abatement Strategies</li><li>• Energy Efficiency Projects</li><li>• Waste Handling Best Management Practices</li></ul>
<b>Truck Emission Reductions</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Idling Rule Enforcement</li><li>• Redirect Truck Traffic</li><li>• Diesel Retrofits</li><li>• Ultralow Sulfur Diesel Fuel</li></ul>
<b>Environmental Health Education</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Asthma Outreach</li><li>• Air Pollution Brochures and Other Materials</li><li>• Environmental Education Curriculum in the schools</li></ul>
<b>Vegetation for Dust Suppression</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Tree Planting</li><li>• Community Gardens</li></ul>



**APPENDIX D: Analysis of Elevated Cancer Incidence in Camden NJ – 2003**



State of New Jersey  
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES  
DIVISION OF EPIDEMIOLOGY, ENVIRONMENTAL AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH  
PO BOX 369  
TRENTON, N.J. 08646-0369  
[www.state.nj.us/health](http://www.state.nj.us/health)

JAMES E. MCGREEVEY  
Governor

CLIFTON R. LACY, M.D.  
Commissioner

March 18, 2003

Carol Wolff  
Camden Area Health Education Center  
514 Cooper Street  
Camden, New Jersey 08102

Dear Ms. Wolff:

As requested by the Camden Health Study Task Force, I am providing an analysis completed by Consumer and Environmental Health Services staff regarding concerns of residents of Camden City of elevated cancer incidence.

To evaluate cancer incidence, we have utilized data from the New Jersey State Cancer Registry (NJSCR), a population-based registry where all newly diagnosed cases of cancer are reported by law. The NJSCR data provides an opportunity to evaluate whether the number of reported cases was higher than expected over a 20-year period, 1979 through 1998.

A total of 6,446 newly diagnosed malignant cancer cases have been reported to the NJSCR over the 20-year period for Camden City. Table 1 presents a description of the age, race, sex, and Hispanic breakdown for Camden City. Tables 2 through 5 present a listing of the number of cancer cases by cancer type for all races combined, African-American, White, and Hispanic ethnicity.

Because Hispanic ethnicity is self-reported and considered to be incomplete in the NJSCR database, an Hispanic algorithm developed by the Illinois State Cancer Registry was adapted and used by the NJSCR to identify cases with Hispanic origin. This algorithm was used to evaluate Hispanic ethnicity in a recently released department report, *Cancer Incidence and Mortality in New Jersey 1996-2000*.

Analysis of cancer was completed using Standardized Incidence Ratios (SIR). The SIR is calculated by dividing the observed number of cases by the expected number. The expected number of cases is based on the Camden City population size and age distribution and the average annual cancer incidence rates for the whole State of New Jersey from 1979 through 1998. The Hispanic ethnicity analysis used State rates from 1996 through 2000. Camden City population estimates were derived from the U.S. Census Bureau for the years 1980, 1990 and 2000. The cancer types evaluated include all malignant cancers combined, bladder, bone and joint, brain and central nervous system (CNS), female breast, colorectal, esophagus, kidney, leukemia, liver, lung, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, pancreas, and stomach. Selection of these cancer types was based on previous environmental epidemiologic studies as well as

input from the Task Force.

The statistical test used to evaluate the difference between the observed and expected numbers was the 95% confidence interval. If the confidence interval includes 1.0, then the observed and expected numbers are not considered to be statistically significantly different from each other.

Tables 6 through 9 present the SIR findings. Twenty-nine of the 108 SIRs calculated were either statistically significantly high (22) or significantly low (7). For all races combined, esophageal, lung and stomach cancers were statistically significantly high for both males and females while bladder and brain/CNS cancers were statistically significantly low for both sex groups. The one cancer type which appeared to be significantly high across all race-sex groups was lung cancer.

In order to further evaluate lung cancer incidence, 3-year average annual rates, age-standardized to the 2000 U.S. standard population were calculated over the 20-year review period. Figure 1 presents the Camden African-American and White lung cancer rates and the State African-American and White annual lung cancer rates for males. While the Camden African-American lung cancer rates track slightly higher than the State African-American lung cancer rates, the Camden White lung cancer rates are substantially higher than the State lung cancer rates. Figure 2 presents the female lung cancer rates. Camden African-American and White females displayed higher rates during the 1990s relative to State lung cancer rates.

While there are multiple risk factors for lung cancer, tobacco smoking is considered the most important risk factor, estimated to account for more than 85% of all lung cancer cases. Other known risk factors for lung cancer include indoor exposure to radon and environmental tobacco smoke, occupational exposure to asbestos and other cancer-causing agents in the workplace (including radioactive ores, chemicals such as arsenic, vinyl chloride, nickel, chromates, coal products, mustard gas, and chloromethyl ethers; fuels such as gasoline; and diesel exhaust), and exposure to air pollution. Urban air pollution has long been suspected as a possible risk factor for lung cancer, however, epidemiologic studies have had difficulty establishing definitive links. One recent study did conclude that long-term exposure to combustion-related fine particulate air pollution is an important environmental risk factor for cardiopulmonary and lung cancer mortality [Pope et. al, JAMA, 2002, Aug21:288(7)]. While exposure to ambient air pollution may slightly increase the risk of lung cancer, that risk is far less than that caused by cigarette smoking.

The most important risk factors for esophageal cancer are consumption of alcohol and tobacco products, which account for over 80% of the risk of squamous cell carcinoma of the esophagus. A number of studies have shown an association between esophageal cancer and low socioeconomic status, independent of smoking or drinking, which may be associated with poor nutrition.

In the 1930s, stomach cancer was the leading cause of death due to cancer in the United States. Since then, the death rates (and incidence rates) have dropped dramatically, approximately 80-90%. The decrease in stomach cancer rates is thought to be due, in part, to widespread refrigeration, which began in the 1930s. Refrigeration reduced the need for other methods of food preservation and allowed access to fresh fruits and vegetables year round, which is thought to be beneficial in reducing the risk of stomach cancer.

State of New Jersey  
ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE TASK FORCE

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If you have any further questions concerning these findings, please write, or call me at (609) 588-3120.

Sincerely,



Jerald A. Fagliano, M.P.H., Ph.D.  
Program Manager

c: Dr. Eddy Bresnitz, Assistant Commissioner/State Epidemiologist, DEEOH  
New Jersey State Cancer Registry  
Robert Lentine, Camden County Division of Health

**Table 1. Camden City Malignant Cancer Incidence (1979-1998)**  
**Select Demographic Characteristics**

Demographic Characteristic	Male	Female	Total
<b>Race:</b>			
African-American	1,684	1,540	3,224
White	1,611	1,485	3,096
Asian American	12	9	21
Other	44	39	83
Unknown	15	7	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,366</b>	<b>3,080</b>	<b>6,446</b>
<b>Hispanic Ethnicity:</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>757</b>
<b>Age at Diagnosis:</b>			
0-4	20	15	35
5-9	8	6	14
10-14	14	9	23
15-19	19	13	32
20-24	13	23	36
25-29	30	42	72
30-34	39	85	124
35-39	63	113	176
40-44	84	155	239
45-49	151	162	313
50-54	222	227	449
55-59	334	292	626
60-64	497	367	864
65-69	570	431	1,001
70-74	508	390	898
75-79	431	340	771
80-84	222	230	452
85+	141	180	321

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Data from the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services' State Cancer Registry with analysis by the Department's Consumer and Environmental Health Services (March 2003).

State of New Jersey  
ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE TASK FORCE

**Table 2. Camden City Malignant Cancer Incidence (1979-1998)  
Cancer Type and Sex: All Races Combined**

Cancer Type	Male	Female
Oralpharynx	156	74
Esophagus	104	31
Stomach	116	77
Small Intestine	13	7
Colon	277	305
Rectal	124	110
Liver	31	16
Pancreas	78	89
Other Digestive	29	48
Lung	825	389
Other Respiratory	108	39
Bones and Joints	7	7
Soft Tissue	25	20
Melanoma	20	15
Other Skin	28	10
Breast	11	759
Cervix	-	198
Uterus	-	149
Ovary	-	125
Other Female Genital	-	26
Prostate	742	-
Other Male Genital	21	-
Bladder	135	63
Kidney	62	61
Other Urinary	<5	<5
Eye	<5	<5
Brain and Central Nervous System	37	34
Thyroid	5	33
Other Endocrine	6	<5
Hodgkin's Disease	23	16
Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	102	89
Myeloma	58	55
Leukemia	72	64
Miscellaneous	127	136
Other	16	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,366</b>	<b>3,080</b>

Data from the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services' State Cancer Registry with analysis by the Department's Consumer and Environmental Health Services (March 2003).

**Table 3. Camden City Malignant Cancer Incidence (1979-1998)  
Cancer Type and Sex: African-American**

Cancer Type	Male	Female
Oralpharynx	80	40
Esophagus	64	19
Stomach	57	44
Small Intestine	10	<5
Colon	125	140
Rectal	47	53
Liver	13	5
Pancreas	39	45
Other Digestive	10	20
Lung	416	228
Other Respiratory	51	15
Bones and Joints	5	<5
Soft Tissue	15	15
Melanoma	<5	<5
Other Skin	15	<5
Breast	6	396
Cervix		96
Uterus		69
Ovary		53
Other Female Genital		16
Prostate	443	-
Other Male Genital	<5	-
Bladder	46	31
Kidney	30	29
Other Urinary	0	<5
Eye	<5	<5
Brain and Central Nervous System	19	13
Thyroid	<5	15
Other Endocrine	<5	<5
Hodgkin's Disease	<5	12
Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	45	32
Myeloma	39	29
Leukemia	25	33
Miscellaneous	65	67
Other	0	<5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,684</b>	<b>1,540</b>

Data from the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services' State Cancer Registry with analysis by the Department's Consumer and Environmental Health Services (March 2003).

**Table 4. Camden City Malignant Cancer Incidence (1979-1998)**  
**Cancer Type and Sex: Whites**

Cancer Type	Male	Female
Oralpharynx	73	33
Esophagus	36	12
Stomach	53	20
Small Intestine	<5	<5
Colon	148	161
Rectal	77	53
Liver	16	11
Pancreas	38	43
Other Digestive	16	28
Lung	400	170
Other Respiratory	56	24
Bones and Joints	0	<5
Soft Tissue	10	<5
Melanoma	15	11
Other Skin	12	6
Breast	5	354
Cervix	-	92
Uterus	-	78
Ovary	-	67
Other Female Genital	-	10
Prostate	284	-
Other Male Genital	17	-
Bladder	87	31
Kidney	31	31
Other Urinary	<5	<5
Eye	<5	<5
Brain and Central Nervous System	18	19
Thyroid	<5	15
Other Endocrine	<5	0
Hodgkin's Disease	17	<5
Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	51	54
Myeloma	19	25
Leukemia	42	31
Miscellaneous	61	67
Other	16	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,811</b>	<b>1,485</b>

Data from the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services' State Cancer Registry with analysis by the Department's Consumer and Environmental Health Services (March 2003).

**Table 5. Camden City Malignant Cancer Incidence (1979-1998):  
Cancer Type and Sex: Hispanics<sup>1</sup>**

Cancer Type	Male	Female
Oralpharynx	16	8
Esophagus	15	<5
Stomach	22	10
Small Intestine	<5	0
Colon	28	32
Rectal	8	11
Liver	6	<5
Pancreas	10	9
Other Digestive	8	6
Lung	58	19
Other Respiratory	8	7
Bones and Joints	<5	<5
Soft Tissue	<5	5
Melanoma	<5	<5
Other Skin	5	<5
Breast	0	94
Cervix	-	52
Uterus	-	19
Ovary	-	14
Other Female Genital	-	<5
Prostate	89	-
Other Male Genital	6	-
Bladder	16	<5
Kidney	9	6
Other Urinary	<5	0
Eye	<5	0
Brain and Central Nervous System	8	8
Thyroid	<5	12
Other Endocrine	<5	0
Hodgkin's Disease	10	<5
Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	18	16
Myeloma	5	8
Leukemia	19	10
Miscellaneous	10	6
Other	0	<5
<b>Total</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>371</b>

<sup>1</sup> Note: Hispanic ethnicity is independent of race designation. Cases designated Hispanic based on a computer algorithm used by the NJSCR.

Data from the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services' State Cancer Registry with analysis by the Department's Consumer and Environmental Health Services (March 2003).



**Table 6. Camden City Malignant Cancer Incidence (1979-1998)  
SIR Analysis by Cancer Type and Sex: All Races Combined**

Cancer Type	Sex	Observed	Expected	SIR <sup>1</sup>	95% CI
All Cancers Combined	Male	3,366	2,975.9	1.13 *	1.09 - 1.17
	Female	3,080	3,123.3	0.99	0.95 - 1.02
Bladder	Male	135	213.8	0.63 **	0.53 - 0.75
	Female	63	82.5	0.76 **	0.59 - 0.98
Bone/Joint	Male	7	9.1	0.77	0.31 - 1.58
	Female	7	7.7	0.90	0.36 - 1.86
Brain/CNS	Male	37	53.4	0.69 **	0.49 - 0.98
	Female	34	47.8	0.71 **	0.49 - 0.99
Breast	Female	759	923.9	0.82 **	0.76 - 0.88
Colorectal	Male	401	416.7	0.96	0.87 - 1.06
	Female	415	426.9	0.97	0.88 - 1.07
Esophagus	Male	104	46.0	2.26 *	1.85 - 2.74
	Female	31	18.0	1.72 *	1.17 - 2.44
Kidney	Male	62	80.2	0.77 **	0.59 - 0.99
	Female	61	53.8	1.13	0.87 - 1.46
Leukemia	Male	72	91.6	0.79 **	0.62 - 0.99
	Female	64	76.1	0.84	0.65 - 1.07
Liver	Male	31	24.3	1.28	0.87 - 1.81
	Female	16	12.2	1.31	0.75 - 2.13
Lung	Male	825	523.0	1.58 *	1.47 - 1.69
	Female	399	341.6	1.17 *	1.06 - 1.29
Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	Male	102	112.7	0.91	0.74 - 1.10
	Female	89	105.7	0.84	0.68 - 1.04
Pancreas	Male	78	68.3	1.14	0.90 - 1.42
	Female	89	77.1	1.15	0.93 - 1.42
Stomach	Male	116	79.4	1.46 *	1.21 - 1.75
	Female	77	54.8	1.40 *	1.11 - 1.76

<sup>1</sup> Note: \* = statistically high, \*\* = statistically low.

Data from the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services' State Cancer Registry with analysis by the Department's Consumer and Environmental Health Services (March 2003).

**Table 7. Camden City Malignant Cancer Incidence (1979-1998)  
SIR Analysis by Cancer Type and Sex: African-American**

Cancer Type	Sex	Observed	Expected	SIR <sup>1</sup>	95% CI
All Cancers Combined	Male	1,684	1,616.2	1.04	0.99 - 1.09
	Female	1,540	1,430.4	1.08 *	1.02 - 1.13
Bladder	Male	46	43.1	1.07	0.78 - 1.42
	Female	31	26.8	1.16	0.79 - 1.64
Bone/Joint	Male	5	3.9	1.30	0.42 - 3.02
	Female	<5	NR	1.47	0.40 - 3.76
Brain/CNS	Male	19	17.1	1.11	0.67 - 1.74
	Female	13	16.3	0.80	0.43 - 1.37
Breast	Female	396	391.2	1.01	0.92 - 1.12
Colorectal	Male	172	173.7	0.99	0.85 - 1.15
	Female	193	194.9	0.99	0.86 - 1.14
Esophagus	Male	64	57.4	1.12	0.86 - 1.42
	Female	19	20.4	0.93	0.56 - 1.46
Kidney	Male	30	37.0	0.81	0.55 - 1.16
	Female	29	24.3	1.19	0.80 - 1.71
Leukemia	Male	25	33.3	0.75	0.49 - 1.11
	Female	33	30.9	1.07	0.74 - 1.50
Liver	Male	13	16.3	0.80	0.42 - 1.37
	Female	5	7.1	0.71	0.23 - 1.65
Lung	Male	416	338.6	1.23 *	1.11 - 1.35
	Female	228	168.9	1.35 *	1.18 - 1.54
Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	Male	45	44.8	1.00	0.73 - 1.34
	Female	32	37.8	0.85	0.58 - 1.20
Pancreas	Male	39	39.8	0.98	0.70 - 1.34
	Female	45	45.5	0.99	0.72 - 1.32
Stomach	Male	57	52.6	1.08	0.82 - 1.40
	Female	44	38.4	1.15	0.83 - 1.54

Note: \* = statistically high, \*\* = statistically low, NR = not reported because observed < 5.

Data from the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services' State Cancer Registry with analysis by the Department's Consumer and Environmental Health Services (March 2003).

**Table 8. Camden City Malignant Cancer Incidence (1979-1998).  
SIR Analysis by Cancer Type and Sex; Whites**

Cancer Type	Sex	Observed	Expected	SIR <sup>1</sup>	95% CI
All Cancers Combined	Male	1,611	1,225.8	1.31 *	1.25 - 1.38
	Female	1,485	1,235.6	1.20 *	1.14 - 1.26
Bladder	Male	87	98.9	0.88	0.70 - 1.09
	Female	31	37.6	0.82	0.56 - 1.17
Bone/Joint	Male	0	2.4	-	-
	Female	<5	NR	1.42	0.28 - 4.14
Brain/CNS	Male	18	17.5	1.03	0.61 - 1.62
	Female	19	15.9	1.20	0.72 - 1.87
Breast	Female	354	350.9	1.01	0.913 - 1.12
Colorectal	Male	225	184.8	1.22 *	1.06 - 1.39
	Female	214	193.4	1.11	0.96 - 1.27
Esophagus	Male	36	16.2	2.22 *	1.55 - 3.07
	Female	12	6.9	1.74	0.90 - 3.04
Kidney	Male	31	32.2	0.96	0.65 - 1.37
	Female	31	22.0	1.41	0.96 - 2.00
Leukemia	Male	42	33.7	1.25	0.90 - 1.68
	Female	31	28.6	1.08	0.74 - 1.54
Liver	Male	16	8.9	1.80 *	1.03 - 2.93
	Female	11	4.8	2.29 *	1.14 - 4.10
Lung	Male	400	217.5	1.84 *	1.66 - 2.03
	Female	170	144.4	1.18 *	1.01 - 1.37
Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	Male	51	42.5	1.20	0.89 - 1.58
	Female	54	43.2	1.25	0.94 - 1.63
Pancreas	Male	38	29.0	1.31	0.93 - 1.80
	Female	43	34.3	1.25	0.91 - 1.69
Stomach	Male	53	32.5	1.63 *	1.22 - 2.13
	Female	30	23.4	1.28	0.87 - 1.83

<sup>1</sup> Note: \* = statistically high, \*\* = statistically low, NR = not reported because observed < 5.

Data from the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services' State Cancer Registry with analysis by the Department's Consumer and Environmental Health Services (March 2003).

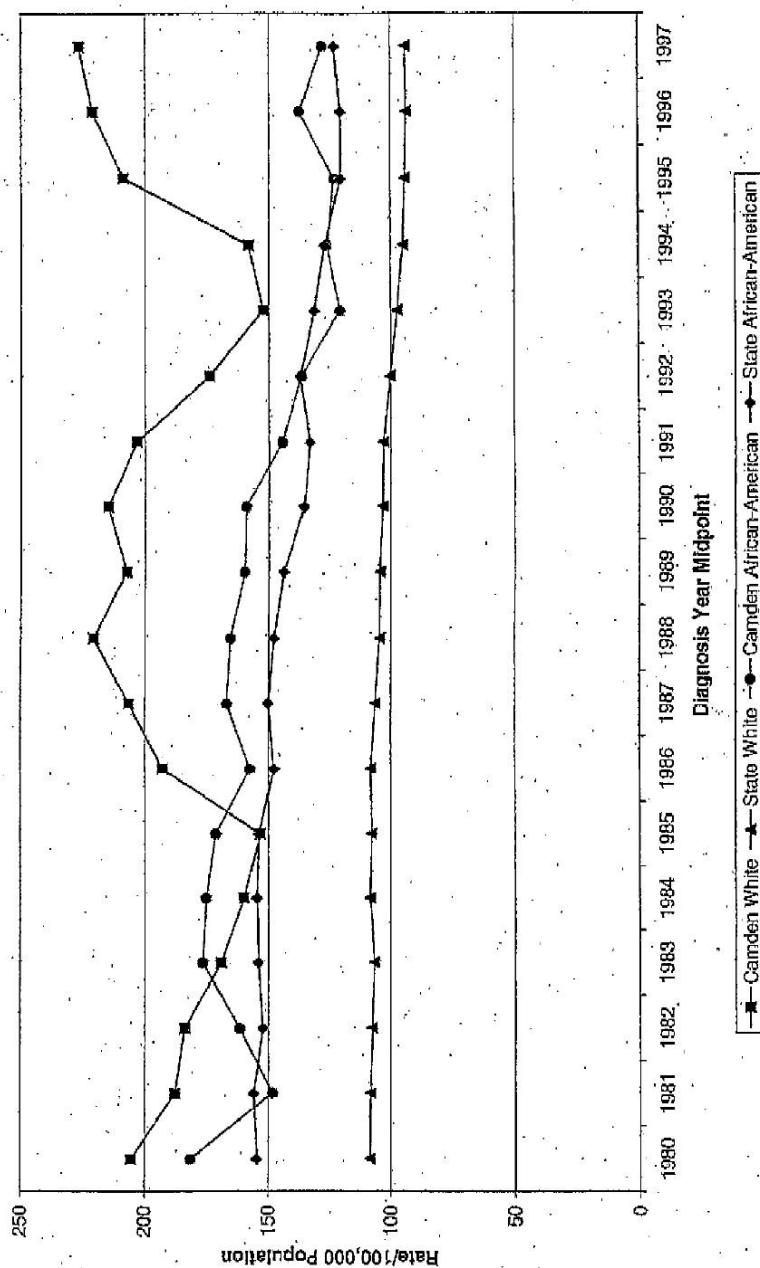
**Table 9. Camden City Malignant Cancer Incidence (1979-1998)  
SIR Analysis by Cancer Type and Sex: Hispanic**

Cancer Type	Sex	Observed	Expected	SIR <sup>1</sup>	95% CI
All Cancers Combined	Male	386	354.1	1.09	0.98 - 1.20
	Female	371	365.0	1.02	0.92 - 1.13
Bladder	Male	16	16.0	1.00	0.57 - 1.82
	Female	<5	NR	0.76	0.20 - 1.94
Bone/Joint	Male	<5	NR	0.89	0.10 - 3.23
	Female	<5	NR	0.39	0.01 - 2.19
Brain/CNS	Male	8	10.4	0.77	0.33 - 1.51
	Female	8	9.1	0.88	0.38 - 1.74
Breast	Female	94	106.2	0.88	0.72 - 1.08
Colorectal	Male	36	36.7	0.98	0.69 - 1.36
	Female	43	36.0	1.20	0.86 - 1.61
Esophagus	Male	15	5.0	2.99 *	1.67 - 4.94
	Female	<5	NR	2.22	0.25 - 8.01
Kidney	Male	9	10.0	0.90	0.41 - 1.71
	Female	6	7.5	0.80	0.29 - 1.74
Leukemia	Male	19	15.8	1.20	0.72 - 1.87
	Female	10	15.2	0.66	0.32 - 1.21
Liver	Male	6	7.7	0.78	0.28 - 1.70
	Female	<5	NR	0.70	0.08 - 2.54
Lung	Male	58	37.3	1.58 *	1.18 - 2.01
	Female	19	21.0	0.91	0.55 - 1.42
Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	Male	18	23.3	0.77	0.46 - 1.22
	Female	16	19.0	0.84	0.48 - 1.37
Pancreas	Male	10	7.2	1.39	0.66 - 2.55
	Female	9	7.1	1.27	0.58 - 2.41
Stomach	Male	22	12.3	1.79 *	1.12 - 2.71
	Female	10	7.2	1.38	0.66 - 2.54

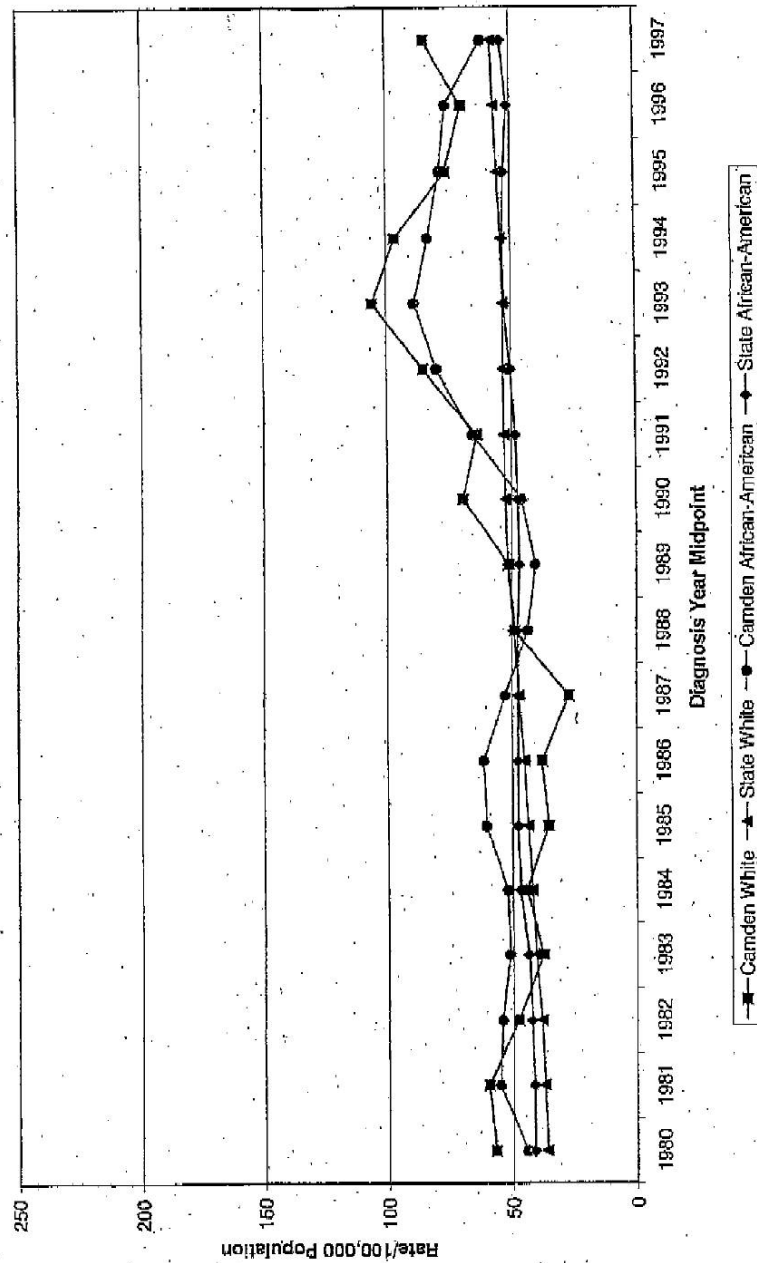
<sup>1</sup> Note: \* = statistically high, \*\* = statistically low, NR = not reported because observed < 5.

Data from the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services' State Cancer Registry with analysis by the Department's Consumer and Environmental Health Services (March 2003).

**Figure 1. 3-Year Average Annual Age-Standardized Lung Cancer Incidence Rates: Males**  
(Using the 2000 U.S. Standard Population)



**Figure 2. 3-Year Average Annual Age-Standardized Lung Cancer Incidence Rates: Females  
(Using the 2000 U.S. Standard Population)**



State of New Jersey  
ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE TASK FORCE



State of New Jersey

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES  
DIVISION OF EPIDEMIOLOGY, ENVIRONMENTAL AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH  
PO BOX 369  
TRENTON, N.J. 08625-0369

[www.state.nj.us/health](http://www.state.nj.us/health)

JAMES E. MCGREEVEY  
Governor

CLIFTON R. LACY, M.D.  
Commissioner

July 29, 2003

Carol Wolff  
Camden Area Health Education Center  
514 Cooper Street  
Camden, New Jersey 08102

Dear Ms. Wolff:

As requested by the Camden Health Study Task Force, I am providing several follow-up items discussed at the last Task Force meeting in March. The three additional pieces of information enclosed regarding cancer in Camden City include:

1. an SIR analysis for all cancers combined, lung cancer, esophageal cancer, and stomach cancer for each of the 20 census tracts in Camden City;
2. a citywide SIR analysis of childhood cancer for all cancers combined, brain and central nervous system cancers, and leukemia for two age groups (less than 20 years of age and less than 10 years of age); and
3. citywide descriptive incidence numbers by sex and SEER recode group.

Also enclosed is a map of Camden showing the relationship of the city's census tracts.

The two additional items which we are continuing to work on in consultation with Cancer Epidemiology Services include a recalculation of expected numbers using Camden County rates (less Camden City) and an analysis of lung cancer rates in Camden County municipalities. We hope to complete these items shortly.

If you have any further questions concerning this information, please write, or call me at (609) 588-3120.

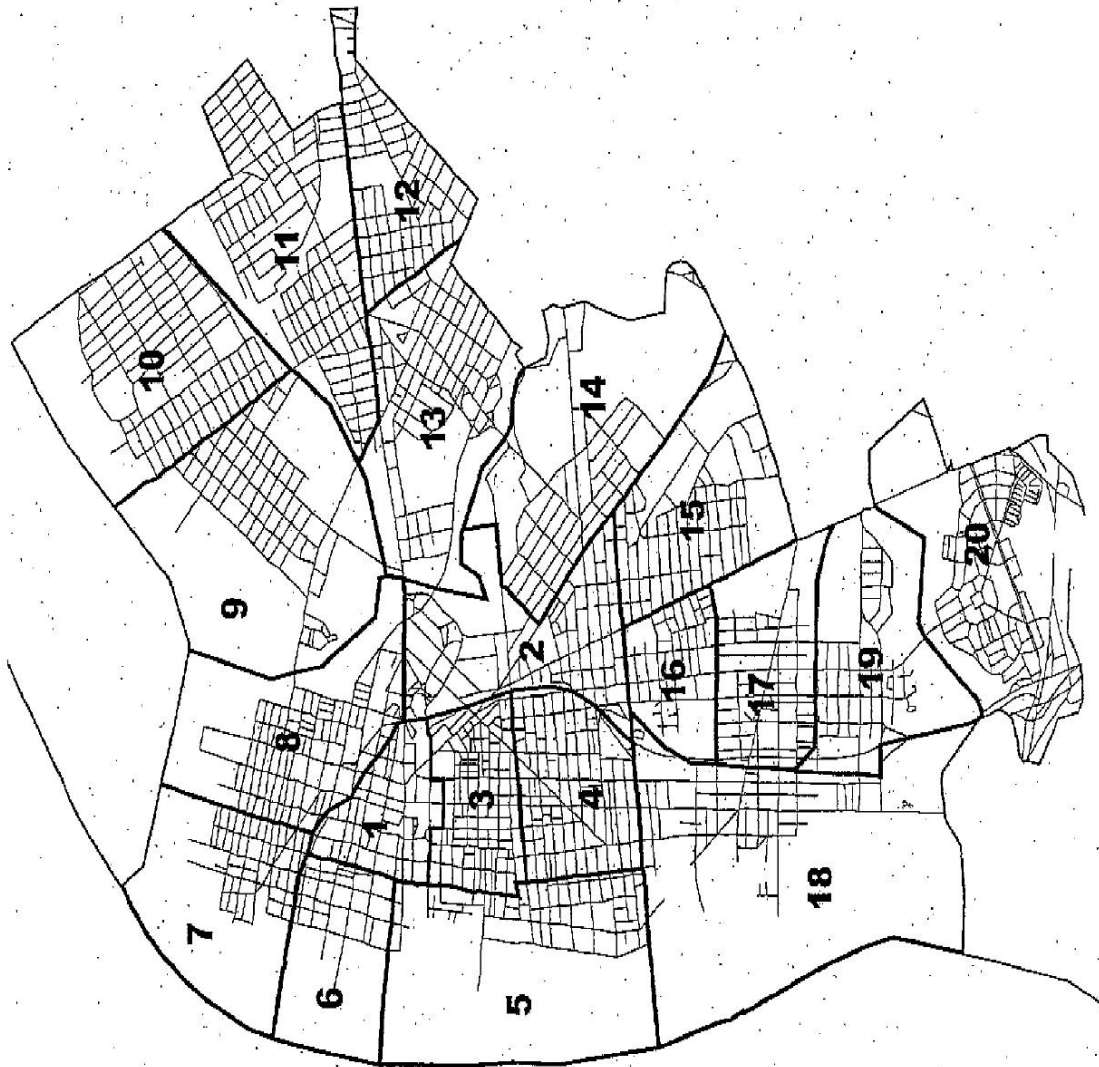
Sincerely,

  
Gerald A. Fagliano, M.P.H., Ph.D.  
Program Manager

Enclosures

c: Dr. Eddy Bresnitz, Assistant Commissioner/State Epidemiologist, DEEOH  
New Jersey State Cancer Registry  
Robert Lentine, Camden County Division of Health

Camden City Census Tracts





**Camden City Cancer Incidence (1979-1998): All Races Combined  
By Census Tract**

Cancer Type	Sex	Observed	Expected	SIR <sup>1</sup>	95% CI
<b>Census Tract 1:</b>					
All Cancers Combined	Male	20	33.6	0.60 **	0.36 - 0.92
	Female	14	13.7	1.02	0.56 - 1.72
Lung	Male	5	4.3	1.16	0.38 - 2.72
	Female	0	0.9	0	-
Esophageal	Both	<5	NR	2.85	0.04 - 15.8
Stomach	Both	0	0.7	0	-
<b>Census Tract 2:</b>					
All Cancers Combined	Male	137	95.9	1.43 *	1.20 - 1.69
	Female	112	126.7	0.88	0.73 - 1.06
Lung	Male	33	16.6	1.98 *	1.37 - 2.79
	Female	19	12.9	1.48	0.89 - 2.31
Esophageal	Both	12	2.3	5.24 *	2.70 - 9.15
Stomach	Both	<5	NR	0.85	0.23 - 2.18
<b>Census Tract 3:</b>					
All Cancers Combined	Male	201	175.7	1.14	0.99 - 1.31
	Female	151	176.8	0.85	0.72 - 1.00
Lung	Male	44	30.7	1.43 *	1.04 - 1.92
	Female	11	17.3	0.63	0.32 - 1.14
Esophageal	Both	13	3.5	3.68 *	1.96 - 6.29
Stomach	Both	10	7.2	1.38	0.66 - 2.54

<sup>1</sup> Note: \*=statistically high, \*\*= statistically low, NR= not reported because observed <5.

Data from the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services' State Cancer Registry with analysis by the Department's Consumer and Environmental Health Services (July 2003).

**Camden City Cancer Incidence (1979-1998): All Races Combined  
By Census Tract**

(Page 2)

Cancer Type	Sex	Observed	Expected <sup>1</sup>	SIR	95% CI
<b>Census Tract 4:</b>					
All Cancers Combined	Male	222	208.0	1.07	0.93 - 1.22
	Female	161	209.8	0.77 **	0.65 - 0.90
Lung	Male	67	38.4	1.84 *	1.43 - 2.34
	Female	15	21.2	0.71	0.40 - 1.17
Esophageal	Both	8	4.2	1.89	0.81 - 3.72
Stomach	Both	22	9.0	2.45 *	1.53 - 3.71
<b>Census Tract 5:</b>					
All Cancers Combined	Male	86	83.4	1.03	0.83 - 1.27
	Female	99	103.0	0.96	0.78 - 1.17
Lung	Male	25	14.7	1.70 *	1.10 - 2.51
	Female	14	11.7	1.20	0.66 - 2.01
Esophageal	Both	<5	NR	1.99	0.54 - 5.09
Stomach	Both	7	4.6	1.51	0.60 - 3.11
<b>Census Tract 6:</b>					
All Cancers Combined	Male	12	13.1	0.92	0.47 - 1.60
	Female	7	13.8	0.51	0.20 - 1.04
Lung	Male	<5	NR	0.95	0.11 - 3.42
	Female	<5	NR	2.50	0.50 - 7.32
Esophageal	Both	0	0.3	0	-
Stomach	Both	0	0.5	0	-

<sup>1</sup> Note: \*=statistically high, \*\*= statistically low, NR= not reported because observed <5.

Data from the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services' State Cancer Registry with analysis by the Department's Consumer and Environmental Health Services (July 2003).

**Camden City Cancer Incidence (1979-1998): All Races Combined  
By Census Tract**

(Page 3)

Cancer Type	Sex	Observed	Expected <sup>1</sup>	SIR	95% CI
<b>Census Tract 7:</b>					
All Cancers Combined	Male	91	67.0	1.36 *	1.09 - 1.67
	Female	62	57.6	1.08	0.83 - 1.38
Lung	Male	15	11.0	1.37	0.76 - 2.25
	Female	5	5.2	0.96	0.31 - 2.25
Esophageal	Both	<5	NR	1.67	0.19 - 6.04
Stomach	Both	6	2.3	2.56	0.94 - 5.57
<b>Census Tract 8:</b>					
All Cancers Combined	Male	230	220.2	1.04	0.91 - 1.19
	Female	259	258.0	1.00	0.89 - 1.13
Lung	Male	49	37.7	1.30	0.96 - 1.72
	Female	28	25.8	1.08	0.72 - 1.57
Esophageal	Both	9	4.8	1.86	0.85 - 3.54
Stomach	Both	18	10.3	1.75 *	1.03 - 2.76
<b>Census Tract 9:</b>					
All Cancers Combined	Male	103	111.8	0.92	0.75 - 1.12
	Female	115	137.8	0.83	0.69 - 1.00
Lung	Male	27	18.7	1.44	0.95 - 2.10
	Female	15	12.6	1.19	0.67 - 1.96
Esophageal	Both	5	2.4	2.11	0.68 - 4.92
Stomach	Both	10	4.9	2.05	0.98 - 3.77

<sup>1</sup> Note: \*=statistically high, \*\*= statistically low, NR= not reported because observed <5.

Data from the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services' State Cancer Registry with analysis by the Department's Consumer and Environmental Health Services (July 2003).

**Camden City Cancer Incidence (1979-1998): All Races Combined** (Page 4)  
**By Census Tract**

Cancer Type	Sex	Observed	Expected <sup>1</sup>	SIR	95% CI	
<b>Census Tract 10:</b>						
All Cancers Combined	Male	161	198.2	0.81	**	0.69 - 0.95
	Female	181	201.4	0.90		0.77 - 1.04
Lung	Male	50	34.2	1.46	*	1.08 - 1.93
	Female	22	19.5	1.13		0.71 - 1.71
Esophageal	Both	<5	NR	0.51		0.06 - 1.83
Stomach	Both	11	8.0	1.38		0.69 - 2.47
<b>Census Tract 11:</b>						
All Cancers Combined	Male	303	313.3	0.97		0.86 - 1.08
	Female	314	384.6	0.82	**	0.73 - 0.91
Lung	Male	85	53.6	1.59	*	1.27 - 1.96
	Female	41	37.4	1.10		0.79 - 1.49
Esophageal	Both	13	7.0	1.87		0.99 - 3.20
Stomach	Both	17	14.8	1.15		0.67 - 1.84
<b>Census Tract 12:</b>						
All Cancers Combined	Male	206	175.0	1.18	*	1.02 - 1.35
	Female	161	209.3	0.77	**	0.66 - 0.90
Lung	Male	39	29.8	1.31		0.93 - 1.79
	Female	15	19.1	0.79		0.44 - 1.30
Esophageal	Both	<5	NR	1.08		0.29 - 2.76
Stomach	Both	7	7.5	0.94		0.37 - 1.93

<sup>1</sup> Note: \*=statistically high, \*\*= statistically low; NR= not reported because observed <5.

Data from the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services' State Cancer Registry with analysis by the Department's Consumer and Environmental Health Services (July 2003).

**Camden City Cancer Incidence (1979-1998): All Races Combined  
By Census Tract**

(Page 5)

Cancer Type	Sex	Observed	Expected <sup>1</sup>	SIR	95% CI
<b>Census Tract 13:</b>					
All Cancers Combined	Male	170	155.8	1.09	0.93 - 1.27
	Female	152	199.1	0.76 **	0.65 - 0.89
Lung	Male	37	26.4	1.40	0.99 - 1.94
	Female	14	18.0	0.78	0.43 - 1.31
Esophageal	Both	14	3.4	4.13 *	2.25 - 6.92
Stomach	Both	11	6.8	1.61	0.80 - 2.89
<b>Census Tract 14:</b>					
All Cancers Combined	Male	261	236.1	1.11	0.98 - 1.25
	Female	256	264.9	0.97	0.85 - 1.09
Lung	Male	60	41.8	1.44 *	1.10 - 1.85
	Female	48	27.1	1.77 *	1.31 - 2.35
Esophageal	Both	7	5.2	1.35	0.54 - 2.79
Stomach	Both	15	10.3	1.46	0.82 - 2.41
<b>Census Tract 15:</b>					
All Cancers Combined	Male	279	216.6	1.29 *	1.14 - 1.45
	Female	260	271.4	0.96	0.85 - 1.08
Lung	Male	74	37.8	1.96 *	1.54 - 2.46
	Female	33	26.0	1.27	0.87 - 1.78
Esophageal	Both	9	4.9	1.84	0.84 - 3.49
Stomach	Both	16	9.9	1.62	0.93 - 2.63

<sup>1</sup> Note: \*=statistically high, \*\*= statistically low, NR= not reported because observed <5.

Data from the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services' State Cancer Registry with analysis by the Department's Consumer and Environmental Health Services (July 2003).

**Camden City Cancer Incidence (1979-1998): All Races Combined  
By Census Tract**

(Page 6)

Cancer Type	Sex	Observed	Expected <sup>1</sup>	SIR	95% CI
<b>Census Tract 16:</b>					
All Cancers Combined	Male	110	106.1	1.04	0.85 - 1.25
	Female	92	123.4	0.75 **	0.60 - 0.91
Lung	Male	24	18.7	1.29	0.82 - 1.91
	Female	22	12.4	1.78 *	1.11 - 2.69
Esophageal	Both	<5	NR	0.85	0.10 - 3.08
Stomach	Both	<5	NR	0.83	0.22 - 2.13
<b>Census Tract 17:</b>					
All Cancers Combined	Male	129	112.3	1.15	0.96 - 1.37
	Female	124	157.9	0.79 **	0.65 - 0.94
Lung	Male	37	19.2	1.93 *	1.36 - 2.66
	Female	17	15.9	1.07	0.62 - 1.71
Esophageal	Both	7	2.7	2.56 *	1.02 - 5.27
Stomach	Both	<5	NR	0.51	0.10 - 1.50
<b>Census Tract 18:</b>					
All Cancers Combined	Male	94	82.9	1.13	0.92 - 1.39
	Female	89	90.3	0.99	0.79 - 1.21
Lung	Male	23	14.4	1.59 *	1.01 - 2.39
	Female	13	9.0	1.45	0.77 - 2.47
Esophageal	Both	<5	NR	1.72	0.34 - 5.02
Stomach	Both	9	3.6	2.54 *	1.16 - 4.82

Note: \*=statistically high, \*\*= statistically low, NR= not reported because observed <5.

Data from the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services' State Cancer Registry with analysis by the Department's Consumer and Environmental Health Services (July 2003).

**Camden City Cancer Incidence (1979-1998): All Races Combined (Page 7)**  
**By Census Tract**

Cancer Type	Sex	Observed	Expected <sup>1</sup>	SIR	95% CI
<b>Census Tract 19:</b>					
All Cancers Combined	Male	115	101.0	1.14	0.94 - 1.37
	Female	110	120.8	0.91	0.75 - 1.10
Lung	Male	25	17.3	1.44	0.93 - 2.13
	Female	11	10.9	1.01	0.50 - 1.80
Esophageal	Both	≤5	NR	1.41	0.28 - 4.13
Stomach	Both	5	4.2	1.20	0.39 - 2.81
<b>Census Tract 20:</b>					
All Cancers Combined	Male	364	312.7	1.16 *	1.05 - 1.29
	Female	318	358.3	0.89 **	0.79 - 0.99
Lung	Male	85	54.5	1.56 *	1.25 - 1.93
	Female	45	38.1	1.18	0.86 - 1.58
Esophageal	Both	13	7.0	1.87	0.99 - 3.20
Stomach	Both	17	15.2	1.12	0.65 - 1.79

<sup>1</sup> Note: \*=statistically high, \*\*= statistically low, NR= not reported because observed <5.

Data from the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services' State Cancer Registry with analysis by the Department's Consumer and Environmental Health Services (July 2003).

**Camden City Childhood Cancer Incidence (1979-1998): All Races Combined**

Cancer Type	Sex	Observed	Expected	SIR <sup>1</sup>	95% CI
<b>Ages 0-19:</b>					
All Cancers Combined	Male	61	62.8	0.97	0.74 - 1.25
	Female	43	53.2	0.81	0.59 - 1.09
Brain/CNS	Male	9	11.5	0.78	0.36 - 1.49
	Female	6	9.2	0.65	0.24 - 1.42
Leukemia	Male	19	16.8	1.13	0.68 - 1.77
	Female	11	13.2	0.83	0.42 - 1.49
<b>Ages 0-9:</b>					
All Cancers Combined	Male	28	33.1	0.85	0.56 - 1.22
	Female	21	26.3	0.80	0.49 - 1.22
Brain/CNS	Both male female	<5 5	NR 5.5	0.55 0.91	0.15 - 1.41 0.29 - 2.11
Leukemia	Male	10	11.4	0.87	0.42 - 1.61
	Female	6	9.3	0.64	0.23 - 1.40

<sup>1</sup> Note: NR= not reported because observed <5.

Data from the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services' State Cancer Registry with analysis by the Department's Consumer and Environmental Health Services (July 2003).



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Camden City Malignant Cancer Incidence: 1979-1998 (N=6,446)

Site Group	Site Subgroup	SEER Recode	Male	Female
Oral Cavity and Pharynx	Lip	20010	<5	<5
	Tongue	20020	37	14
	Salivary Gland	20030	<5	7
	Floor of Mouth	20040	16	11
	Gum and Other Mouth	20050	21	8
	Nasopharynx	20060	10	8
	Tonsil	20070	18	7
	Oropharynx	20080	9	<5
	Hypopharynx	20090	28	8
	Other Oral Cavity and Pharynx	20100	11	<5
Digestive System	Esophagus	21010	104	31
	Stomach	21020	116	77
	Small Intestine	21030	13	7
	Cecum	21041	53	52
	Appendix	21042	0	<5
	Ascending Colon	21043	35	36
	Hepatic Flexure	21044	8	5
	Transverse Colon	21045	23	24
	Splenic Flexure	21046	6	11
	Descending Colon	21047	22	27
	Sigmoid Colon	21048	80	85
	Large Intestine, NOS	21049	50	63
	Rectosigmoid Junction	21051	48	45
	Rectum	21052	78	65
	Anus, Anal Canal and Anorectum	21060	6	10
	Liver	21071	31	19
	Intrahepatic Bile Duct	21072	<5	<5
	Gallbladder	21080	10	20
	Other Biliary	21090	8	8
	Pancreas	21100	78	89
Respiratory System	Retroperitoneum	21110	<5	<5
	Peritoneum, Omentum and Mesentery	21120	<5	<5
	Other Digestive Organs	21130	<5	<5
	Nose, Nasal Cavity and Middle Ear	22010	6	<5
	Larynx	22020	82	31
	Lung and Bronchus	22030	825	399
	Pleura	22050	15	<5
	Trachea, Mediastinum and Other Respiratory Organs	22060	5	<5
		23000	7	7
		24000	25	20
Soft Tissue Including Heart				
Skin excluding Basal and Squamous	Melanoma of the Skin	25010	20	15
	Other Non-Epithelial Skin	25020	28	10
Breast		26000	11	789
Female Genital System	Cervix Uteri	27010	-	198
	Corpus Uteri	27020	-	133
	Uterus, NOS	27030	-	16
	Ovary	27040	-	125
	Vagina	27050	-	7
	Vulva	27060	-	15
	Other Female Genital Organs	27070	-	<5

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Male Genital System	Prostate	28010	741	-
	Testis	28020	12	-
	Penis	28030	3	-
	Other Male Genital Organs	28040	<5	-
Urinary System	Urinary Bladder	29010	135	63
	Kidney and Renal Pelvis	29020	82	61
	Ureter	29030	<5	<5
	Other Urinary Organs	29040	0	<5
Eye and Orbit		30000	<5	<5
Brain and Other Nervous System	Brain	31010	35	32
	Cranial Nerves Other Nervous System	31040	<5	<5
Endocrine System	Thyroid	32010	5	33
	Other Endocrine Including Thymus	32020	6	<5
Lymphoma	Hodgkin - Nodal	33011	22	15
	Hodgkin - Extranodal	33012	<5	<5
	NHL - Nodal	33041	69	64
	NHL - Extranodal	33042	33	26
Myeloma		34000	58	55
Leukemia	Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia	35011	13	5
	Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia	35012	14	12
	Other Lymphocytic Leukemia	35013	<5	<5
	Acute Myeloid Leukemia	35021	13	21
	Chronic Myeloid Leukemia	35022	7	9
	Other Myeloid Leukemia	35023	6	<5
	Acute Monocytic Leukemia	35031	<5	<5
	Chronic Monocytic Leukemia	35032	<5	<5
	Other Monocytic Leukemia	35033	0	0
	Other Acute Leukemia	35041	8	5
	Other Chronic Leukemia	35042	0	0
	Aleukemic, Subleukemic and NOS	35043	7	5
Miscellaneous		37000	127	136
Other - Squamous Cell Carcinoma (not a reportable condition)			16	14

**APPENDIX E: NJDEP Risk Screening Policy  
and Second-Level Risk Screening- Division of Air Quality**

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection  
Division of Air Quality  
Bureau of Air Quality Evaluation

**RISK SCREENING POLICY  
AND  
SECOND-LEVEL RISK SCREENING**

**Risk Screening Policy**

The following risk management policy is in effect for the risk screening worksheet/spreadsheet (first-level risk screening).

A. Carcinogens (Cancer-Causing Chemicals)

- Total incremental risk less than or equal to  $1 \times 10^{-6}$  (1E-6, or 1 in a million) is considered negligible.
- Total incremental risk greater than  $1 \times 10^{-6}$  is referred for second-level risk screening, described below.

B. Noncarcinogens

- Total hazard index less than or equal to 1 is considered negligible.
- Total hazard index greater than 1 is referred for second-level risk screening, described below.

**ROUNDING:** Values less than or equal to 1.5 should be rounded down to 1.

*If a source fails first-level risk screening, the applicant can modify the permit application, or the Bureau of Air Quality Evaluation (BAQEv) will conduct a second-level risk screening. The second-level risk screening can also be carried out by the applicant, with verbal approval from BAQEv. A modeling protocol is not required.*

**PERMIT MODIFICATION ALTERNATIVE**

As an alternative to a second-level risk screening, the permit application may be modified by the applicant so that the calculated risk falls into the "negligible" category using the risk screening worksheet/spreadsheet.

Modifications can include a reduction in emissions, an increase in stack height, or a reduction in operating hours.

### INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR SECOND-LEVEL RISK SCREENING

For second-level risk screening, BAQEv carries out a site-specific air quality dispersion modeling analysis to more accurately estimate ambient air concentrations, and to assess the effect of aerodynamic downwash on plume dispersion. This analysis takes into account actual site conditions, source parameters, and meteorology. In order to do this, the applicant must provide to BAQEv a detailed plot plan with the information listed below.

**Note that incomplete plot plans will not be accepted!**

1. A depiction of the site, drawn to scale (with the scale indicated)
2. Location of:
  - All proposed emission points (stacks, vents, etc.)
  - All buildings and structures on-site
  - Facility property line
3. Location of buildings and structures immediately adjacent to the applicant's property, if they are located near the proposed emission points.
4. Height, width, and length of all buildings and structures.
5. An indication of true north. (If plant north is shown on the plot plan, the relationship between true north and plant north must be provided.)
6. In addition, a scaled map with the location of nearby residences and other sensitive receptors, such as hospitals, nursing homes, schools, and day care centers.

**Contact BAQEv at 609-633-1110 if specific guidance is needed concerning the plot plan.**

The second-level risk screening analysis done by BAQEv often predicts air concentrations lower than those estimated with the risk screening worksheet/spreadsheet. If the risk then falls into the "negligible" category (see Policy on previous page), no further risk assessment work needs to be done.

If the risk predicted by BAQEv modeling analysis is still not "negligible," the application will be referred to the NJDEP Air Quality Permitting Program Risk Management Advisory Committee for review. The Risk Management Advisory Committee may recommend that:

1. The applicant applies better air pollution controls to lower emissions.
2. The applicant changes stack characteristics for better dispersion to avoid downwash (for example, increases the stack height).
3. The applicant or the applicant's consultant does a detailed site-specific (refined) risk assessment, based on air quality dispersion modeling.

*Permit applications with cancer risks greater than 1 in 10,000 ( $1 \times 10^{-4}$ , or 0.0001) will not be approved.*

**For more information on New Jersey's Environmental Justice Program, contact:**

NJDEP Environmental Justice Program  
Phone: 609-341-5311  
PO Box 402  
Trenton, NJ 08625-0402

- **The Environmental Justice Task Force**  
<http://www.nj.gov/ejtaskforce/>
- **The Environmental Justice Program**  
<http://www.nj.gov/dep/ej>