

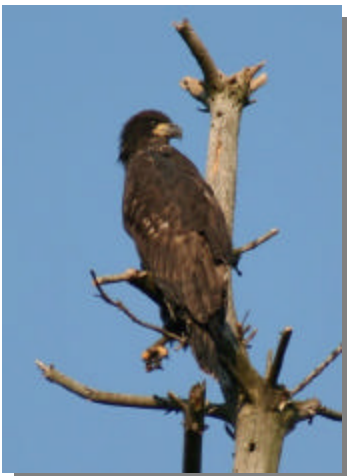


# THE STANDARD

## Method Innovation Rule Allows Flexibility For RCRA Projects

**R**esource Conservation And Recovery Act (RCRA)-regulated sampling and analysis are afforded more flexibility as a result of the finalization of the Methods Innovation Rule (MIR) on June 14, 2005 (effective on July 14, 2005). The new rule affects industries, government agencies, and other organizations that generate, store, or dispose of both hazardous and non-hazardous waste and are subject to RCRA regulations; parties that are subject to National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants  
(Continued on page 2)

## Eaglet Sighting



As reported in the spring issue of *The Standard*, a pair of Bald Eagles nested in the woods behind our Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, office. In late summer, this four-month-old eaglet was sighted.

## Shopping Center To Replace Urban Blight

**A** 50-acre site in Philadelphia that has existed, in part, as a scrap metal salvage yard for the last 50 years will be replaced over the course of the next two years by a \$50 million, 500,000 square-foot shopping center that houses 20 individual stores. Environmental Standards acted as environmental consultant for the buyer on this project.

This redevelopment effort is the result of an agreement between the city, the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, and the US EPA. Philadelphia City Council just recently unanimously voted to rezone the land from heavy industrial to commercial to allow retail use. The development, located on Essington Avenue in Philadelphia's Eastwick neighborhood, will be called "The Shoppes at Essington." Construction is expected to be completed by June 2007.

O'Neill Properties is the developer of this project. O'Neill, based in King of Prussia, Pennsylvania, focuses on brownfields redevelopment work throughout the Mid-Atlantic and Northeast Regions. This project marks O'Neill's first major step into the Philadelphia City marketplace and is also the developer's first retail project in the region.

Environmental Standards conducted Phase I and Phase II Environmental Site Assessments at the site. Our professionals also developed the Remedial Investigation/Remedial Action Work Plan to comprehensively evaluate environmental conditions at the site and remediate and demonstrate attainment with one or several remediation standards for soil and groundwater under

Pennsylvania's Land Recycling and Environmental Remediation Standards Act (Act 2). In addition to governmental agency interaction, Environmental Standards is currently coordinating with site planners, environmental counsel, environmental insurance brokers, underwriters, buyers, and sellers

as part of our ongoing role in the project. Community leaders are pleased to see this long-time abandoned eyesore set for a transformation into a retail center that will bring jobs and needed economic redevelopment to the



neighborhood. The project is expected to generate between 500 and 700 permanent jobs in the community and will employ 150 to 200 workers during construction. Plans call for leasing space to national branded "big-box" retailers as anchor tenants, and the remaining space will be used by smaller, neighborhood businesses such as banks and restaurants.

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## Laboratory News

- Fisher Scientific International Inc. entered into a definitive agreement to purchase **Lancaster Laboratories, Inc.** in July.
- Alta Analytical Perspectives changed the company name to **Alta Perspectives**, effective August 19.

## Rock Vitale Co-Presents Fordham Award At NEMC

Environmental Standards Technical Director of Chemistry Rock J. Vitale (**pictured below**) co-presented the Ollie Fordham Award to Dr. Skip Kingston during the 21<sup>st</sup> Annual National Environmental Monitoring Conference last month. The prestigious award is named in honor of Oliver "Ollie" Fordham, who served as the Inorganic Methods Program Manager at the US EPA before losing his battle with cancer in 2002. Presenting the award along with Mr. Vitale was Barry Lesnik, chemist and National Organic Program Manager with the US EPA.



Dr. Kingston, a professor in the Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry at Duquesne University in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, is the Director of Duquesne's Center for Microwave and Analytical Chemistry and is responsible for the establishment of the university's Center for Environmental Research and Education. Dr. Kingston received the Fordham Award for his contribution to the development of a variety of methods and standards associated with inorganic constituents and microwave energy. He has been awarded five patents and several more are pending approval.

Mr. Vitale was selected to present this award because of his association with both the award's namesake and its recipient. He served with Mr. Fordham on the SW-846 Inorganics Workgroup and worked closely with Dr. Kingston on the promulgation of SW-846 Method 3060A, the alkaline digestion method used for hexavalent chromium analysis. Mr. Lesnik also worked with Mr. Fordham and was his organic methods counterpart.

## Top Fortune Companies Rely On Environmental Standards

Looking at the Fortune 500 ranking of the nation's largest companies, as compiled by *Fortune* magazine on the basis of 2003 revenue, it is clear that the most successful businesses in the country turn to Environmental Standards when they need environmental consulting services. Eight of the top 10 companies are Environmental Standards' clients and two other clients are among the top 20 Fortune companies in the magazine's financial ranking.

"The idea that 80% of the nation's top 10 companies relies on us for environmental consulting services is very flattering," stated company President David R. Blye during a recent company meeting. "These are some of the most demanding clients facing some of the most complex environmental issues of our time."

CEO Rock J. Vitale is confident that Fortune clients continue to do business with Environmental Standards because of our technical abilities and high level of service. When commenting

about complexity in the business world today, he noted that billing, contracting, and invoicing procedures have become

**FORTUNE 500** more complex over the years

and that Environmental Standards' investment in systems and people has been key to our growth and success.

The nation's largest companies maintained large administrative staffs and internalized the role and responsibility of ensuring proper billing and payment 10 years ago. Today, according to Mr. Vitale, more companies are placing that burden directly on their service providers. Mr. Vitale concluded that "not many service companies of under 100 employees have been able to keep up with the many invoicing and contracting changes that have occurred over the past few years with the world's top businesses – but we have made the commitment to do so, and our growth in the marketplace demonstrates that our investment has been worth it."

## Method Innovation Rule Allows Flexibility for RCRA Projects

*(Continued from page 1)*

(NESHAP) final standards for hazardous waste combustors are also affected. The MIR, which is consistent with the US EPA's "Innovating For Better Results Program," focuses on measurement objectives rather than measurement technologies.

The most significant aspect of the MIR is the elimination of the requirement to always use the methods in "Test Methods For Evaluating Solid Wastes, Physical/Chemical Methods" (SW-846); SW-846 was published in 1980 and has been the referenced source of approved methodology for RCRA hazardous waste regulation compliance for 25 years. The MIR makes a distinction between SW-846 methods that are required and SW-846 methods that are intended as guidelines. The US EPA determined that some of the previously required uses of SW-846 methods are unnecessary, and the MIR removes their mandatory use; alternate (reliable) methods can now be used. SW-846 methods are still required for method-defined parameters (e.g., the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure [TCLP]) when an SW-846 method is deemed the only reliable method.

The new flexibility is intended to not only result in improved data quality

but to make it easier and more cost-effective for the regulated community to comply with RCRA regulations.

One of the changes designed to facilitate RCRA compliance is that a method equivalency petition is no longer required when a non-SW-846 method is used. Appropriate alternative methods include methods that have been approved by another government agency (or in a different US EPA manual or regulation) and methods that are reliable and accepted as such in the scientific community. Methods must be capable of generating effective data of known and appropriate quality for project-specific decision-making. Another method criterion is the ability to demonstrate and document that the analyte of concern can be seen in the matrix of concern at the level of concern. The US EPA recommends that method alternatives be discussed by the regulating authority and project planning committee prior to initiating project sampling/analysis.

Other features of the MIR include the deletion of cyanide and sulfide guidance from SW-846 and the approval of Update III to the Third Edition of SW-846. It should be noted that the MIR adds no new testing, information collection, or reporting requirements to the regulations.

## Detection/Quantitation Limit Federal Advisory Committee Holds First Meeting

The Federal Advisory Committee Act of 1972 formalized the process for “establishing, operating, overseeing, and terminating” advisory bodies for the federal government. This act was intended to ensure that advice provided to government agencies was both objective and available to the public. Twenty-three of the more than 1,000 existing advisory committees support the efforts of the US EPA. The Federal Advisory Committee on Detection and Quantitation Approaches and Uses in Clean Water Act Programs (FACDQ) conducted its first meeting in June.

The FACDQ was established in response to long-term technical criticisms of the 40 CFR Part 136 protocol codified by the US EPA Office of Water in 1984. Method detection limits (MDLs) generated by the Part 136 protocol are often used as a basis for determining compliance with various regulations (e.g., NPDES permits). The Part 136 protocol is based on precision studies of seven replicate spike samples (typically in deionized water), and critics contend that the protocol does not produce a true expression of method sensitivity and that its use places an undue burden on the regulated community.

As part of the settlement of a 2003 lawsuit, the US EPA agreed to evaluate alternate technical approaches for determining MDLs. The US EPA Office of Water proposed a slightly modified version of the Part 136 protocol about one year later, but the negative reaction prompted the Agency to withdraw the proposed modification. The results of a subsequently conducted comprehensive stakeholder survey (laboratory community, regulated community, and regulatory personnel were surveyed) convinced regulators that a completely different approach to determining method sensitivity should be pursued.

The US EPA announced its decision to establish a federal advisory committee (FAC) to address the MDL issue and solicited nominations for the FAC in early 2005. The FACDQ was officially formed in May, and the 20-member committee met on June 21-22, 2005, in Alexandria, Virginia. Representatives from state regulatory agencies, municipalities, industry, commercial laboratories, and several interest groups comprise the committee. At the initial meeting, committee members recognized that current detection/quantitation procedures are “inconsistent, confusing, and ineffective” and established a goal to research/

evaluate new procedures that can adequately address new technologies that have increased detection capabilities. Environmental Standards Technical Director of Chemistry Rock J. Vitale attended the technical session of the June meeting.

During the second quarter of 2005, while the FACDQ was being formed, a group of interested parties from industry, commercial laboratories, municipalities, and consultants representing a wide variety of interests (e.g., ACIL, API, ASTM, ASACE, IAG, WEF, AWWA, AIC, and NRCC) decided to formulate an alternate procedure for determining expressions of sensitivity; Environmental Standards senior chemists participated in a number of confer-

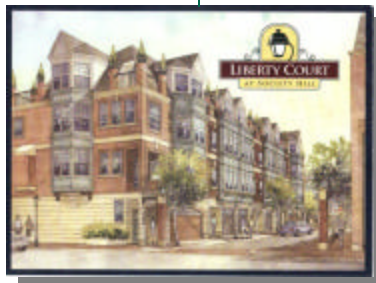
ence calls during which various proposed MDL procedures were discussed. The resulting work product, “Proposed Procedures for Estimating the Limit of Detection – Consensus Group Committee I on Detection” (Draft 8), was released for discussion on June 28, 2005, shortly after the initial FACDQ meeting. Mr. Vitale is acknowledged as a contributor to the work product and can provide copies upon request (rvitale@envstd.com).

As of the publication date of this article, it remains to be seen if this work product will be accepted by the FACDQ as a “starting point”; however, three members of the FACDQ did participate in its development. Two additional FACDQ meetings are scheduled for 2005.

## New Homes Add To City’s Revitalization

A recent ribbon-cutting ceremony at an exclusive 35-townhome community located in an historic Philadelphia neighborhood showcases efforts in the city to revitalize residential development. Environmental Standards acted as environmental consultant to the developer.

Pennsylvania Governor Edward G. Rendell, representatives of Philadelphia Mayor John E. Street, and other city dignitaries attended the opening of this enclave of townhomes, called “Liberty Court at Society Hill.” Everyone present touted the development as a testament to positive



redevelopment efforts in the city. Also noted was the fact that it is still possible to build exclusive residential property within the city limits. Property

prices in Liberty Court start at \$1.3 million. Liberty Court is located at 2<sup>nd</sup> and Lombard streets in the city’s Society Hill section, a neighborhood known for its elegant charm and close proximity to restaurants, shops, entertainment, arts and culture, and historic

sites. The four-story townhomes are built of brick and cast stone and feature mansard roofs, copper-clad bay windows, and optional elevators.

## NBA Pennsylvania Chapter Schedules Inaugural Event

The newly formed Pennsylvania chapter of the National Brownfield Association (NBA) is officially kicking off activities with an Inaugural Reception on September 28 from 6 pm to 8 pm at the Harrisburg Hilton and Towers. This event is an opportunity to learn more about the NBA and the Pennsylvania chapter, meet the chapter Executive Team (which includes Environmental Standards Manager of Toxicology and Risk Assessment Kathy Zvarick), and discover how to become involved with the chapter to help advance the local brownfield market.

Environmental Standards is proud to be a sponsor of the NBA Pennsylvania chapter. (For more information

on our involvement in the organization, see our page-1 article announcing the chapter’s formation in the spring issue of *The Standard*.)

Expected to speak at the event are NBA Pennsylvania Chapter President and City of Johnstown Mayor Donato B. Zucco and NBA Executive Director Robert Colangelo. Invited guests include Pennsylvania Governor Edward G. Rendell and Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection Secretary Kathleen A. McGinty.

To register for the reception, visit [www.brownfieldassociation.org/mailers/PA\\_mailer\\_092805.htm](http://www.brownfieldassociation.org/mailers/PA_mailer_092805.htm) or contact the NBA at 773-714-0407 or via e-mail at [nbaevent@brownfieldnews.com](mailto:nbaevent@brownfieldnews.com).

## Safety Tips When Lightning Strikes

With the heat of summer comes the potential for sudden, severe storms, and those storms frequently include lightning. When you are conducting field work or playing golf or other outdoor activities, keep in mind that you need to think quickly and find a safe location to wait out nature's fury.

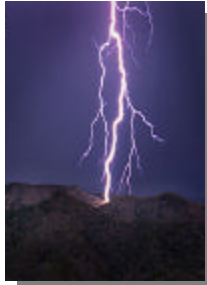
Remember the following tips, provided by the "Lightning Protection Institute," the next time dark clouds form overhead and you find yourself without shelter equipped with a lightning protection system.

- Get into a hard-topped vehicle.
- Never use a tree as shelter.
- Avoid areas that are higher than the surrounding landscape.
- Keep away from metal objects including bikes, golf carts, fencing, and machinery.
- Avoid standing near "tall" objects (e.g., an office tower, a house, or a child standing on a soccer field).
- Immediately get out of and away from pools, lakes, and other bodies of water.
- Spread out – don't stand in a crowd of people.

A tingling sensation throughout your body or your hair standing on end could mean that lightning is about to strike. If you experience either of these events, immediately crouch down and cover your ears. Do not lie down or place your hands on the ground. Lightning tends to travel the path of least resistance.

A lightning strike can result in cardiac arrest at the time of injury. Administer CPR to victims of lightning shock, if necessary, and seek medical attention immediately.

Lightning is the second largest storm killer in the United States, exceeded only by floods. According to *Storm Data*, a National Weather Service publication, the United States averages 73 reported lightning fatalities per year. About 10% of people



who are struck by lightning are killed, and the remaining 90% experience various degrees of disability. Approximately one-third of all injuries due to lightning strikes occurs during

work, another third of all lightning-strike injuries occurs during recreational or sports activities, and the final third occurs during the course of miscellaneous indoor or outdoor activities.

Environmental Standards maintains strict safety guidelines for our employees, particularly when they conduct work outdoors. Staff members keep current on the latest safety tips and share information regularly with in-house personnel, clients, and vendors.

For more information on the dangers of lightning strikes, visit [www.lightning.com](http://www.lightning.com).

## Park Project Nominated For National Remediation Award

A project involving the successful redevelopment of Roberto Clemente Park in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, has been nominated to receive one of "The Phoenix Awards," which are presented each year at the US National Brownfields Conference. This project is part of a community revitalization effort coordinated by the Inner City Group, a non-profit, community development organization. Environmental Standards was selected by the Lancaster County Planning Commission (LCPC) to provide support in developing a functional capacity to aid in the redevelopment of this and other brownfields properties in the county (for more information on this project, see page 3 of the spring 2005 issue of

*The Standard*).

The Phoenix Awards recognize individuals and groups who are working together to solve the critical environmental problem of transforming old, contaminated areas into productive new uses. One winner will be selected from each of the 10 US EPA Regions, and one international winner will be named. Additional special winners will be selected for their innovative techniques, cooperative multiple party efforts, and community impacts.

Awards will be presented at the Brownfields 2005 conference, scheduled for November 2-4 in Denver, Colorado. Environmental Standards is a sponsor of this event.

## Data Management Problem-Solving Assists Global 10 Company

Environmental data management for a single project can be challenging. Data must be collected, stored, and organized for review by project managers, then reported to meet regulatory requirements. When a company needs to track data for multiple projects in different states and/or countries, these challenges can seem overwhelming.

Environmental Standards is using our extensive data management experience to assist a Global 10 company to successfully configure and roll out a web-based information management system. The system features a technical data module, where all sampling and analytical information can be stored in a centralized location.

A successful environmental data management system includes the development and implementation of standardized policies and procedures. Standardization is especially important at the enterprise level, when multiple users need to follow similar guidelines to ensure consistency within the system. Environmental Standards personnel considered the existing company procedures for collecting, storing, and reporting the data and then wrote a policy and procedure manual to fit the new system. The manual provides a basic overview of the system, with details about the technical data management process and the expected flow of data. Company-specific policies and requirements are also defined in the manual, as are the responsibilities of the various user types.

Large corporations often use more than one subcontracted consultant to collect and evaluate data. In this case, the decision was made to initially work with one subcontractor to determine configuration values, such as applicable analytical methods, constituents of concern, and cleanup criteria. Environmental Standards personnel were trained in the system-specific database administration processes and subsequently worked with the database developers to configure the system, help train the users on the consultant team, and roll out the system. At least one sampling event has gone through the system from the planning stage through the importation of analytical laboratory data.

A single analytical laboratory was elected for the roll out period. Environmental Standards worked with the laboratory

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## Chesapeake Bay Preservation — A Group Effort

The US EPA has announced that the policies needed to clean up wastewater treatment plants across the six-state Chesapeake Bay watershed are in place and are working. This current status is due, in large part, to the joint efforts of state and federal governmental and regulatory bodies.

In December 2004, the US EPA; the bay state partners of Maryland; Virginia; Pennsylvania; Washington, DC; and the Chesapeake Bay Commission agreed to a unified permitting strategy that requires hundreds of wastewater treatment plants to have enforceable limits on nutrient pollution. This strategy will result in more than an 18.5 million pound reduction in the amount of nutrient pollution, such as nitrogen and phosphorus, that fouls the bay annually.

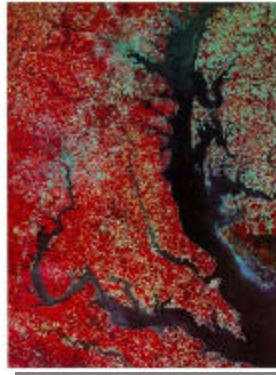
Maryland and Virginia are moving aggressively to issue new water quality standards, and US EPA submissions are pending. Maryland's proposed standards would require its major sewage treatment facilities to cut nutrient pollution. Virginia recently became the second state in the country to enact legislation adopting a nutrient trading program.

Pennsylvania Secretary of the Department of Environmental Protection Kathleen A. McGinty was quoted in a US EPA press release as stating that Pennsylvania and other upstream states need to participate in bay cleanup efforts in order to ensure suc-

cess in the watershed. The Susquehanna River runs through Pennsylvania and is a major contributing waterway to the Chesapeake Bay.

Another proponent of cooperative ecological preservation efforts is Regional Administrator of US EPA Region 3, Donald Welsh. Speaking recently at a Pennsylvania Chamber of Business and Industry event, Mr. Welsh stated that

Pennsylvania Governor Edward G. Rendell's election as Chair of the Chesapeake Executive Council was representative of good partnering efforts. The council — comprised of the governors of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia; the mayor of Washington, D.C.; the administrator of the US EPA; and the chair of the Chesapeake Bay Commission — establishes policy direction for the restoration and protection of the Chesapeake Bay, including the 64,000-square miles of land that drain into the bay.



NASA satellite image of the Chesapeake Bay

## Panel Sessions Set For Brownfields 2005

As first noted in the spring issue of *The Standard*, Environmental Standards personnel are participating in several panel discussions at Brownfields 2005 on November 2-4 in Denver, Colorado. Dates and times for those sessions have been finalized and are provided below.

### November 3, 8:00 am – 9:15 am: “Protecting The Source...Water That Is”

This marketplace panel session is designed to explain how the Clean Water Act Total Maximum Daily Load program could hinder Brownfield redevelopment plans. Session moderator is Gerry Kirkpatrick, Environmental Standards, Inc. Panelists include John Claussen, TRC Companies; Marc Gold, Manko, Gold, Katcher, and Fox, LLP; and Frederick Andes of Barnes and Thornburgh, LLP.

### November 4, 1:00 pm – 2:15 pm: “Lifting Me Higher – Upgrading Liability Releases”

In this panel session, participants will discuss the issues associated with changing a brownfield property from commercial property use to residential property use. Session moderator is Brian J. Clark, Buchanan Ingersoll, P.C. Panelists include Kathy Zvarick, Environmental Standards, Inc.; Colleen Korkas, New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection; Jill Gaito, Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection; and Gary Silversmith, P&L Investments, L.L.C.

In addition, Ms. Zvarick has been invited to participate in a session entitled “School Daze: Thinking About School Sitings And Brownfields,” scheduled on **November 3 from 8:00 am to 9:15 am.**

## Virginia “Firsts” Continue

With Environmental Standards' help, the Rivanna Solid Waste Authority (RSWA) was the first organization in the Commonwealth of Virginia to submit a Corrective Action Site Evaluation (CASE) as required under the Virginia Solid Waste Management program. A CASE must be submitted to the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (VA DEQ) when a landfill has entered corrective action, and project progress is sufficient that progress reports are appropriate. RSWA's former Ivy Landfill, among the first landfills in the state to have a Corrective Action Plan (CAP) approved by VA DEQ, continues to make steady progress in the groundwater remediation process.

CASE reports are intended to document the answers to fundamental questions regarding landfill remedial action and provide information relative to the following aspects of the remediation:

- Remedial action efficiency and performance.
- Remedial action schedule compliance and projected progress.
- Impacts the remedy may be having on the environment.
- Cost performance.

Submitting the first CASE in the Commonwealth is a milestone, but Environmental Standards is also associated with another Virginia “first” — several years ago, Environmental Standards was the first organization to submit a site-specific risk assessment that was approved under the Commonwealth's brownfields redevelopment program. It is noteworthy that the second and third CASEs submitted to, and approved by, VA DEQ were developed by Environmental Standards as well.

### Data Management

*(Continued from page 4)*

tory personnel to develop an electronic data deliverable (EDD) in the required format. Initially, Environmental Standards personnel will upload the EDDs; however, after a trial period (to allow training), laboratory personnel will import the EDDs directly into the system.

Future activity is expected to include rollouts for additional consultants and laboratories, along with discussions of seemingly small issues (e.g., which, if any, historical data will be imported into the system). Environmental Standards will continue to have a role in the project as the system evolves.

## On A Wing And A Prayer

At press time, this article will be old news but the significance of the subject matter is so great that we would be remiss not to mention it.

While enjoying an undoubtedly peaceful paddle through the Tupelo and Cypress swamps in the Big Woods forest of the Mississippi Delta in early 2004, avid outdoorsman Gene Sparling spotted what he thought was a ghost. "You can't see an extinct bird," he thought to himself. It wasn't a ghost; what Sparling experienced while kayaking that fateful day was a sighting of an ivory-billed woodpecker that triggered one of the most significant conservation findings of the last century.

Triggered by Sparling's credible recount of the bird, researchers from the Nature Conservancy and Cornell's Lab of Ornithology quickly formed a search team that was discharged to Arkansas' Mississippi Delta. After 13 months of intensive searching, over 50 researchers accumulated seven convincing sightings and a brief, blurred video tape of the bird in addition to hearing the bird's notorious double-rap drummings and *kent-kent* calls. Compiled, these findings present an overwhelming body of evidence of the existence of the bird that was widely consid-



ered extinct since the 1940s as a result of habitat destruction.

The researchers held their findings in blanketed secrecy until measures could be taken that will ensure the preservation of the ivory-bill's preferred deep, bottomland, old-growth forest habitat such as that along the Cache River where the bird was spotted. The Nature Conservancy recognized the 550,000-acre Big Wood forest as habitat worth saving several decades ago. Since the 1980s, the Conservancy created the Cache River National Wildlife Refuge and, with its partners, has protected more than 120,000 acres of the forest. Kicking into high gear after the discovery, the Conservancy has protected another 19,000 acres of critical habitat with the help of private donations and pledges totaling over \$10 million, and the organization has replanted 50,000 acres of floodplain with bottomland hardwoods. With its efforts validated by the ivory-bill finding, the Conservancy hopes to reconnect several large tracts and protect an additional 200,000 acres of hardwoods over the next 10 years. The black bear and other beleaguered species in the area will also greatly benefit from these restoration activities.

## NJDEP Cleanup Star Program Completes First Year

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection's (NJDEP's) Cleanup Star Program recently announced the approval of 60 remedial projects during its first year of operation. Since the program's inception in May 2004, NJDEP has formally approved 309 environmental professionals representing 127 companies as "Cleanup Stars" to work with developers and responsible parties to expedite site cleanups and redevelopment.

NJDEP issued No Further Action letters for the 60 sites, which range from cleanups of leaking home heating oil tanks and discrete spills to environmental reviews of properties going through a farmland preservation process.

The Cleanup Star Program is designed to achieve three main goals:

- Facilitate remediation of low-risk sites.
- Allow NJDEP case managers to concentrate on high-priority cases.
- Upgrade the quality of the environmental consulting profession.

Under this program, NJDEP pre-qualifies environmental consultants meeting rigorous education experience and professional requirements as Cleanup Stars. These Cleanup Stars are permitted to investigate and remediate certain low-priority sites and areas of concern with limited NJDEP oversight. NJDEP strictly audits Cleanup Stars' work to ensure regulatory compliance and protection of public health and the environment. The investigation and cleanup of Cleanup Star sites must be completed in full compliance with NJDEP's Technical Requirements for Site Remediation governing all phases of the remedial process.

Audits conducted by NJDEP can result in penalty points against Cleanup Stars for not following the state's technical requirements. A Cleanup Star with 100 points is removed from the program. The department has also been diligent in guaranteeing that Cleanup Star consultants maintain all requirements under the conditions of pre-qualification; 28 Cleanup Stars have been removed for failure to submit renewal documentation required for pre-qualification, including eight-hour refresher courses, insurance, and third-party certification.

## Redevelopment Projects Abound In Philadelphia Suburbs

Montgomeryville Real Estate Associates, LP recently closed on the acquisition of a \$13.2 million, 29-acre property in Montgomeryville, Pennsylvania, a northern suburb of Philadelphia.

Corvest Realty Management, Inc., an affiliate of Michael Corenzwit, will serve as property and construction manager. Mr. Corenzwit is also a general partner of the new owner. Environmental Standards is the environmental consultant on the project.

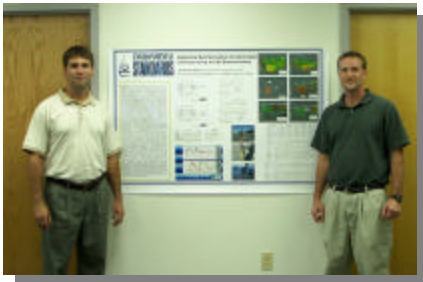
The property has two existing buildings that are currently 98%

leased. Overall square-footage at the site measures 183,593 for warehouse/light industrial space and 45,587 for office space. In addition, the owner plans to construct a 180,000 square-foot warehouse on an 11-acre development parcel. This would bring the total square footage of the property to 409,180.

In addition to the purchase price, the new owners plan to invest several million dollars for extensive renovations, new signage, and landscaping to the existing buildings, as well as for new warehouse construction.



## Geoscientists Present At Symposium



Environmental Standards Director of Geosciences Dan Claycomb (pictured, left) and Project Geoscientist Jim Arthur (pictured, right) presented a paper entitled "The Reductive Dechlorination of Chlorinated Solvents Using *In-Situ* Biostimulation" at the Eighth International *In-*

*Situ* and On-Site Bioremediation Symposium, which was held in Baltimore in June. An impressive poster (pictured, left) was created to illustrate the results of feasibility and pilot studies that were implemented as part of an *in-situ* anaerobic bioremediation program designed to degrade dissolved-phase chlorinated solvents. The substrate used in this study consisted of an edible soybean oil emulsion. The presentation showed that the application of biostimulation to this project was very successful in promoting both anaerobic conditions and the complete dechlorination of chlorinated compounds in the treatment area.

## Chemists Showcase Perchlorate Paper At NEMC

Environmental Standards Senior Quality Assurance Chemists Stephen T. Zeiner, CEAC, CPC, and Eric T. Lahr and Technical Director of Chemistry Rock J. Vitale, CEAC, CPC, collaborated on a technical paper in spring 2005 to present their findings associated with an extensive perchlorate investigation project. This paper was the basis of a well-received presentation by Mr. Zeiner on July 27, 2005, at the Annual National Environmental Monitoring Conference (NEMC) in Washington, D.C.

The presentation entitled "Perchlorate: Utilization of Ion Chromatography and Liquid Chromatography on Characterization Project" addressed the sources of perchlorate, the various analytical techniques that can be used to perform perchlorate determination (e.g., ion chromatography [IC] equipped with a conductivity detector and liquid chromatography/mass spectroscopy [LC/MS]), and IC and LC/MS data comparability. Mr. Zeiner identified the advantages and disadvantages of the analytical techniques and presented an interesting case study of a large environmental investigation that successfully utilized a combination of IC and LC/MS techniques to meet project data requirements. The case study provided a comparison of IC and LC/MS results to determine if an analytical bias could be observed and a discussion of the decision process used to determine the optimum application of the analytical techniques.

A copy of the paper is part of the NEMC proceedings and can be obtained from the authors or NEMC ([www.nemc.us](http://www.nemc.us)).

## New Faces Join Geosciences And Sales Staffs

Environmental Standards has recently welcomed two new faces – Gail Osborne, CPG, as a senior geoscientist in our expanding Geosciences Department, and Donna Dolan as an account executive in our sales group.

Ms. Osborne brings more than 12 years of geologic project experience to Environmental Standards, including two years as an Environmental Program Director and four years as a Senior Geoscientist. She is well qualified in many aspects of environmental program management associated with regulatory compliance and remediation and geologic assessments and geochemical surveys. Ms. Osborne also has significant experience with underground storage tank closures. She earned her M.S. in Geology from the University of Montana, and her B.S. in Geology from Duke University. Ms. Osborne is one of three geoscientists hired

by the firm this year. Staffing needs are currently being evaluated, and more hires are projected this fall – stay tuned.

Ms. Dolan, well known in the commercial property development market, fills a newly created account executive position at Environmental Standards, joining forces with Director of Business Development Kevin Renninger to "spread the word" regarding our company's environmental consulting services. She has more than 13 years of professional experience within the sales, marketing, business development, customer service, and management disciplines encompassing the A/E, legal, financial, real estate, and environmental industries. Ms. Dolan earned an M.A. in Organization Leadership Development/Organization Development from Immaculata College and her B.A. in Communication Studies from West Chester University.

## Pennsylvania Environmental Council Dinner Highlights Transportation

Environmental Standards was well represented at the 35<sup>th</sup> Annual Pennsylvania Environmental Council dinner, which was held this summer in Philadelphia. Environmental Standards was a benefactor of the event, several clients attended the dinner as guests of Environmental Standards, and Principal Geoscientist Gerry Kirkpatrick was a member of the Dinner Committee.

Keynote speaker Allen Biehler, P.E., Pennsylvania's Secretary of

Transportation, discussed improvements to the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation's (PENNDOT's) project delivery process and stressed the importance of ensuring that projects are appropriate for the surrounding community.

The Pennsylvania Environmental Council was established in 1970 in re-



sponse to the nationwide concern over environmental degradation, which led to the observation of the first Earth Day that same year. The Council works with state, county, and municipal officials; environmental and conservation organizations; and others to effect positive change for natural resources and communities that support a healthy economy.



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# THE STANDARD

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Did you know?

- The cost of cleaning up public drinking water supplies contaminated by methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) could range from \$25 billion to \$85 billion.
- A source of indoor air quality contaminants is new carpet, which can generate 500 to 1500  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  of volatile organic compounds.
- "Heat Island" isn't the newest vacation destination, but an urban or suburban area with temperature measurements 2° to 10° F hotter than nearby rural areas, due to a loss of natural land cover.