OLIN CHEMICAL SUPERFUND SITE

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN

United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

November 2022

(DRAFT)

WELCOME

Dear Reader,

This Community Involvement Plan (CIP) is a "living" document. This means the CIP can be updated or revised as:

- Cleanup progresses
- Site conditions change
- EPA receives significant input from the community or other stakeholders on cleanup work

For more information about the Olin Chemical Superfund Site, visit the EPA site webpage at www.epa.gov/superfund/olin. You may access site documents online at the Wilmington Memorial Library or from a computer or mobile device. You may also access the EPA site webpage using the QR code below. In order to use the QR code, access your smart phone's camera and center the code within the screen until you see a notification pop up on your screen. Click on the notification to be taken to the EPA site webpage directly.

Wilmington Memorial Library
175 Middlesex Avenue
Wilmington, MA 01887
(978) 658-2967
* Please call to confirm hours/availability.

The CIP is also posted on EPA's website. EPA invites the community to provide input and feedback on its work at the site.

Use this QR code to access the EPA site webpage.

EPA Wants to Hear from You!

EPA is looking for community feedback about:

- The information in this CIP
- Your site-related communication needs
- Concerns and expectations about the cleanup
- How you prefer to receive information from EPA

To submit comments, please reach out to the contacts below:

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Region 1
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Boston, MA 02109

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Environmental Engineer
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INTRODUCTION

The goal of this Community Involvement Plan (CIP) is to encourage and facilitate community engagement during the investigation and cleanup of contamination associated with the Olin Chemical Superfund Site (Site). The CIP describes how EPA will involve the community and address local needs during the Superfund process. EPA and the community will work together using the tools described in this plan. Active public involvement is crucial to the success of any project. EPA's community involvement activities at the Site are designed to inform the public of all investigation and cleanup activities and include the community in the decision-making process.

EPA defines the "community" as those people and entities who have an interest in or are affected by the Site. EPA also recognizes that other stakeholders, including local, state, and federal agencies, may have an interest in the Site. This CIP is based on a series of community interviews conducted from December 2021 through April 2022 with the affected community and stakeholders in accordance with EPA's Superfund community involvement and cleanup guidance. The CIP is a "living document," meaning that it can be updated or revised over the course of the site investigation and cleanup to reflect long-term changes in the community.

Community Involvement at the Olin Chemical Superfund Site

Active and participatory community involvement is an important part of the cleanup process. It is also required under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), also known as "Superfund." This CIP follows community involvement requirements in the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) §117 and the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) 40 C.F.R. §300.430. EPA's Community Involvement Program is designed to facilitate the participation of community members throughout the Superfund cleanup process, including the investigation phase and the remedy selection phase. EPA works closely with state and local agencies to provide community involvement throughout the Superfund process.

ABOUT THE SITE

Site Overview

The Olin Chemical Superfund Site includes a 53-acre property located at 51 Eames Street in Wilmington, Massachusetts, and surrounding ("off-property") areas affected by contaminated releases from past manufacturing and waste disposal activities that took place at the property. These releases resulted in soil, sediment, surface water, and groundwater contamination.

To manage the cleanup, EPA divided the Site into three Operable Units (OUs). Please see the site timeline on page 7 for more information about Site activities.

- OU1 includes soil, surface water, sediment, and potential vapor intrusion on the Olin property (former facility area, established conservation area, on-property stream system, Calcium Sulfate Landfill, and Slurry Wall Containment Area).
- OU2 includes off-property surface water and sediment areas (East Stream, a small portion of South Stream, Off-Property West Stream, portions of Maple Meadow Brook Wetlands, Landfill Brook, and North Pond).
- OU3 includes all on- and off-property groundwater areas and soils located within the water table (Maple Meadow Brook Aquifer, groundwater beneath the Olin property, and groundwater located south and east of the Olin property). OU3 includes testing of private drinking water and irrigation wells located within the Groundwater Study Area (GSA).

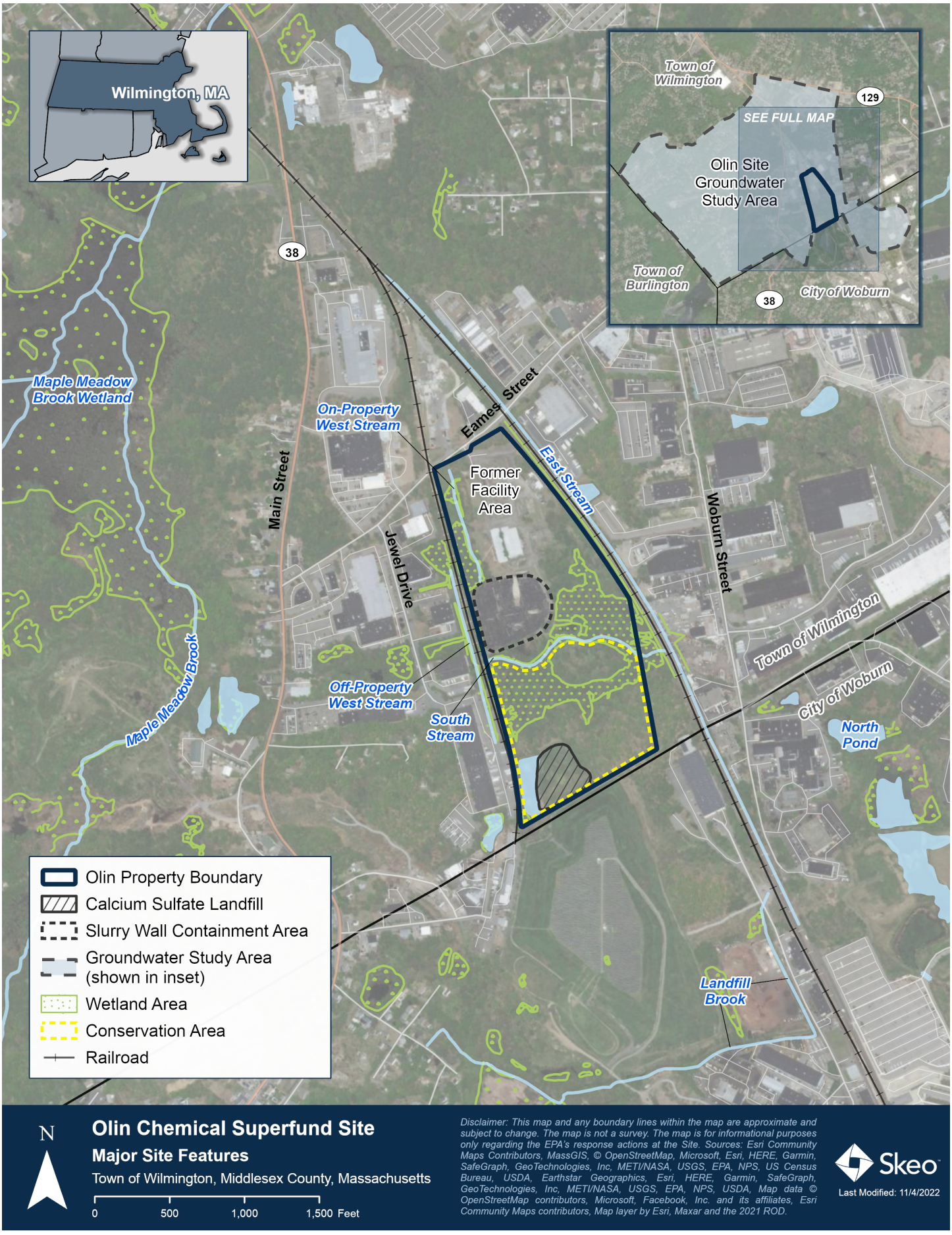
A developer has expressed interest in developing a warehouse facility on the Olin property that may utilize the rail lines adjacent to the property. While EPA does not dictate the terms of redevelopment, if redevelopment occurs, EPA will ensure that the project does not adversely impact the selected cleanup for the Site and EPA's efforts to collect more data to select and implement a final cleanup plan in the future to address groundwater contamination. EPA will review any proposed project for consistency and compatibility with the Site's remedy and site conditions.

Throughout the cleanup process, EPA is committed to involving the public and keeping the community informed about cleanup activities and how these activities may affect them. This CIP has been developed to facilitate two-way dialogue between EPA and the community, and to identify tools that encourage participation throughout the investigation and cleanup. This plan is based on input from local government representatives, residents, community organizations, and other stakeholders. For more information about the Site, visit www.epa.gov/superfund/olin.

Other Resources

- Town of Wilmington: www.wilmingtonma.gov/health-department/pages/olin-chemical
- MassDEP: www.mass.gov/orgs/massachusetts-department-of-environmental-protection
- Massachusetts Department of Public Health: www.mass.gov/orgs/department-of-public-health

Please see page 20 for additional webpages and resources.



Olin Chemical Superfund Site

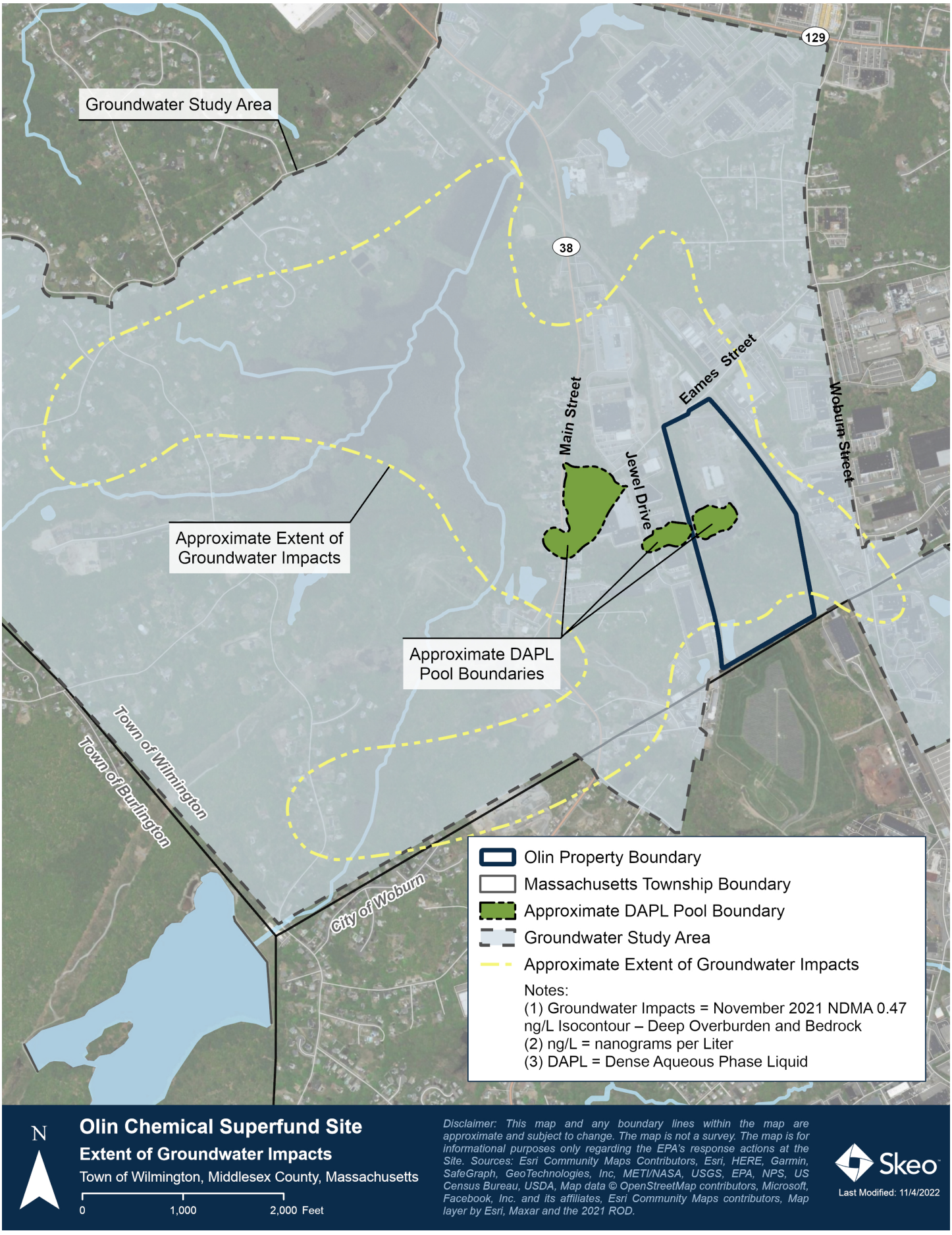
Major Site Features

Town of Wilmington, Middlesex County, Massachusetts

Disclaimer: This map and any boundary lines within the map are approximate and subject to change. The map is not a survey. The map is for informational purposes only regarding the EPA's response actions at the Site. Sources: Esri Community Maps Contributors, MassGIS, © OpenStreetMap, Microsoft, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, Earthstar Geographics, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA, Map data © OpenStreetMap contributors, Microsoft, Facebook, Inc. and its affiliates, Esri Community Maps contributors, Map layer by Esri, Maxar and the 2021 ROD.

Skeo

Last Modified: 11/4/2022


Groundwater Study Area
Approximate Extent of Groundwater Impacts
Approximate DAPL Pool Boundaries
129
38
Main Street
Jewel Drive
Eames Street
Woburn Street
Town of Wilmington
Town of Burlington
City of Woburn
Olin Property Boundary
Massachusetts Township Boundary
Approximate DAPL Pool Boundary
Groundwater Study Area
Approximate Extent of Groundwater Impacts
Notes:
(1) Groundwater Impacts = November 2021 NDMA 0.47 ng/L Isocontour – Deep Overburden and Bedrock
(2) ng/L = nanograms per Liter
(3) DAPL = Dense Aqueous Phase Liquid
N
Olin Chemical Superfund Site
Extent of Groundwater Impacts
Town of Wilmington, Middlesex County, Massachusetts
0
1,000
2,000 Feet
Disclaimer: This map and any boundary lines within the map are approximate and subject to change. The map is not a survey. The map is for informational purposes only regarding the EPA's response actions at the Site. Sources: Esri Community Maps Contributors, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, Map data © OpenStreetMap contributors, Microsoft, Facebook, Inc. and its affiliates, Esri Community Maps contributors, Map layer by Esri, Maxar and the 2021 ROD.
Skeo
Last Modified: 11/4/2022

Site Timeline

1953 - 1986	Operation of a chemical manufacturing facility at the 51 Eames Street property under various owners.
1986 - 2006	Olin Corporation (a Potentially Responsible Party or PRP) conducted work to address wastes on the property under MassDEP oversight.
2006	EPA added the Site to the Superfund program's National Priorities List.
2008	EPA awarded a Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) to the Wilmington Environmental Restoration Committee (WERC).
2008 - 2009	EPA required that Olin Corporation sample 11 private wells near the Olin property for NDMA (n-nitrosodimethylamine, listed as a priority pollutant by EPA). A water line extension was constructed for homes near the Olin property to connect them to the public water supply.
2008 - 2012	The Jewel Drive dense aqueous phase liquid (DAPL) pilot extraction system was designed and built. The system removes DAPL pooled on top of bedrock.
2008 - present	Quarterly testing conducted for private wells in the OU3 Groundwater Study Area (GSA).
2010	Olin Corporation began providing bottled water to two households on Cook Avenue.
2012 - 2022	Operation of the Jewel Drive DAPL extraction system – more than one million gallons DAPL has been removed from the aquifer.
July 2015	A Remedial Investigation Report for OU1 and OU2 (soil, surface water, and sediments) was finalized.
June 2019	A draft Remedial Investigation Report for OU3 was completed; aquifer investigations are ongoing.
August 2020	EPA issued a Proposed Plan for the Site. EPA hosted a virtual public information meeting on August 12, 2020. A virtual formal public hearing was held on September 22, 2020.
March 2021	EPA approved a decision on a final cleanup remedy for OU1 and OU2 and an interim remedy for OU3, as described in the Site's Record of Decision.
August 2021	Private well owners on Cook Avenue were connected to the public water supply.
September 2021	A 10-year moratorium on the installation of new wells was approved for the GSA by the Town of Wilmington's Board of Health. The GSA includes 619 properties in Wilmington.
2021 - 2022	EPA conducted community interviews and developed a CIP.

View looking north towards the former manufacturing areas of the Olin Chemical Superfund Site. Visible in the foreground is the temporary cap on the Slurry Wall Containment Area.

About the Community

The community near the Site is located primarily in Wilmington, but includes parts of Woburn as well. Several other EPA-regulated facilities are located in the area. There are seven Superfund sites within a 10-mile radius of the Site. Given this setting, the community faces many environmental challenges. According to the U.S. Census' 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 184,951 people in 69,480 households live within a 5-mile radius of the Site.

The community near the Site is located primarily in Wilmington.

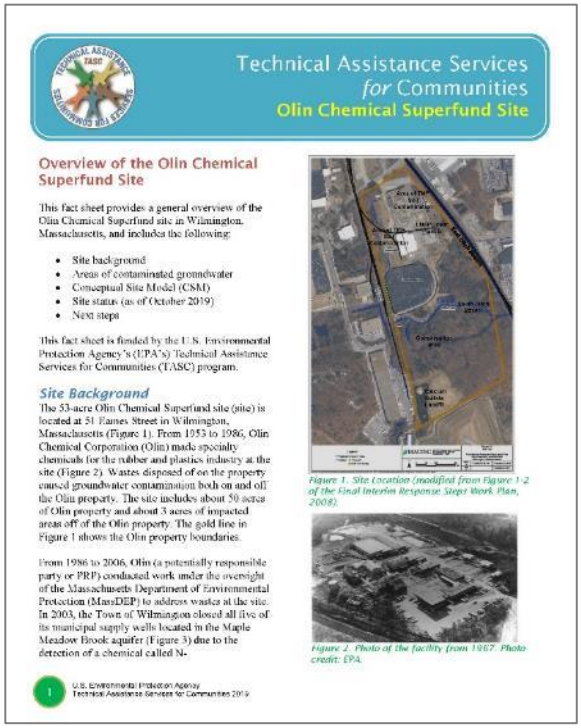
Located about 16 miles from Boston, the Town of Wilmington was founded in 1730. Wilmington began as a small, rural community until the late nineteenth century, when the Middlesex Canal and railroads connecting Boston to the surrounding countryside spurred the town's growth. In the late 1950s, the construction of Interstate 93 confirmed Wilmington's status as a well-located "bedroom" community for people commuting to Boston. Today, approximately 23,000 people live in Wilmington. The town is an active and vibrant place, with engaged residents and a strong sense of community.

The City of Woburn, just south of Wilmington, also has a long history of European settlement. Woburn's founding in 1640 makes it one of the oldest communities in New England. Woburn has a notable industrial past, with leather tanning, rubber, and shoemaking as key industries in the 1800s. Today, over 40,000 people live in Woburn. The community includes residential neighborhoods, bustling industrial parks, and beautiful natural areas.

Demographic Data within a 5-mile Radius of the Site

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2015-2019

One Race	98%
White	85%
Black or African American	3.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.0%
Asian	8.0%
Some Other Race	1.4%
Two or More Races	2.2%
Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race)	3.1%
Population 65 Years and Older	18%
Population with Less Than a High School Degree	4.5%
Households with Income Base Less Than $50,000	21%
Renter Occupied Units	25%
Population Speaking a Non-English Language at Home	16%


Technical Assistance Services *for* Communities
Olin Chemical Superfund Site

Overview of the Olin Chemical Superfund Site

This fact sheet provides a general overview of the Olin Chemical Superfund site in Wilmington, Massachusetts, and includes the following:

- Site background
- Areas of contaminated groundwater
- Conceptual Site Model (CSM)
- Site status (as of October 2019)
- Next steps

This fact sheet is funded by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Technical Assistance Services for Communities (TASC) program.

Site Background

The 53-acre Olin Chemical Superfund site (site) is located at 51 Eames Street in Wilmington, Massachusetts (Figure 1). From 1953 to 1986, Olin Chemical Corporation (Olin) made specialty chemicals for the rubber and plastics industry at the site (Figure 2). Wastes disposed of on the property caused groundwater contamination both on and off the Olin property. The site includes about 50 acres of Olin property and about 3 acres of impacted areas off of the Olin property. The gold line in Figure 1 shows the Olin property boundaries.

From 1986 to 2006, Olin (a potentially responsible party or PRP) conducted work under the oversight of the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) to address wastes at the site. In 2003, the Town of Wilmington closed all five of its municipal supply wells located in the Maple Meadow Brook aquifer (Figure 3) due to the detection of a chemical called N-

Figure 1. Site Location (modified from Figure 1-2 of the Final Interim Response Steps Work Plan, 2008).

Figure 2. Photo of the facility from 1967. Photo credit: EPA.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Technical Assistance Services for Communities 2019

Page from a past TASC fact sheet.

Past Community Involvement Activities

EPA is committed to engaging the community throughout the Superfund investigation and cleanup process. After its addition to the Superfund program's National Priorities List, EPA hosted its first public meeting for the Site in 2006. Since then, EPA has hosted public meetings and shared written site updates periodically. The Wilmington Environmental Restoration Committee (WERC) was a recipient of an EPA Technical Assistance Grant (TAG). The community has also received technical advising support and technical assistance from EPA's Technical Assistance Services for Communities (TASC) program.

Environmental Justice

Environmental Justice is the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin or income, with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations and policies.

EPA Region 1 programs collaborate closely to make sure that underserved, low income, and tribal communities facing disproportionate environmental risks have opportunities for meaningful participation in environmental decision making. Region 1 also coordinates closely with EPA Headquarters and states to support initiatives that provide all people living near Superfund sites with technical assistance, training opportunities, and other services. EPA has a variety of environmental justice resources available at www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice. These resources include:

- The Environmental Justice Collaborative Problem-Solving Cooperative Agreement Program provides funding for eligible applicants for projects that address local environmental and public health issues in an affected community. The program assists recipients in building collaborative partnerships to help them understand and address environmental and public health concerns in their communities.
- EPA's Environmental Justice Small Grants Program supports and empowers communities working on solutions to local environmental and public health issues. The program helps communities understand and address exposure to multiple environmental harms and risks.

EJScreen

EJScreen is an environmental justice mapping and screening tool. It uses environmental indicators to show potential exposures and demographic factors to show potential susceptibility. An EJScreen analysis for a 1-mile radius surrounding the Site in 2022 found none of the 12 environmental justice indicators and none of the socioeconomic indicators at the 80th percentile or above, compared to the rest of the United States or the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Selected Variables	State Percentile	EPA Region Percentile	USA Percentile
Environmental Justice Indexes			
EJ Index for Particulate Matter 2.5	25	25	21
EJ Index for Ozone	28	28	18
EJ Index for 2017 Diesel Particulate Matter*	17	10	12
EJ Index for 2017 Air Toxics Cancer Risk*	15	13	13
EJ Index for 2017 Air Toxics Respiratory HI*	23	20	18
EJ Index for Traffic Proximity	10	5	1
EJ Index for Lead Paint	36	31	9
EJ Index for Superfund Proximity	1	1	0
EJ Index for RMP Facility Proximity	13	11	8
EJ Index for Hazardous Waste Proximity	5	3	1
EJ Index for Underground Storage Tanks	4	4	3
EJ Index for Wastewater Discharge	12	14	18

EJScreen Quick Facts

To summarize how environmental indicators and demographics come together in the same location, EJScreen uses EJ Indexes. EJScreen has 12 EJ Indexes that reflect the 12 environmental indicators below. In the EJ Indexes, environmental indicators are combined with information about the low-income and minority population in a Census block group. EJScreen presents results in terms of percentiles, allowing community comparisons with the rest of the state, an EPA Region or the nation.

- National Scale Air Toxics Assessment Air Toxics Cancer Risk
- National Scale Air Toxics Assessment Respiratory Hazard Index
- National Scale Air Toxics Assessment Diesel Particulate Matter
- Particulate Matter (PM2.5)
- Ozone
- Lead Paint Indicator
- Traffic Proximity and Volume
- Proximity to Risk Management Plan Sites
- Proximity to Hazardous Waste Facilities
- Proximity to National Priorities List Sites
- Underground Storage Tanks Indicator
- Wastewater Discharge Indicator

Overview of the CIP Process

From December 2021 through April 2022, EPA conducted virtual CIP interviews with stakeholders in the community, including officials from the Town of Wilmington, members of WERC, local residents, and representatives from a Potentially Responsible Party (PRP). EPA conducted some interviews individually, and some through focus groups. EPA advertised the opportunity to participate in a focus group interview through direct contacts with community members, coordination with local officials to promote the information about the interviews, postcard mailings, emails, website updates, a post on the *Wilmington Apple*, and an ad in the *Wilmington Town Crier.* EPA shared a draft of the CIP with the community for review and comment in fall 2022. The following sections summarize the feedback provided to EPA during the community interviews.

Community Issues and Concerns

During the interviews, community members and stakeholders shared their concerns and perspectives about site cleanup, health risks, environmental impacts, community involvement, and site reuse. All interviewees had a basic familiarity with the Site and site history, but they wanted more information from EPA about the Site and site-related issues. Interviewees and their responses were diverse. Comments from the interviews fit into six main categories: Human Health, Cleanup and Timeline, Redevelopment, Community Involvement, Method of Communication, and Accountability and Trust. The sections below summarize the feedback EPA received for each of these categories.

HUMAN HEALTH

Interviewees shared concerns about health impacts of site contamination. Most interviewees' health concerns focused on past exposure to contamination, as detailed in the state's epidemiological study that was released in 2021. Some people expressed concerns about ongoing health risks posed by the Site.

Interviewees said that EPA could do more to inform the public about long-term risks associated with site contamination, including using methods discussed under the "Community Involvement" and "Method of Communication" headings on the next page.

CLEANUP AND TIMELINE

Interviewees expressed concerns about the pace of site investigations and cleanup. A number of interviewees have been involved and following the Site for decades. They are frustrated about the slow pace of investigation and cleanup. Some interviewees shared a fear that the PRPs will not fully fund or complete the cleanup, given the long-term nature of the effort. Many interviewees are concerned that the Site, and especially the aquifer, will never be fully restored.

Some interviewees worried that more contamination will be discovered, and that there is still contamination in the site area. They also shared concerns that future site development might interfere with or slow down the cleanup.

REDEVELOPMENT

Interviewees shared concerns about the future development of the Site and the potential impact of redevelopment on the surrounding community. Participants worried that development could contribute to more contamination or negatively impact the community in general.

Interviewees also expressed interest in redevelopment that would benefit the community. They noted mixed-use, commercial use, wetlands restoration, and open space for recreation as potential reuses for the Site. One person said that a reuse that brings in tax revenue would be beneficial. Some people noted that a warehouse could be a good reuse option for the Site, although it may increase truck traffic. Several interviewees said that they did not want to see a transfer station on the property.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Interviewees were split on the effectiveness of virtual meetings versus in-person meetings. Where feasible, the majority of people suggested an in-person open house format for meetings, where attendees can review printed materials and infographics and ask EPA staff questions in an informal setting.

Interviewees also emphasized that information needs to be presented in plain language, in a way that is easy to understand. They also said that some past interactions with government agencies at the Site had not been well received and the community members perceived government officials as dismissive of their concerns.

Interviewees said that EPA could do more to inform the public about progress related to site investigations and cleanup.

METHOD OF COMMUNICATION

Interviewees had many recommendations for outreach and communication. Most people expressed a desire for more frequent updates from EPA about the status of the cleanup. Interviewees suggested using local newspapers (the *Wilmington Apple* and the *Wilmington Town Crier*) to share fact sheets and updates. They also suggested sharing information through the local public television station, Wilmington Community Television (WCTV), to reach residents. Other suggested methods of outreach included EPA's site webpage updates, in-person meetings, social media, direct mailings, and presentations for the Wilmington Board of Selectmen.

ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRUST

Interviewees shared concerns about whether site cleanup would be completed. They said that community concerns about the long cleanup timeline have contributed to community distrust. One interviewee noted that the extended investigation and cleanup timeline makes it challenging to hold public interest in the Site. People said that the community's efforts have kept the cleanup moving forward, and that the community has not always had a good relationship with site agencies.

Some interviewees said they did not know who is accountable or responsible for the Site, as many agencies and staff members have been involved over the years. They also noted that some community members do not feel that the Town of Wilmington has been responsive to site contamination and community concerns. Some people feel that there have not been appropriate repercussions for the parties responsible for the contamination of the water supply.

Introduction to the Action Plan

Using information gathered during community interviews, EPA developed this Action Plan to address the community's needs, concerns, questions, and expectations, as well as the community's communication styles and preferences.

Ongoing Communication

EPA will continue to work with MassDEP, the Town of Wilmington, WERC and other local organizations, and community members to make sure site information and important site updates are shared directly with the public.

To sign up for the site email or mailing list, please contact EPA's Community Involvement Coordinator Charlotte Gray, at gray.charlotte@epa.gov or by calling 617-918-1243.

Community Involvement Tools and Activities

EPA has identified and developed a variety of tools and activities to better engage with and involve the community.

Webpage

EPA will continue to maintain a webpage for the Site. For past, current, and future site updates, please visit: www.epa.gov/superfund/olin.

Use this QR code to access the EPA site webpage.

The webpage will:

- Provide an overview and history of the Site and EPA's involvement.
- Host regularly updated information about the Superfund cleanup process. New information will be featured under Stay Updated, Get Involved (Announcements and Key Topics section).
- Share site-related reports and documents with the public as they become available. A link to the document section is located under the Site Documents and Data section of the site webpage.

Periodic Updates, Fact Sheets and Educational Materials

To help address community concerns about the Site, EPA staff will provide site updates and site information in plain language and in print and electronic formats. EPA will collect, prepare, and share documents to help people better understand site conditions and the cleanup. Updates will be shared regularly. Updates, fact sheets, and materials may be shared by email, targeted physical mailings, and site webpage postings. Informational materials will include contact information to enable direct access to EPA staff. When appropriate, EPA will provide key site updates in a format that can be easily shared by community members and stakeholders via social media.

EPA-hosted Events

EPA staff will host meetings, informal public information sessions, and open houses to share information with the community. In-person meetings will be held when possible. When necessary, EPA staff may host meetings virtually, in coordination with the community. To ensure accessibility, EPA staff will provide options for people to participate by phone if they are not able to join a web-based meeting and closed captioning will be provided. Wherever possible, EPA staff will share meeting materials on the Site's webpage in advance of meetings. If special accommodations are needed for a meeting, please let Charlotte Gray, EPA's Community Involvement Coordinator, know at least one week prior to the meeting.

EPA will continue to work with the Town of Wilmington and local organizations to share site information directly with the public.

Community Meetings

Based on availability, EPA staff will attend meetings held by community groups, local government, and other organizations upon request to share information about the Site and to address community questions, concerns, ideas, and comments. To identify appropriate opportunities and venues to deliver information about the Site, EPA will work with the community to coordinate the meetings. EPA may attend these meetings in person or virtually, in coordination with the community and as appropriate.

Briefings with Local Officials

EPA staff have held regular meetings with local officials to provide briefings about the Site and respond to questions and concerns. Upon request, EPA staff may attend additional meetings to provide updates about site work and investigation and cleanup progress.

Mailing List

EPA will continue to maintain and update the site mailing list. The list has been developed based on meeting sign-in sheets, community interviews, and email and telephone inquiries. If you would like to be added to the mailing list, please send a request by email, telephone, or mail to Charlotte Gray, EPA's Community Involvement Coordinator. Please see page 17 for contact information for EPA's project staff.

Translations

EPA may provide written information about the Site in English and other languages as needed. Language interpretation needs will be provided as requested and coordinated by EPA's Community Involvement Coordinator. Based on the feedback received during the stakeholder interviews, EPA will provide American Sign Language translation services for community meetings moving forward.

Formal Public Comment Periods

During the Superfund process, EPA announces and opens public comment periods and encourages people to share their questions, concerns, and feedback. EPA accepts formal comments on several types of documents, including Proposed Plans, as well as when EPA proposes a site for listing on or deletion from the Superfund program's National Priorities List. EPA considers all public comments in the Superfund decision-making process. The community will be notified of public comment periods by public notice in local papers, EPA website updates, email and mailing notifications sent to the community list. Additionally, EPA will work with local officials, WERC and community groups to help spread the word.

Public Comment Tips

Commenting is an important way to make your voice heard. Public comments can strengthen an environmental decision by providing the authoring agency with facts or perspectives lacking in the original draft. Commenting helps EPA create accurate and comprehensive documents to support appropriate and informed decision-making.

- Prepare for commenting by familiarizing yourself with the scope of the issue and relevant laws.
- Identify your key issues and concerns.
- Identify allies who can help with the document review and understanding of the materials, and coordinate your comments with them to strengthen your message.
- Be specific with your comments, including what you think could improve the document, what you think is missing from the document, what you like about the document, and what parts you want to remain in the document.

Information Repository

EPA keeps site project information and reference materials for the public to read on the Site's webpage at www.epa.gov/superfund/olin. You may access site documents online at Wilmington Memorial Library or from a computer or mobile device. There are no physical documents at the library - all site materials are available online. Requests for hard copies of documents can be directed to the site's Community Involvement Coordinator. You may also access the EPA site webpage using the QR code below.

Wilmington Memorial Library
175 Middlesex Avenue
Wilmington, MA 01887
(978) 658-2967
* Please call to confirm hours/availability.

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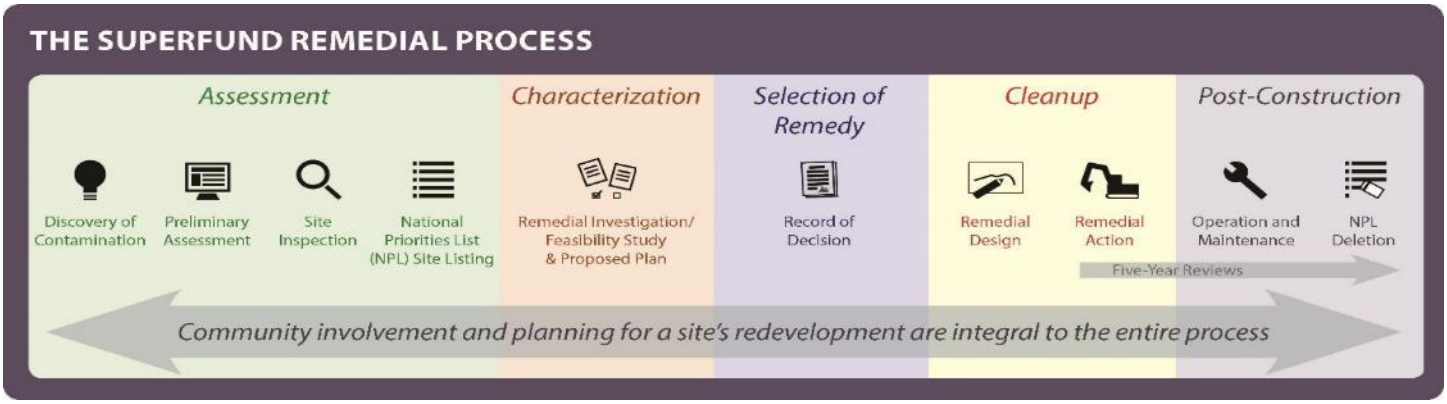
The Superfund Remedial Process

After Superfund sites are identified, EPA uses two basic types of responses – removal actions and remedial actions – to manage them. Removal actions handle emergency oil spills, chemical releases, and short-term responses. These actions eliminate immediate risks and ensure public safety. Remedial actions handle complex sites needing long-term responses. Remedial actions involve complex and highly contaminated sites that often require years to study the problem, develop a permanent solution, and clean up the hazardous waste. These are the sites that most people think of when they hear about the Superfund program. The section below describes the general steps in EPA's Superfund remedial process.



Assessment

EPA determines if a site poses a threat to people and the environment and whether hazards need to be addressed immediately or if more site information will be collected. EPA uses the information collected during the assessment phase of the Superfund process to score sites according to the risk they may pose to human health and the environment. If a site has a high enough score on the Hazard Ranking System and meets all other criteria, EPA may propose it for listing on the Superfund program's National Priorities List.

Characterization

Once a site is on the National Priorities List, further investigation into the problems at the site and an evaluation of the best way to address them is required. This work is called the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study. After development of cleanup alternatives, EPA recommends the option it considers best for the site and offers it to the community for evaluation and comment in a Proposed Plan.

Selection of Remedy

The cleanup method ultimately chosen for the site, and the reasons for the selection, are set forth in the Record of Decision. The Record of Decision discusses all activities prior to the selection of a cleanup method and describes how the cleanup method will be protective of human health and the environment.

Cleanup

The cleanup phase includes two parts, the Remedial Design and the Remedial Action phase. During the Remedial Design phase, plans for the cleanup method are carefully designed. During the Remedial Action phase, physical cleanup activities take place on site. At this Site, EPA has selected an interim cleanup for groundwater while EPA oversees further environmental studies to help select a final cleanup plan for groundwater in the future.

Post-Construction

After EPA determines that the physical construction at a site is complete, post-construction activities ensure that the cleanup actions will protect human health and the environment over the long term. These activities may include routine maintenance at a site such as making sure signs and fences are intact or that groundwater treatment systems are running smoothly. EPA may delete a site or part of a site (sometimes called an operable unit) from the National Priorities List if all cleanup goals have been met and no further cleanup action is required to protect human health and the environment.

Key Contacts

EPA Region 1 Contacts

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Community Contact

Martha Stevenson
Wilmington Environmental Restoration Committee (WERC)
wilmingtonerc@gmail.com

Local Media Outlets

EPA will provide updates and information to local newspapers and television stations and ask them to report on site-related issues. EPA staff will respond to media inquiries in a timely fashion. Inquiries from the news media should be directed to Charlotte Gray.

EPA may publish public notices about meetings and other events in local newspapers and send notices to other local news outlets. EPA will include the following media outlets as part of outreach and information delivery efforts:

Newspapers

Wilmington Apple
@WilmingtonApple
wilmingtonapple.com

Wilmington Town Crier
1 Arrow Drive
Woburn, MA 01801
(781) 933-3700
homenewshere.com/wilmington_town_crier

Television station

Wilmington Community Television (WCTV)
10 Waltham Street
Wilmington, MA 01887
(978) 657-4066
wctv.org

Potential Meeting Locations

EPA staff will host meetings and open houses to share information with the community. Meetings will be held in person when possible, at a central location that is Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)-accessible, such as Wilmington Middle School or Wilmington High School. Smaller meetings can potentially be held at the Wilmington Memorial Library. Interviewees indicated an overall preference for midweek evening meetings. When necessary and in light of local health conditions and Centers for Disease Control guidance, EPA may host meetings in either a virtual or hybrid format, in coordination with the community.

EPA staff may host meetings at a central location such as Wilmington High School.

Additional Resources

Community Advisory Group (CAG) Formation

CAGs provide a forum for community discussion of site-related issues and are made up of representatives of diverse community perspectives. The purpose of a CAG is to provide a public forum for community members to present and discuss their needs and concerns related to the Superfund decision-making process. A CAG can assist EPA in making better decisions on how to clean up a site.

EPA can assist with CAG formation, including providing the following services:

- Informational meetings about CAGs
- Assistance in determining CAG size and membership
- Trainings for CAG members
- Administrative support, translation, and meeting facilitation services

For more information about CAGs, please visit www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-community-advisory-groups or contact EPA's Community Involvement Coordinator (please see page 17 for contact information).

Community Technical Assistance Resources

EPA provides additional assistance to communities through a variety of technical assistance resources. These resources include the Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) program and the Technical Assistance Services for Communities (TASC) program. The Wilmington Environmental Restoration Committee (WERC) has been a recipient of a TAG, and the broader Olin site community has received technical advising support and technical assistance from the TASC program. For more information on these resources, please visit: www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-technical-assistance-communities.

WERC is a group formed in 2007 primarily to apply for and administer an EPA TAG associated with the Olin Chemical Superfund Site. WERC's membership includes "affected persons" living in both Wilmington and Woburn, including several individuals who are very familiar with previous assessments, remedial proposals, and the history of the 51 Eames Street property. Members includes a number of environmental engineers who volunteer to share their expertise and individuals with extensive organizational experience.

The group is committed to helping the community better understand the human health and environmental impacts from the Site, and to share residents' concerns with EPA and others. The group's goals include providing critical input to assessment decisions, participating in the planning of remedial actions affecting Wilmington's Maple Meadow Brook aquifer and the entire site area, and facilitating the exchange of information between all participants in the Superfund process.

Since being awarded the grant funding in 2008, WERC has engaged several environmental firms to evaluate key reports, present technical comments to EPA, and assist in relaying their content and meaning to the community at large. WERC's technical team continues to meet periodically with representatives of EPA and MassDEP, and with state and local government officials for updates on activities at the Site. WERC also participates in and helps promote public informational meetings to keep residents informed of activities at the Site.

For more information, please contact WERC via email at WilmingtonERC@gmail.com.

Other Web Resources

EPA also has other webpages available that provide information about the Superfund program and Region 1:

- National Superfund program: www.epa.gov/superfund
- EPA Region 1: www.epa.gov/aboutepa/epa-region-1-new-england
- Superfund Community Involvement: www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-community-involvement
- Superfund Redevelopment: https://www.epa.gov/superfund-redevelopment

Other organizations with webpages that provide information about the Site include:

- Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection: www.mass.gov/orgs/massachusetts-department-of-environmental-protection
- Massachusetts Department of Health: www.mass.gov/orgs/department-of-public-health
- Wilmington Childhood Cancer Study: An Epidemiologic Investigation of Childhood Cancer from 1990-2000: https://www.mass.gov/doc/full-study-report/download
- Town of Wilmington: www.wilmingtonma.gov
    - Health Department: www.wilmingtonma.gov/health-department

Health Department's Olin Chemical page: www.wilmingtonma.gov/health-department/pages/olin-chemical

Photos from around Wilmington: Robert P. Palmer Park (top left); Wilmington Town Museum (bottom left); Town Hall (right).

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act	**NCP**	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
CAG	Community Advisory Group	**NDMA**	n-nitrosodimethylamine
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980	**OU**	Operable Unit
CIP	Community Involvement Plan	**PRP**	Potentially Responsible Party
DAPL	Dense Aqueous Phase Liquid	**SARA**	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency	**TAG**	Technical Assistance Grant
GSA	Groundwater Study Area	**TASC**	Technical Assistance Services for Communities
MassDEP	Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection	**WERC**	Wilmington Environmental Restoration Committee

OLIN CHEMICAL SUPERFUND SITE
COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN

United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

November 2022 (DRAFT)

www.epa.gov/superfund/olin