Nobis
Engineering a Sustainable Future

EPA Region 1 RAC 2 Contract No. EP-S1-06-03

January 20, 2012
Nobis Project No. 80021

Via Electronic Submittal

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 1
Attention: Mr. James DiLorenzo, Task Order Project Officer
5 Post Office Square, Suite 100
Boston, Massachusetts 02109-3919

Subject: Materials from the November 30, 2011 Public Meeting
Olin Chemical Superfund Site, Wilmington, Massachusetts
Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Oversight
Task Order No. 0021-RS-BD-01CH

Dear Mr. DiLorenzo:

Nobis Engineering, Inc. (Nobis) has prepared the attached materials from the November 30, 2011 Public Meeting held in Wilmington to discuss progress at the Olin Chemical Superfund Site. Attached to this transmittal letter is 1) an agenda for the evening meeting; 2) minutes taken at the meeting; 3) a formal question and response from the meeting – some responses that were given that evening and others prepared after the fact; and 4) the slide show that was presented.

Should you have any questions or comments, please contact me at (978) 703-6013, or hford@nobisengineering.com.

Sincerely,

NOBIS ENGINEERING, INC.

Heather M. Ford
Associate/Senior Project Manager

Attachment

c: File 80021/MA

Olin Chemical Superfund Site
Public Meeting
November 30, 2011
AGENDA

- Welcome/Opening Remarks – Michael Caira, Town Manager
  - Introductions
  - Town's perspective of EPA Process
- Superfund Process – Jim DiLorenzo, US EPA
- Olin Chemical Site Overview - Jim DiLorenzo, US EPA
  - Brief History
  - Study Update
    - OU1 (Olin Property)
    - OU2 (Off-Property Sediment/Surface Water)
    - OU3 (Groundwater)
    - DAPL Pilot Update
- Private Wells – Jim DiLorenzo, US EPA
  - History/Results
  - Outreach efforts
  - Next steps/EE/CA
- Community Involvement – Jim DiLorenzo, US EPA
  - Formal Comment Periods/Public Hearings
  - Technical review and oversight
- GeoInsight (Town's Consultant) – Michael Webster
  - GeoInsight/Town Involvement to Date
  - Recent Focus: RI Report/Data and Private Well Sampling
  - DAPL Pilot Study Design and Field Work
- WERC (Wilmington Environmental Restoration Committee) – Martha Stevenson
  - Technical Assistance Grant
  - WERC's Role in EPA Process
  - WERC's data mapping tool
- Wrap-Up – Jim DiLorenzo, US EPA
- Q&A – Moderated by Michael Caira, Town Manager

OLIN PUBLIC MEETING
WILMINGTON, MASSACHUSETTS
NOVEMBER 30, 2011

Speakers/Presenters:

- Jim DiLorenzo, EPA Task Order Project Officer (TOPO) ["JD"]
- Michael Caira, Town Manager (Opening Remarks/Moderator) ["MC"]
- Mike Webster, GeoInsight (Town's consultant) ["MW"]
- Martha Stevenson, Wilmington Environmental Restoration Committee (WERC), Citizens Advisory Group ["MS"]
- Joseph Coyne, Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) (on stage, no assigned speaking role)
- James Cashwell, Olin Corporation (on stage, no assigned speaking role)

[Refer to Agenda, Presentation Slides, and Questions and Answers Attached]

This was the fourth annual public meeting for the Olin Superfund Site here in Wilmington Massachusetts.

MC: Welcomed the audience and introduced speakers, stakeholders, and local officials.

JD: Introduced the representative from Olin, Mr. James Cashwell; the representative from MassDEP, Joe Coyne; and the EPA team and consultants, Nobis Engineering and Avatar Environmental.

JD: Presented an overview of the Superfund Process, the Olin site history, and current status of the investigation. He included an explanation of the dense aqueous phase liquid (DAPL) pilot pump test, the findings of the private well sampling, outreach efforts, and next steps, including the Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA). Finally, he explained the community involvement process.

MW: Provided a summary of GeoInsight's involvement to date (review of documents, comments on documents, oversight of field work, meetings) and their recent focus on

the OU1 Preliminary Remedial Investigation Report, concerns regarding the DAPL pilot study, and evaluation of private well sampling.

MS: Explained WERC's role in the process and introduced the WERC's data mapping tool, developed by their consultant, Cambridge Environmental. The next meeting will be February 9, 2012 from 7 to 9 PM at the library.

JD: Provided a wrap-up.

MC: Moderated a Question and Answer Period. A summary of the Question and Answers is attached.

MC: Adjourned meeting at approximately 9:00pm.

OLIN CHEMICAL SUPERFUND SITE
WILMINGTON, MASSACHUSETTS
NOVEMBER 30, 2011 PUBLIC MEETING
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions were asked at the November 30, 2011 Public Meeting held at the Wilmington Middle School. The questions are being formally presented so that the answers are available to a wider audience. While the answers to the questions are generally presented as the responder stated during the meeting, some liberty has been taken to expand the response to provide a clearer and fuller answer to the question raised. The comments from the evening have been grouped by comment type and some similar questions have been combined to facilitate responses.

I. PRIVATE WELL ISSUES

1. Q: Why aren't all residents with NDMA detected in their wells being provided bottled water? Why are our families being allowed to be slowly poisoned?

A: (Response by EPA). There are no federal or state drinking water standards for the detected chemical of n-nitrosodimethylamine or NDMA. Detected concentrations of NDMA are low and estimated exposure risk is within the EPA's excess lifetime cancer risk range. If detected concentrations were higher, EPA would have clear regulatory authority to require Olin to act. EPA understands that any concentration of this chemical in a residential supply well is of concern and persistence of low concentrations of NDMA in residential supply wells over time may lead to action. (Please see slide number 34 in the attached slide show presented at the November 30, 2011 Public Meeting).

2. Q: The level of NDMA in our well is 31 ng/l, but EPA can't act until it reaches 42 ng/l?

A: (Response by EPA). EPA understands that any level of NDMA detected in your drinking water well is concerning. The 31 ng/L is within the EPA's excess lifetime cancer risk range. EPA is on weak regulatory footing to require Olin to tie residents into public water when concentrations result in exposures within this risk range. If detected levels go above 42 ng/l, then EPA would be on solid footing to require action. EPA is continuing to have Olin sample the residential wells on a quarterly basis to monitor any change or increase in contamination.

3. Q: When does EPA expect to make a decision on providing alternate water to residents?

A: (Response by EPA). In November 2010, EPA requested that Olin provide two families with bottled water as a temporary and prudent measure to eliminate ingestion of NDMA. This decision was made due primarily to the persistence of detected NDMA rather than the actual detected concentrations which remained within the EPA's cancer risk range. Olin has agreed to continue to sample residential supply wells. EPA has also required that Olin conduct a study to evaluate permanent options for clean drinking water. Such options are expected to include connection to the municipal supply line or installation of portable treatment units. This study, referred to as an Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA), will develop and screen viable alternatives so that EPA will have an

option in place for clean drinking water should a decision be made that unacceptable exposure is occurring. The decision on implementation of the EE/CA alternatives will be made separately. That level has not yet been reached.

4. **Q: What is the timeframe on the Engineering Evaluation/ Cost Analysis (EE/CA)?**

   A: (Response by EPA). The EE/CA Work Plan prepared by Olin was approved by EPA in November 2011. The actual EE/CA Report should be available for public review in approximately 3-6 months (Spring/Summer 2012). The decision by EPA on implementation of the EE/CA alternatives will be made separately following public input.

5. **Q: Why should I have to pay for bottled water or to tie–in?**

   A: (Response by EPA). EPA cannot require Olin to tie in residents at this time based on current levels of NDMA in the drinking water wells. If concentrations increase or persist to the point where EPA can require action, Olin will be required to provide bottled water or fund a permanent solution such as connection to the municipal water supply or installation of a treatment system. The specific solution will be based on the alternatives developed in the EE/CA process. While EPA regulations would require Olin to maintain any type of treatment systems, there are no regulations that would require Olin to pay future municipal water bills.

6. **Q: I heard that Olin had connected homes along Main Street into the municipal water supply due to private well contamination. Why can't the existing homes with private well contamination be tied into town water?**

   A: (Response by EPA, Olin and Town of Wilmington). Several homes along Main Street were tied in to the municipal water system by Olin in 2002 or 2003 prior to EPA's involvement at the site. These tie-ins involved individual settlements between property owners and Olin, and are not public. EPA does not know the details of those wells or the agreements. At present, the NDMA levels in the residential supply wells currently being sampled are below levels needed for EPA to require Olin to take action. An increase in NDMA levels or persistence of chemicals in wells over time is what will drive action as far as treatment options or getting those homes tied in to the public water supply.

7. **Q: When is Olin going to provide permanent potable water to residents? What prevents Olin from tying in residential homes now? We want to be connected to the municipal water line now. (This question was repeated by several members of the audience, as well as local and state officials.).**

   A: **(Response by Olin)**. Olin's residential well sampling program and other activities are being conducted as part of the USEPA-approved Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study program for the Site. The results of Olin's sampling program to date reflect that to the extent samples have had any detectible levels of NDMA, the concentration levels in such samples have consistently been well within USEPA's acceptable exposure guidelines. The sampling data collected as part of the on-going investigation does not suggest that an alternative, permanent potable water source is or will be necessary. The residential well sampling program will continue into the future as specified by the USEPA.

8. Q: Can homeowners get a grant to hook into town water?

A: (Response by EPA). EPA is not aware of any grants for private homeowners to tie into public water supplies.

9. Q: I have a private well along Wildwood Street, southeast of the Athletic area where there's been flooding. Are the private wells in this area at risk from overflow? Could NDMA be in wells located on Wildwood Street?

A: (Response by EPA). EPA has no reason to believe that contamination has spread into that area based on monitoring results from monitoring wells located closer to contamination from Olin's property. EPA will continue to expand or reduce the area of well monitoring based on sampling results.

II. DAPL RELATED ISSUES

1. Q: Why is EPA testing the deepest DAPL pool?

A: (Response by EPA). DAPL refers to dense-aqueous phased liquid which has pooled in bedrock depressions beneath the study area for the Olin Superfund site. DAPL contains the highest concentrations of some site-related chemicals and has unique physical properties that make it difficult to physically extract. EPA is requiring Olin to conduct a DAPL pilot pump test. The test is being conducted within a DAPL pool within the study area to determine the effective pumping rate and to ensure that pumping does not cause further migration of chemicals into overlying groundwater. While it is not necessary to conduct this pump test in the "deepest" part of the pool, DAPL needs to be of sufficient thickness necessary to ensure an adequate test. The information will be used to help determine a permanent remedy.

2. Q: Regarding the DAPL pilot pump test, how many times will you fill the tank and will you need to sample private wells more frequently during the testing period?

A: (Response by EPA). A picture of the actual receiving tank that has been delivered to the site was displayed at the Public Meeting (Please see slide number 29 in the attached slide show presented at the November 30, 2011 Public Meeting). It holds approximately 50,000 gallons. The optimum pumping rate will be determined based on specific site conditions. However, the initial test plans to be run for one year and pump the contaminated groundwater at between 0.5 and 2.5 gallons/ minute (gpm). It is not anticipated to be run continuously over this year period. Based on this anticipated volume and low flow rates, the tank could be filled once or twice a month and the contents disposed of offsite. The contaminated water will be pumped out of the tank and into a truck for offsite disposal by a licensed hazardous waste transporter.

Based on the DAPL pilot pump test itself, there are no plans to sample the private wells on a more frequent basis. The residential wells are currently being sampled on a quarterly basis. Multi-level groundwater monitoring wells directly surrounding the pilot test location have been installed and will be sampled for groundwater contaminants and any impacts. This is intended to provide assurance that the pumping is not creating negative impacts to groundwater and private wells. Given the location and low pumping rates currently proposed for the DAPL pilot pump test, impacts to residential wells are highly improbable. The DAPL pilot pump test location is located at a distance from

private wells where pumping at rates of 0.5 to 2.5 gpm will not affect the residential wells.

3. Q: Explain the persistence of NDMA and how will NDMA be transported?

A: (Response by EPA). Persistence refers to the continued presence of a contaminant over time; in this case, based on sampling results, NDMA has been in the groundwater for years. The highest concentrations of NDMA are within the deep DAPL pools. NDMA is released from the DAPL pools by a process called chemical diffusion, which means molecules seeking equilibrium travel from areas of high to low concentration. It's hard to say how far NDMA will travel within overlying or bedrock groundwater, but so far has been detected in a well one mile from the Olin property. EPA does not have any reason to believe that NDMA will travel as far as Wildwood Street. EPA will continue to require monitoring of area wells to clearly define the boundary of groundwater contamination.

III. OTHER SITE RELATED ISSUES

1. Q: What has prompted EPA to show concern for the North Pond Area?

A: (Response by EPA). There is evidence of some historic discharge from overflow of lagoons into South Ditch and from there via an open culvert into the North Pond area, which was much larger at one time. There appears to be no evidence of a current existing hydraulic connection. EPA's overall concern for the North Pond area is low.

2. Q: Has EPA determined the depth to ledge? How many cubic yards of soil are there at the Site? Why can't EPA simply require Olin to dig out all the soil to the top of ledge and replace with clean fill?

A: (Response by EPA). The depth to ledge is about 40 feet below ground surface. Soil contamination is contained in pockets across the 30 acres of the property. While digging it all out sounds simple, EPA can't require Olin to remove soil that is relatively clean. EPA also has a preference for treatment of contaminated soils. The cleanup plan will focus on those pockets of contaminated soil and will evaluate the best methods to address them.

3. Q: The possibility of three separate clean-ups is a concern (question of separation of the site into three Operable Units). How can we be certain that this approach doesn't allow Olin to develop its property before dealing with the groundwater?

A: (Response by EPA). It is typical in the Superfund process to break up complicated sites into separate study areas, known formally as Operable Units, based on a comprehensive plan for site investigation. All three operable units are progressing concurrently. EPA is aware of the linkage between the Operable Units and will consider these linkages in the cleanup plan(s). It is uncertain if there will be three separate cleanup plans. If cleanup of the Olin site does move forward in separate actions by Operable Units, it will not be to facilitate Olin's development plans and will also not release Olin from cleanup responsibilities for all three operable units. Redevelopment will not absolve Olin of the responsibility for the cleanup of the site property.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS ISSUES

1. Q: What responsibility will Olin take concerning impact to property values?

A: **(Response by Olin)**. Olin will submit this question to the appropriate people at the company. (No further response provided by Olin.)

2. Q: Can I have the name of the person at Olin whom I should submit a letter to? Will Olin commit to provide a response within 2 to 3 weeks?

A: **(Response by Olin)**. Written inquiries to Olin regarding the Site should be e-mailed to Mr. James Cashwell at JMCashwell@Olin.com. Olin will respond to all written correspondence in a timely manner.

3: Q: Who is paying GeoInsight?

A: **(Response by Town of Wilmington)**. The Town of Wilmington is paying for consulting services from GeoInsight. They were retained by the Town several years ago prior to inclusion of the Olin property on the Superfund list. The Town believes it is a prudent measure to continue to have independent technical expertise from GeoInsight to ensure the process progresses in the best interest of the community.

Olin Chemical Superfund Site
EPA Public Meeting
November 30, 2011

Wilmington Middle School Auditorium

United States Environmental Protection Agency

Region 1 – New England

Agenda

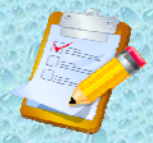
- Welcome/Opening Remarks – Michael Caira, Town Manager
- Superfund Process – Jim DiLorenzo, US EPA
- Olin Chemical Site Overview - Jim DiLorenzo, US EPA
- Private Wells – Jim DiLorenzo, US EPA
- Community Involvement – Jim DiLorenzo, US EPA
- GeoInsight (Town's Consultant) – Michael Webster
- WERC (Wilmington Environmental Restoration Committee) – Martha Stevenson
- Wrap-Up – Jim DiLorenzo, US EPA
- Q&A – Moderated by Michael Caira, Town Manager

What is Superfund?

- The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA).
- Established by Congress to address nation's worst hazardous waste sites (Love Canal, Valley of the Drums).

What is the National Priorities List (NPL)?

- National list of known or threatened releases of hazardous substances (aka: the Superfund list).
  - 1,280 sites nationally
  - 115 sites in New England
  - 31 sites in Massachusetts



- Olin Chemical Superfund Site added to the NPL on April 19, 2006.
- Olin is the most recent site added in Massachusetts

4

How is Superfund Funded?

- Tax on chemical and petroleum industries.
  - Superfund tax expired in 1995.
  - Trust fund ran out of money in 2003.
- Now funded through general congressional appropriations and cost-recovery efforts.
- Annual Superfund appropriations average about $1.3 billion/year.

How Does Superfund Cost Recovery Work?

- Polluter pays/enforcement *first* philosophy
  - Strict, joint and several liability
  - Owners, operators, generators and transporters
- Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs)
  - PRPs required to perform investigations and clean-up actions
  - EPA reviews/approves all field work and reports
  - EPA proposes and selects clean-up plans

EPA/PRP Settlement

- AOC Approved by EPA on June 28, 2007.
- 3 Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs):
  - **Olin Corporation** (owned 1980 to current)
  - **American Biltrite, Inc.** (owned prior to 1968)
  - **Stepan Company** (owned 1968 to 1980)
- Requires PRPs to perform the RI/FS.
- Requires PRPs to pay for EPA oversight.
- Is **not** an agreement to clean-up the Site.

7

Olin Chemical Superfund Site

8

Operational History

- Facility used to manufacture chemicals for the rubber/plastics industry from 1953 to 1986.
- Liquid wastes discharged to unlined lagoons/ponds, and Lake Poly, from 1953 to around1970.
- After 1970, lagoons were lined.
- Calcium sulfate landfill created in 1975.

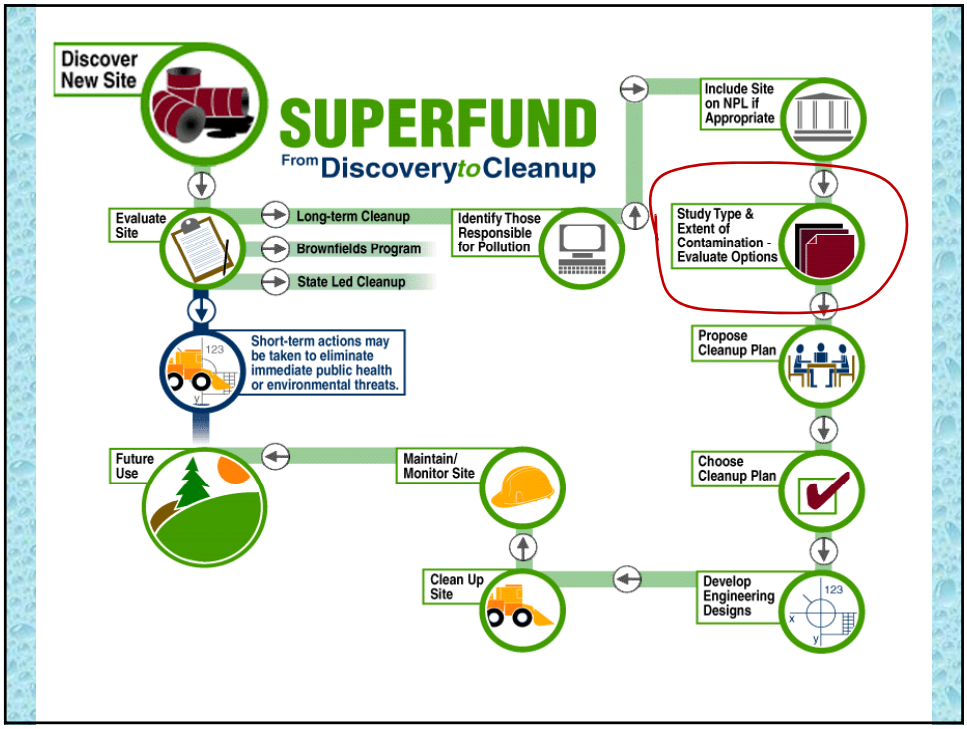
Prior Olin/DEP Clean-ups

- Removed manufactured wastes including tanks and drums. Removed buildings.
- Excavated sludge from former lagoons, pits, Lake Poly, and drainage ditches.
- Capped the calcium sulfate landfill.
- Constructed Plant B for product recovery.
- Constructed slurry wall containment area.
- Created conservation area.

10

1960's
National Poly/American Biltrite

11



Key Olin Superfund Reports

1. **Interim Response Steps Work Plan** (August 2007)
   - Plant B, slurry wall/cap, and DAPL pilot.
2. **Focused Remedial Investigation Report** (Oct. 2007)
   - Compilation of existing data, evaluations and risk assessments.
3. **Semi-Annual Status Reports** (8 completed to date)
   - Summary of data and evaluations each July/January.
4. **RI/FS Work Plan** (August 2009)
   - OU1 (Olin Property)
   - OU2 (Off-Property sediment/surface water)
   - OU3 (All Groundwater)
5. **Draft Preliminary RI Report for OU1** (August 2011)

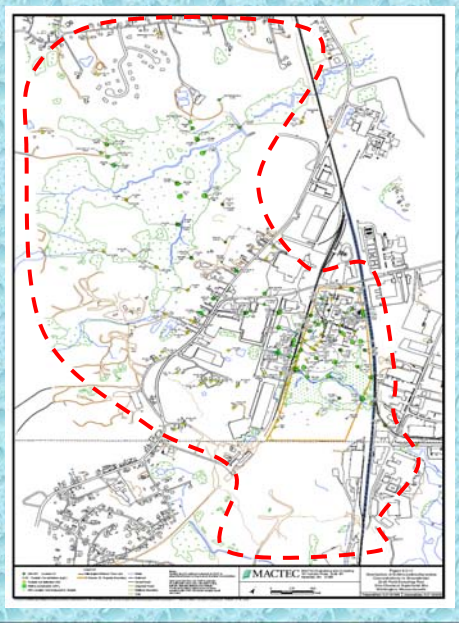
13

Target Analyte List

242 chemicals

14

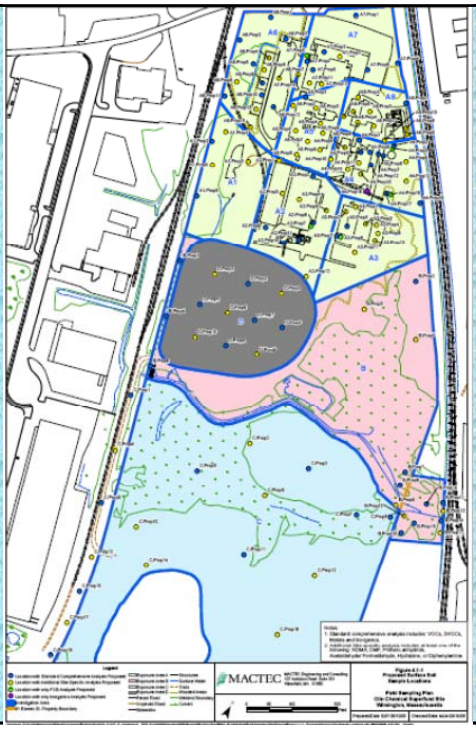
Olin Site Study Area



Operable Units

1. OU1 (Olin Property)
2. OU2 (Off-Property sediment/surface water)
3. OU3 (All Groundwater)

15



OU1 Soil Samples (2009-2010)

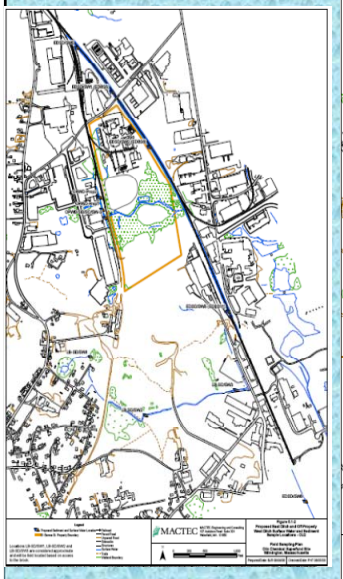
- 134 surface soil (0 – 1ft)
- 77 soil borings (1ft to rock)
- Completed in September 2009
- Surface water/sediment samples
- Up to 242 analysis/sample

16

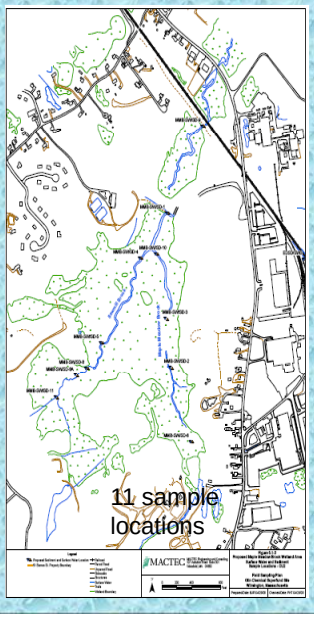
OU1 Status to Date

- Preliminary RI Report Under Review
- Residual Metals & SVOCs Contamination
- Remaining Issues/Questions
  - Contaminants of Potential Concern?
  - Ammonia: Site-related verses naturally occurring?
  - Leaching to Groundwater?
  - Recontamination of South Ditch?
  - Calcium Sulfate Landfill?
  - Soils under temporary cap?
  - Additional Soil Sampling?

East and West Ditch Drainage Areas



Maple Meadow Brook Drainage Area



OU2 – Off Property SW/Sed Samples

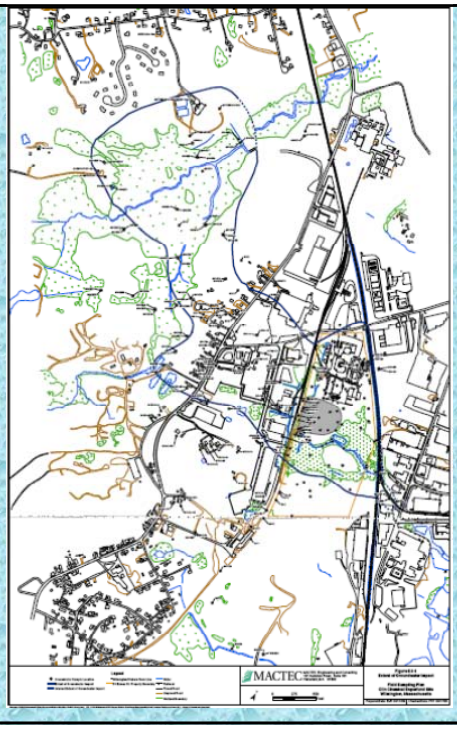
Two general areas of study

1. Drainage areas to the west
   - West Ditch
   - MMB and Sawmill Brook
2. East drainage areas
   - East Ditch/New Boston dw
   - North Pond

18

OU2 Status to Date

- Temperature profiling complete
- Some surface water & sediment sampling completed
- Elevated concentrations lower South Ditch
- Additional sampling anticipated in 2012
- Remaining Issues/Questions
  - Access Issues/North Pond link?
  - Ammonia: Site-related verses naturally occurring?



OU3 Groundwater Samples

- 207 existing monitoring wells
- 15 – 20 new wells installed
- Up to 242 analysis/sample
- Comprehensive sampling of monitoring wells complete in 2010
- Private well sampling

20

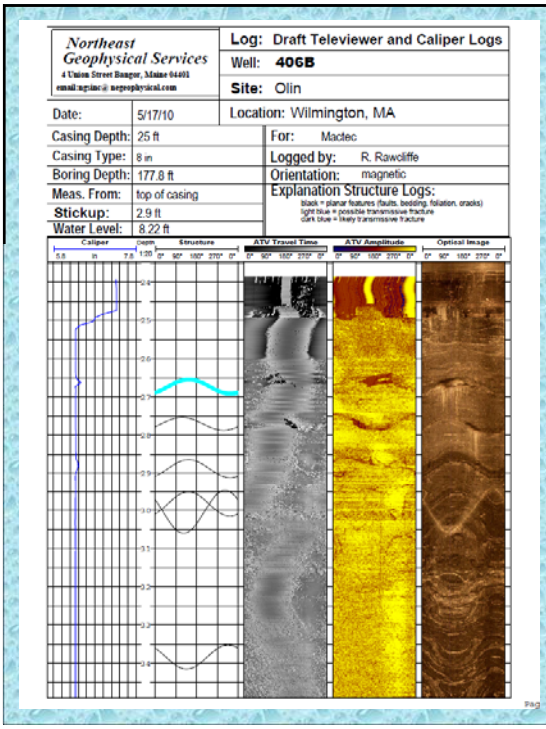
OU3 Status to Date

- NDMA remains primary contaminant
- DAPL pools are an active source
- Potential Migration Areas
  - Private wells
  - Bedrock aquifer
  - Surface water
- Additional Well Clusters near Main Street
- Remaining Issues/Questions
  - Southeast corner of study area?
  - Extent of DAPL fully characterized?

Bedrock Outcrop

Bedrock Drilling

23

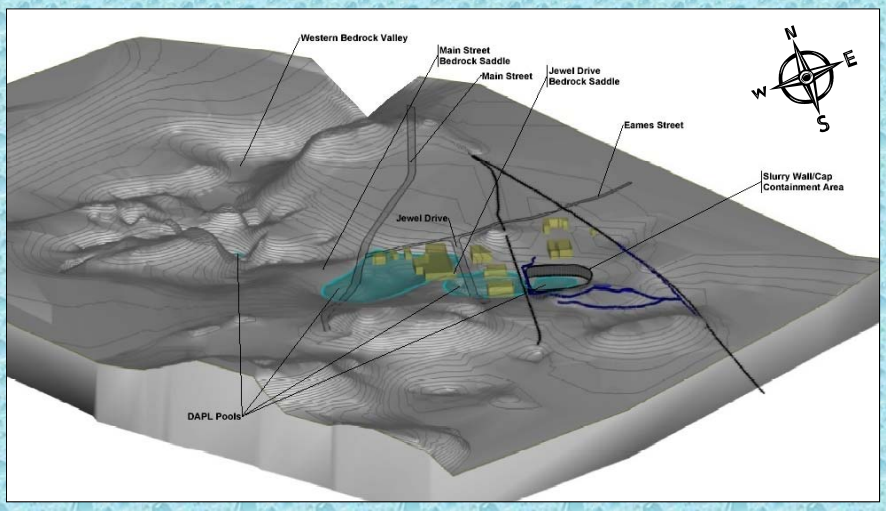


Borehole Geophysical Logging including:

- borehole caliper
- fluid temperature
- fluid resistivity
- acoustic televiewer
- digital (optical) logs

are used to identify geologic structure and the orientation of potential water bearing fractures for additional testing or monitoring

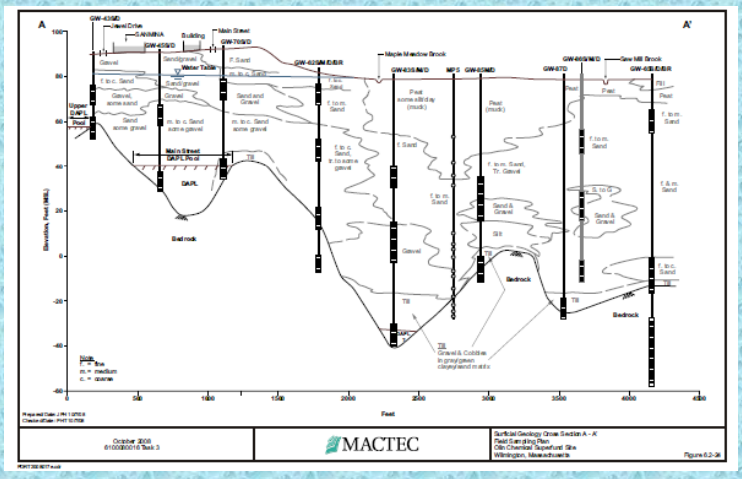
Dense Aqueous-Phase Liquid (DAPL)



- Pooled in valleys up to 25 feet thick
- Estimated to be 25 million gallons
- Pending pilot pump test

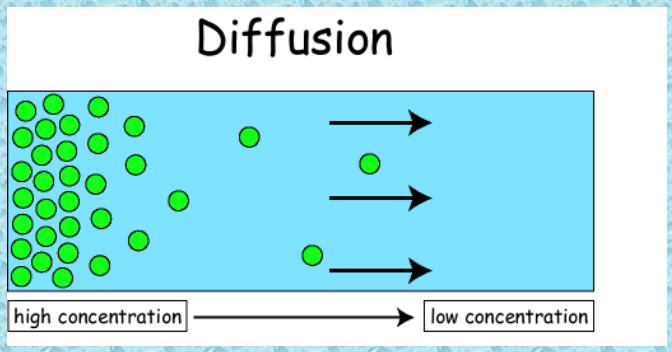
25

Bedrock Profile Showing DAPL Pools

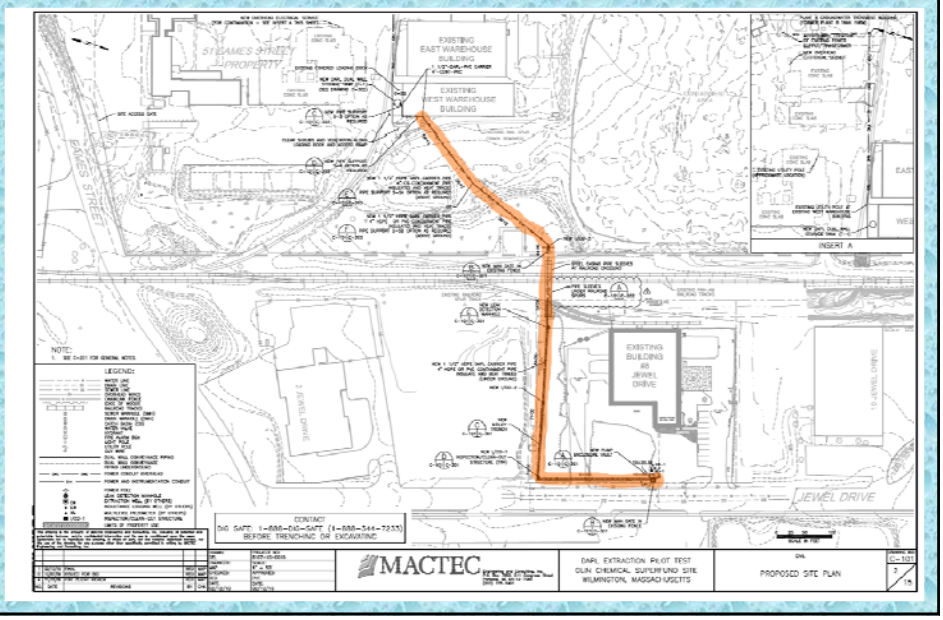


- Dense - Specific gravity >1.025
- Acidic – pH approximately 3.5 to 4.0
- Elevated concentrations of Cr, NDMA, etc
- High conductivity
- Migration by diffusion

What is Diffusion?

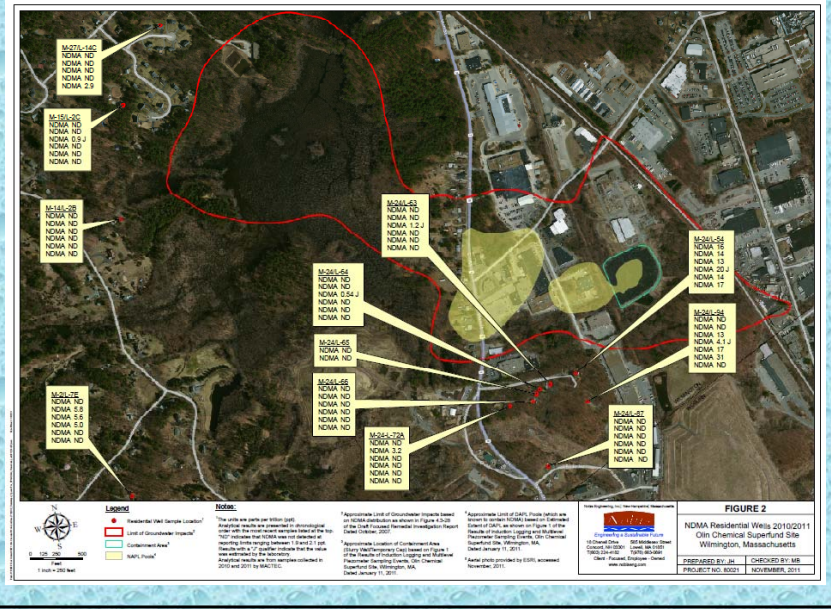


DAPL Pilot Pump Test Design



DAPL Pilot – First System Components

Private Well Sampling



NDMA Results In Private Wells

- Private well sampling dates back to 1990
- First NDMA detections were in 2009
- NDMA has been detected in 8 of 12 wells
- Sporadic detections of other compounds
- Bottled water provided to 2 well owners

Map Lot	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
M-15/L-02C	ND	ND	0.9 J	ND	ND	ND	ND
M-02/L-07E	ND	5.8	5.6	5.6	ND	ND	
M-24/L-63	ND	ND	1.2	ND	ND	ND	
M-24/L-64	ND	ND	0.54 J	ND	ND	ND	
M-24/L-54	16	14	13	20 J	14	17	
M-24/L-94	ND	ND	13	4.1 J	17	31	ND
M-24/L-14C	ND	ND	ND	2.9			
M-24/L-66	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
M-14/L-02B	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
M-24/L-87A	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND		
M-24/L-72A	ND	3.2	ND	ND	ND	ND	
M-24/L-65	ND	ND					

Note:
Sample results are from events between December 2008 and July 2011.
mg/L = milligram per liter
ND = not detected , value is at or below the reporting limit
J = Value is an estimated quantity

Private Well Outreach

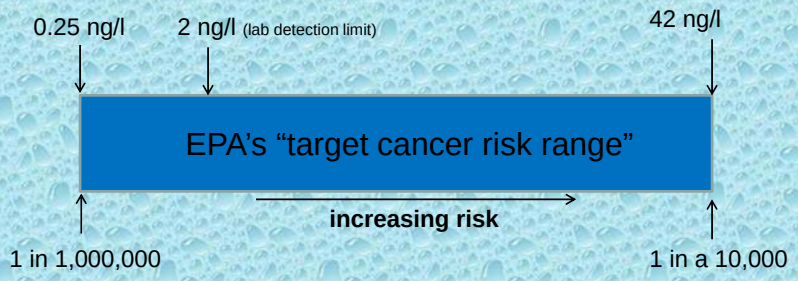
- Received well permit records from Town (40 potential private wells)
- Mailed survey forms to all 40 (about ½ responded)
- Held availability sessions for well owners
- Went door to door to confirm well status
- 25 additional wells confirmed (10 are potable, the rest irrigation)

Next Steps for Private Wells

- Expanded sampling conducted in October (7 wells were sampled)
- Continue monitoring the existing 12 wells
- Conduct additional expanded testing?
- Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA)
  - Study to evaluate permanent options

What is a Safe Level for NDMA?

- No federal or state drinking water standard
- EPA evaluates risk based on additional exposure
- Baseline cancer risk



Community Involvement

- Informational meetings
- Formal comments/hearings at the time of remedy selection
- Technical reviews/oversight of work
  1. MassDEP
  2. Town of Wilmington
     - Local officials
     - Town's consultant (GeoInsight)
  3. WERC
     - Community volunteers
     - WERC's consultant (Cambridge Environmental)

GeoInsight
Mike Webster

- GeoInsight/Town involvement to date
- Recent focus: RI Report/data and private well sampling
- DAPL Pilot Study Design and Field Work

Wilmington Environmental Restoration Committee

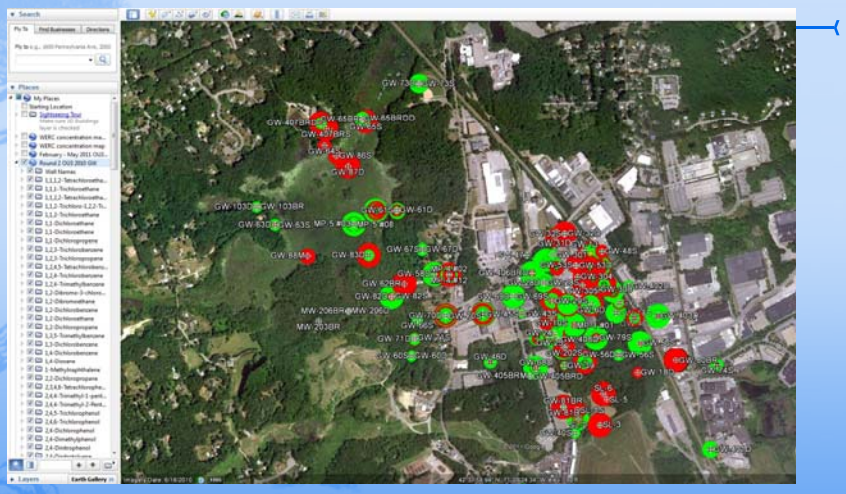
http://wilmingtonerc.org

Facebook: Wilmington Environmental Restoration Committee

Email: info@wilmingtonerc.org

- Community non-profit (501.c.3)
- Funded by EPA Technical Grants
- Reviews/comments on site documents
- Meets frequently with EPA & DEP
- Communicates public's concerns
- Helps residents understand technical info

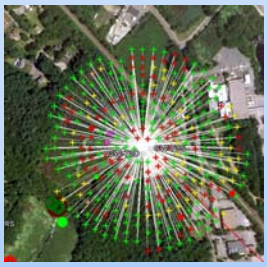
Olin site: 2010 Round 2 OU3 GW Results



Google Earth model by Cambridge Environmental for W.E.R.C.

Olin site: Round 2 OU3 2010
by well: GW 73 S & D results

Select well location



Click on well for results

Specific detection level displayed

Olin site: Spring 2010 OU3 GW
by contaminant: Hexavalent Chromium

Google Earth model by Cambridge Environmental for W.E.R.C.

You are invited!

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH, 7:00 TO 9:00 PM

WILMINGTON MEMORIAL LIBRARY

LARGE CONFERENCE ROOM

Please join us for a DEMONSTRATION of the model by CAMBRIDGE ENVIRONMENTAL and an informal update of current site activities

Wrap-Up

- Field work began in 2009
  - Majority of data collection complete
  - Need to evaluate results with regard to overall nature and extent
  - Conduct human health/ecological risk assessments
- DAPL Pilot Study in 2012
- EE/CA Report in 2012
- Feasibility Study for OU1 in 2012

More Information?

- Wilmington Town officials – Geoinsight
- Wilmington Environmental Restoration Committee
  WERC – Cambridge Environmental
- EPA web – www.epa.gov/region1/superfund/sites/olin
- EPA/MassDEP Contacts:
  - Sarah White (EPA Community Relations Coordinator)
    (617) 918-1026
    white.sarah@epa.gov
  - Jim DiLorenzo (EPA Project Manager)
    (617) 918-1247
    dilorenzo.jim@epa.gov
  - Joe Coyne (MassDEP Project Manager)
    (617) 348-4066
    Joseph.Coyne@state.ma.us

43