Newark South Groundwater Plume Superfund Site

Community Involvement Plan

Borough of Newark, New Castle County, Delaware

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Prepared for: U.S. EPA Region 3

December 2018

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SUPERFUND OVERVIEW

In order to participate in or follow the Superfund process as it unfolds in your community, it is important to know what Superfund is and how it works. Underlined terms in this CIP provide links to more detailed information. If you are reading a paper copy of this CIP, EPA's Superfund website holds the same information, and more. It can be found by typing the following address into any internet browser: http://www.epa.gov/superfund/. Additional web resources are provided in Appendix G.

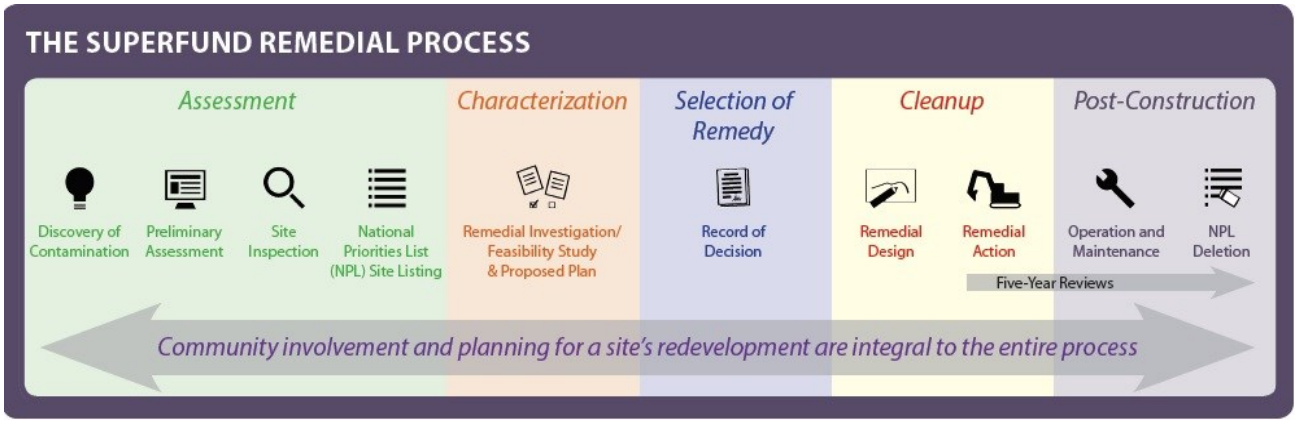
Basic Information

What is Superfund?

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Superfund program, created in 1980 under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and amended in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), is responsible for cleaning up some of the nation's most contaminated land and responding to environmental emergencies, oil spills and natural disasters. To protect public health and the environment, the Superfund program focuses on making a visible and lasting difference in communities, ensuring that people can live and work in healthy, vibrant places.

The Superfund cleanup process is complex and involves many steps. The Superfund Site Assessment program determines if sites pose urgent risks needing immediate, short-term actions that should be taken by EPA's Superfund Removal Program or if sites pose less critical risks and should be placed on the National Priorities List (NPL). Some sites require no further action or may be referred to state agencies, but sites placed on the NPL, like the Newark South Groundwater Plume Site, undergo extensive investigation before appropriate cleanup plans can be determined and implemented. This long-term process is conducted by EPA's Superfund Remedial Program. However, even during Remedial Program activities, the Removal Program can take immediate actions at any time, if needed or beneficial. While investigating or addressing sites, EPA may also take actions to enlist or enforce the cooperation of those who may have contributed to site contamination or to recover costs from them. These parties are called Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs). EPA also partners with the states and takes steps to keep affected community members involved. It is important that community members know that EPA will work to ensure that cleanup actions are conducted safely and provide long-term protection of human health and the environment.

Significant Components of the Superfund Remedial Process



PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT/SITE INVESTIGATION (SITE DISCOVERY AND SITE EVALUATION)

This stage includes a review of historical information and includes visiting a site to evaluate the potential for a release of hazardous substances. EPA determines if the site poses a threat to people and the environment and whether hazards need to be addressed immediately or additional site information will be collected.

NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST (NPL) SITE LISTING

The NPL is primarily an information resource that identifies sites that warrant cleanup. It is a list of the worst hazardous waste sites identified by Superfund. The list is largely based on the score a site receives from the Hazard Ranking System.

REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION AND FEASIBILITY STUDY

This stage involves an evaluation of the nature and extent of contamination at a site and assessing potential threats to human health and the environment. This stage of the process also includes evaluation of the potential performance and cost of the treatment options identified for a site.

RECORD OF DECISION

The Record of Decision (ROD), explains which cleanup alternative will be used at NPL Sites. Leading up to the issuance of the ROD, the EPA recommends a preferred remedy and presents the cleanup plan in a document called a Proposed Plan for public comment. Following the public comment period, the EPA issues a final remedy selection in a Record of Decision.

REMEDIAL DESIGN AND REMEDIAL ACTION

Detailed cleanup plans are developed and implemented during this stage. Remedial design includes development of engineering drawings and specifications for a site cleanup. Remedial action follows design, and involves the actual construction or implementation phase of site cleanup.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

After EPA determines that the physical construction at a site is complete, activities are put in place to ensure that the cleanup actions will protect human health and the environment over the long-term. For example, these activities may include routine maintenance at the site, such as making sure signs and fences are intact, ensuring treatment systems are running smoothly, and enforcing any long term site restrictions.

NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST DELETION

Once cleanup goals have been achieved and sites are fully protective of human health and the environment, EPA deletes them from the NPL.

SITE REUSE/REDEVELOPMENT

EPA's goal is to make sure site cleanup is consistent with the likely future use of a site. Consideration of reuse and redevelopment at a site can occur at any point in the Superfund cleanup process, from site investigation activities to deletion from the NPL. EPA works with communities to make sure sites or portions of sites are used safely and in a beneficial way for the community.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN SUPERFUND

Community Involvement is the process of engaging in dialogue and collaborating with community members, in order to advocate and strengthen early and meaningful community participation during Superfund cleanups. CERCLA and SARA establish Community Involvement in Superfund and the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (National Contingency Plan, or NCP) describes EPA's process.

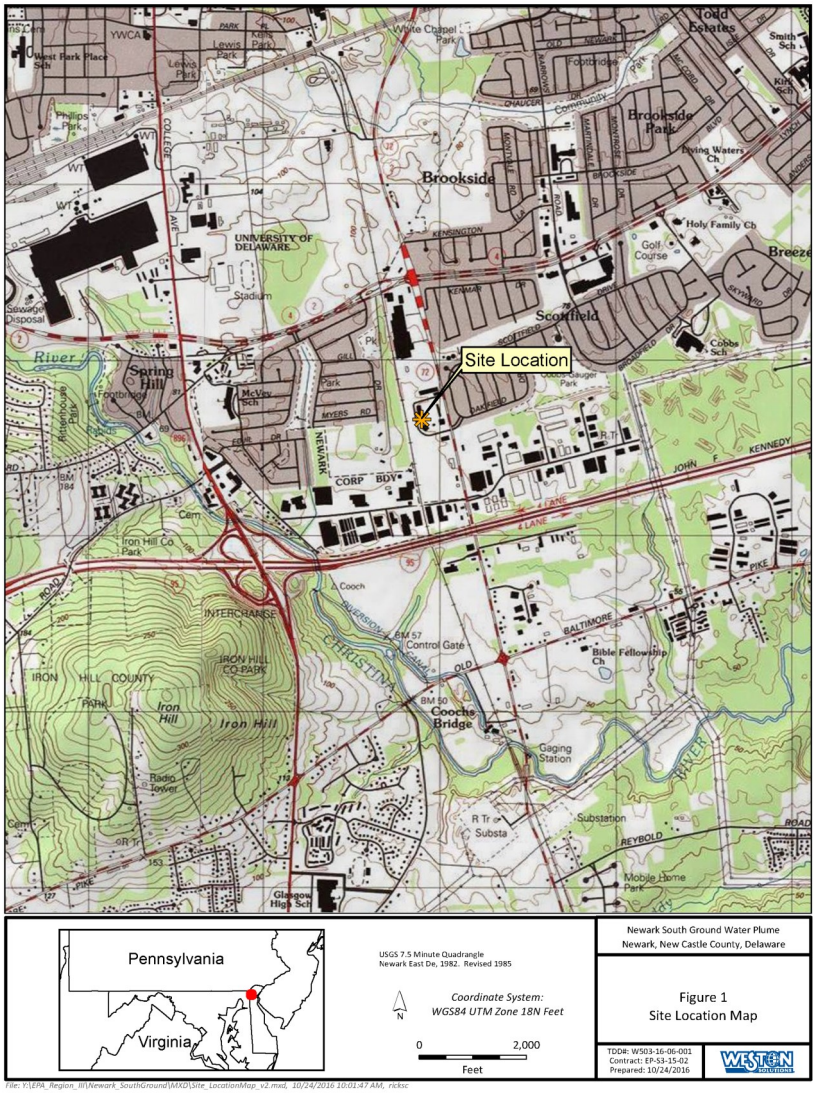
The foundation of Superfund's Community Involvement program is the belief that the members of the community affected by a Superfund site have the right to be informed and involved in EPA's decision-making process. The primary objective is to not only enable, but to encourage, the members of an affected community to get involved and participate in the Superfund process. EPA's goal is to provide accurate, timely, accessible, and understandable site-specific information to the public. The Community Involvement program strives to maintain a consistent community presence, build relationships with the community and local stakeholders, as well as local, state, and other federal government agencies. For more information, please see A Community Guide to EPA's Superfund Program.

If you have questions about this Community Involvement Plan, the site, or the Superfund process, please contact the Community Involvement Coordinator (CIC) for the site. This information can be found in Appendix A.

The Site in Your Community: Its Use and Regulatory History

Site History

The Newark South Groundwater Plume Site encompasses an area of southeast Newark along Route 72 between Interstate 95 and Route 4 (East Chestnut Hill Road) in New Castle County. As shown on Figure 2, the site is in a heavily developed area consisting of industrial, commercial, and residential land, where a variety of past industrial and commercial activities have likely resulted in the groundwater contamination. The site encompasses 50 property parcels, covering approximately 164 acres and includes portions of two commercial/industrial complexes and one shopping center plaza. The Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation's (DNREC) previous investigations in the same area refer to the site as the Newark South Well Field Site.



Two groundwater plumes have been identified in the area. A northern groundwater plume is generally located beneath properties in the Pencader Plaza (formerly Castle Mall), the Blue Hen Industrial Park and the western edge of the Scottfield Housing Development. A southern groundwater plume is generally located beneath a portion of the Diamond State Industrial Park along Bellevue Road, north of I-95. The EPA will investigate both plumes as a single site, called the Newark South Groundwater Plume Site, to ensure that they are fully studied and the source of contamination is determined.

It's important to note that Newark's drinking water supply has been treated for nearly two decades to remove VOC contaminants, and the treated drinking water continues to meet Federal and State Safe Drinking Water Act standards, as shared annually in the city's water quality reports. To access the latest water quality reports, please visit: http://www.cityofnewarkde.us/Archive.aspx?AMID=59&Type=&ADID.

DNREC's Site Investigation & Restoration Section (SIRS) first collected groundwater samples for volatile organic compound (VOC) analysis from Newark's public supply wells in 1994. At that time, raw groundwater samples from four of the wells were found to contain trace levels of VOCs at concentrations that did not exceed the respective maximum containment levels (MCLs). The EPA sets the legal threshold limit or MCL on the amount of a contaminant that is allowed in public water systems under the Safe Drinking Water Act. The low levels of VOCs in the raw groundwater supply were monitored by the City of Newark and the Delaware Department of Health's (DPH) Office of Drinking Water to ensure that the finished water continued to meet the MCLs.

In 2002, DNREC collected groundwater samples from several of the Newark public supply wells as part of a statewide groundwater study. One of the raw groundwater samples had a concentration of a VOC, tetrachloroethylene (aka perchloroethylene - PCE), that was above the MCL. However, the finished water sample from the well was below the MCL. In 2003, the City of Newark installed a treatment system to treat the water for VOCs, which were periodically elevated in the raw groundwater from the six public supply wells used for Newark's drinking water supply.

In 2010, DNREC requested funding from the EPA to conduct a preliminary assessment (PA) at the Newark South Well Field site to help identify the potential sources of the contamination in the groundwater. The PA identified multiple areas of potential environmental concern. Based on the results of the PA, DNREC recommended additional investigation to help identify specific parcels and/or businesses that might be the source, or contributing to the source of the contamination.

In 2014, EPA recommended that DNREC continue to assess the groundwater contamination with a site investigation (SI), a more in-depth investigation that exceeded previous efforts. As part of the SI, 68 groundwater samples were collected from multiple depths at 15 locations. Based on the results, eight monitoring wells were installed at various depths in the Columbia Aquifer throughout the Newark South Well Field Site. PCE was detected in six of the eight monitoring wells at various concentrations. During the completion of the SI in 2015, Delaware's DPH Office of Drinking Water sampled three municipal wells that were also located in the Columbia Aquifer and confirmed low levels of PCE contamination in the untreated raw groundwater. The finished water samples were all within safe drinking water limits.

Based on the results of the SI, DNREC recommended further investigation to help fully define the groundwater contaminant plume and identify potential source(s).

In January and February 2017, EPA conducted groundwater sampling in the Newark area. To better understand the extent of groundwater contamination, EPA installed and sampled 9 new groundwater monitoring wells in the Scottfield and Brookside Park residential developments east of South Chapel Street (Rte. 72). EPA also sampled a monitoring well previously installed by DNREC, in the commercial area west of Rte. 72. EPA conducted this sampling to better evaluate whether the levels of contamination in groundwater could contribute to vapor intrusion in nearby homes. Vapor intrusion is a process that occurs when organic vapors from contaminated groundwater or soil move upwards through the ground into nearby buildings.

Based on the results of the groundwater sampling, EPA has determined that vapor intrusion is not a concern to residents in the Scottfield and Brookside Park residential developments.

EPA resampled the wells in late 2017 to confirm the results and evaluate any possible changes in the subsurface conditions. At that time, EPA also reevaluated the need for additional investigation, including vapor intrusion testing. The results of the sampling show that groundwater conditions have not changed. EPA does not plan to conduct any in-home vapor intrusion testing at this time. EPA will likely use these wells to continue monitoring the levels of contamination in groundwater during its future investigations.

More information regarding the 2017 sampling efforts can be found at: http://response.epa.gov/NewarkSouthGroundwaterPlume.

In August 2017, EPA proposed listing the Newark South Groundwater Plume Site to the National Priorities List (NPL) of hazardous wastes sites. The NPL proposal was

published in the Federal Register on August 3, 2017, opening a 60-day public comment period. EPA mailed a postcard to residents within a 1-kilometer radius of the site and placed an advertisement in the Newark Post on August 4, 2017 announcing the proposal of the site to the NPL and the public information session. EPA also worked closely with the City of Newark and DNREC to provide information on the NPL proposal and public information session to the community.

On August 15, 2017, EPA held a public information session, describing the site and the Superfund program and process. The public was encouraged to submit formal public comments and information was distributed on how to do so. Few comments were received on the proposal.

On January 18, 2018, EPA published another Federal Register notice to finalize the addition of the Newark South Groundwater Plume Site to the NPL. A postcard was sent to update the community of the listing and request input for the Community Involvement Plan.

EPA will continue to work with DNREC and the City to determine the extent and impact of groundwater contamination and address potential long-term impacts.

Contaminants of Concern

PCE is the primary contaminant of concern, and to a much lesser extent, trichloroethylene or TCE, another VOC. Both are nonflammable, liquids that are used for metal degreasing. In addition, PCE or "Perc" is commonly used as dry-cleaning agent. The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) reports that the International Agency for Research on Cancer (ARC) considers PCE and TCE "probably carcinogenic to humans," however, additional research is needed. In an abundance of caution, state and federal officials take the potential presence of TCE and PCE seriously. For more information, please visit the ATSDR website for the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about PCE and TCE at: http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov .

The successful, ongoing treatment of Newark's drinking water supply has helped to ensure that the water continues to meet safe drinking water act standards. The City is committed to continue treatment of the drinking water and is hopeful that EPA's Remedial Investigation will help to identify the source of the contamination so it can be treated and dealt with moving forward.

The Community

Community Involvement Plan

The Community Involvement Plan (CIP) is EPA's site specific strategy for informing and engaging community members in the Superfund process. This CIP is intended to provide general Superfund program information, describe the site and the community, identify the needs and concerns of the community, as well as help to identify the many participation opportunities and options available throughout the cleanup process. Last but not least, this CIP is also intended to be a resource for EPA staff, our partners at the state and local level, and the community. The Superfund process may span several years, and site team members may change. The CIP will inform new team members about the community, identify community concerns, and list community resources for planning meetings and communicating with residents and officials. The CIP is a "living" document that will evolve and be modified as the investigation, design, and cleanup processes continue and as input is received from the community.

Community Profile

Newark Demographics

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 2012-2016 Estimates, there were **32,514 people** living in **9,877 households**.

The gender breakdown was **47% Male** and **53 % Female**.

Population by Age:

Age 0 – 4	3 %
Age 5 – 17	11 %
Age 18 – 64	89 %
Age 65 +	12 %

Population by Race:

One Race:	98 %
White	80 %
Black	8 %
American Indian	0 %*
Asian	8 %
Pacific Islander	0 %*
Some Other Race	2 %
Two or More Races:	2 %

*Less than 1%

Households by Household Income

< $15,000	17%
$15,000 – $25,000	10%
$25,000 – $50,000	19%
$50,000 – $70,000	16%
$75,000 +	39%

Community Profile
New Castle County, DE Demographics

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 2012-2016 Estimates, there were **551,997 people** living in **220,459 households**.

The gender breakdown was **48% Male** and **52% Female**.

Population by Age:

Age 0 – 4	6 %
Age 5 – 17	22 %
Age 18 - 64	78 %
Age 65 +	14 %

Population by Race:

One Race:	97 %
White	65 %
Black	24 %
American Indian	0 %*
Asian	5 %
Pacific Islander	0 %*
Some Other Race	3 %
	3 %
Two or More Races:	3 %

*Less than 1%

Households by Household Income

< $15,000	9 %
$15,000 – $25,000	8 %
$25,000 – $50,000	21 %
$50,000 – $70,000	18 %
$75,000 +	44 %

Community Issues and Concerns

Key Community Concerns

As discussed above, one of the main goals of the Community Involvement Plan is to identify the community's needs and concerns, as well as the activities and outreach strategies EPA will use to work with the community. To learn more about the community and their concerns to develop the CIP, EPA conducts community interviews. The interviews are held in person or over the phone, with residents, local officials, and other stakeholders to gather information, and identify key community needs, concerns, and questions.

EPA used sign-in sheets from the August 2017 public information session to identify an initial list of interviewees. The CIC contacted those residents who expressed interest in being interviewed. Also, a postcard mailed to nearby residents in January 2018, offered the opportunity to be interviewed by contacting the CIC, via email or telephone.

A total of 4 interviews were conducted. The interviewees included 3 residents (representing 3 households, 1 household being that of a Delaware State Representative) and 1 city official. Two of the interviews were conducted by phone and two were conducted in person during March 2018. Three representatives from the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) joined EPA during the interviews to gather information to inform their Public Health Assessment for the site. ATSDR also gathers information from communities affected by Superfund sites to inform their work. All interviews are kept confidential and interviewees were asked to give complete and honest answers to questions asked.

This section is intended to summarize, record, and reflect the issues and concerns expressed to and interpreted by EPA. This is a collection and summary of thoughts, observations and, in some cases, opinions of residents, officials, and others interviewed during the community interviews.

BACKGROUND

The Scottfield and Brookside Park developments in Newark, DE are located above the groundwater plumes. Neither community receives their drinking water from the City of Newark, but rather from Suez, which is not impacted by the groundwater contamination. Overall, this community has a low level of concern about the Newark South Groundwater Plume Site. They have been informed about the site through continued EPA mailings, but overall the site is not a

concern in the forefront. There does not seem to be a significant turnover of residents in the community. The interviewees did not know whether the community felt well informed or interested in the site.

The city management is enthusiastic about the addition of this site to the NPL and the continued investigations and assessments. Management spoke about the need for the City to upgrade its current groundwater treatment system, which will bear a significant cost for the City in the upcoming years. Management is anxious for EPA to begin its investigation to determine a source of the groundwater contamination and ultimately come up with a remedy so that this contamination can be treated and stopped. This will help to reduce the continued burden on the City to pay for the groundwater treatment costs.

Interviewees were generally glad for the site cleanup and hopeful for action, but do not have expectations that the cleanup will be completed quickly.

Many of the residents interviewed suggested that the housing development associations would be useful in helping to disseminate information about the site. An interviewee also suggested there be further engagement to those who receive their drinking water from the City of Newark to inform them about the site. This was mentioned to the City management who discussed the difficulty of determining which residents receive their water from the impacted area versus the non-impacted area. EPA has worked closely with the City of Newark on messaging in the past and will continue to do so in the future to ensure that this segment of the population is reached. The Water Department also posts information related to the site on its webpage. A portion of EPA's mailing list for the site covers some City of Newark drinking water recipients. EPA will continue to evaluate other outreach methods that may be beneficial to this segment of the population.

City management suggested that EPA consider participating in Newark's Community Day Event, to conduct outreach about the site and meet members of the community. This event happens one weekend a year, and many organizations set up tables and information to reach the community.

COMMUNICATIONS

Most of the residents interviewed learned about the site and EPA's involvement via the postcard mailed by EPA. Two residents interviewed did not attend the public information session when the site was proposed to the NPL, but all agree that the Newark Senior Center is a very convenient and easily accessible location for future meetings. All interviewees said the current method of disseminating

information, through mailings and ads or articles in the Newark Post newspaper, are preferred. Email is also an option for many community members to receive updates. Residents indicated that updates should be provided at least quarterly, or during milestones in the cleanup process, and that the EPA should not let too much time pass without providing at least a brief update or check in on site progress. Community members expressed interest in using the site webpage https://www.epa.gov/superfund/newarksouthgroundwater page to get updates.

HEALTH CONCERNS

The community is not overly concerned with risks from the site, although residents of the Scottfield and Brookside Park developments expressed an interest in repeated sampling of the newly installed groundwater wells to ensure that vapor intrusion is not an issue. One resident expressed concern about the method of sampling and stated that a soil vapor gas method would be better to ensuring that vapor intrusion is not an issue in these communities. Residents did not express an issue or concerns regarding drinking water, however the residents interviewed do not receive their drinking water from the City.

In discussions with the City, it was noted that they had not received calls from residents regarding health concerns related to the drinking water, however all its information is regularly provided via its website. The City noted it would keep EPA informed of any concerns that did come up, however all its information is regularly provided via its website.

PROPERTY VALUES

Two of the residents interviewed stated most of their concerns were related to the potential stigma of living on top of a Superfund Site. They noted that their property values could potentially decrease since they are living near the site. The residents asked questions on how they should potentially disclose this fact to prospective buyers. EPA noted that the residents should provide any communications from EPA as well as water quality reports. EPA also stated it would be willing to speak with any prospective buyers to answer their questions related to the site and any potential health impacts.

Resources for the Community

EPA offers many opportunities and resources to facilitate the community's involvement in EPA's activities and decisions. Which tools are used and how many activities occur usually reflects the level of interest expressed by the community. For a comprehensive description of available resources and opportunities, go to: https://www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-community-involvement.

Some of the most frequently used resources include:

Community Advisory Group (CAG)

A CAG is a self-forming, self-governing, stakeholder group that meets regularly to learn about EPA's cleanup process, discuss their issues and concerns, and provide feedback to EPA. EPA is able to provide support to the CAG by attending meetings, making presentations, procuring meeting rooms, advertising the meetings and providing copies of site-related documents.

Technical Assistance Grant (TAG)

A TAG is a competitive federal grant awarded to an incorporated nonprofit organization of community members affected by the Site. Recipients contract with independent technical advisors who review and evaluate site-related documents. For more information, please visit https://www.epa.gov/superfund/technical-assistance-grant-tag-program.

Technical Assistance for Communities (TASC)

TASC is a program that provides independent educational and technical assistance to communities affected by hazardous waste sites regulated by the Superfund and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) programs. Such assistance helps communities to better understand the hazardous waste issues confronting them and to be well-informed while participating in the decision-making process. For more details, visit the TASC website: http://www.epa.gov/superfund/community/tasc.

Gina Soscia is the Region 3 Coordinator for the programs mentioned above. She can be reached at 215-814-5538 or Soscia.gina@epa.gov for more information.

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Appendix A - Agency Contacts

EPA

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Remedial Project Manager
U.S. EPA Region 3
1650 Arch Street – 3HS23
Philadelphia, PA 19103
Phone: 215-814-3377
Email: thomas.jeffrey@epa.gov

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U.S. EPA Region 3
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Philadelphia, PA 19103
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Amanda Miles
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U.S. EPA Region 3
1650 Arch Street – 3HS52
Philadelphia, PA 19103
Phone: 215-814-5538
Email: soscia.gina@epa.gov

Gina Soscia
Community Involvement Coordinator
U.S. EPA Region 3
1650 Arch Street – 3HS52
Philadelphia, PA 19103
Phone: 215-814-5538
Email: soscia.gina@epa.gov

Brian Hamilton
State and Congressional Liaison
U.S. EPA Region 3
1650 Arch Street - 3CG00
Philadelphia, PA 19103
Phone: 215-814-5497
Email: hamilton.brian@epa.gov

ATSDR

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)
Karl Markiewicz
1650 Arch Street - 3HS00
Philadelphia, PA 19103
Phone: 215-814-3149
Email: markiewicz.karl@epa.gov
www.atsdr.cdc.gov

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Appendix A - Agency Contacts

DNREC

Delaware Department of Depart of Natural Resources and Environmental Control

Richardson & Robbins Building
89 Kings Hwy SW, Dover, DE 19901
Phone: 302-739-9000
http://www.dnrec.delaware.gov

Contact:
Eileen Capitoli, Project Manager
DNREC Site Investigation and Restoration Section
Eileen.Capitoli@state.de.us

Delaware Health and Social Services Office of Drinking Water

43 S. DuPont Highway
Dover, DE 19901
Phone: 302-741-8630
https://www.dhss.delaware.gov/dph/hsp/odw.html

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Appendix B - Government Contacts

Federal

Senator Thomas Carper
513 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
Phone: 202-224-2441
https://www.carper.senate.gov

Senator Chris Coons
248 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
Phone: 202-224-5042
https://www.coons.senate.gov

Rep. Lisa Blunt Rochester
1st District
1123 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
Phone: 202-225-4165
https://bluntrochester.house.gov

State

Governor John Carney
Tatnall Building
150 Martin Luther King Jr Blvd South, Dover, DE 19901
Phone: 302-44-4101
https://governor.delaware.gov

The Delaware General Assembly Members
Mailing Address: 411 Legislative Ave., Dover, DE 19901

Representative Paul S. Baumbach - 23rd District
Phone: 302-744-4351
https://legis.delaware.gov/LegislatorDetail/252

Representative Edward S. Osienksi - 24th District
Phone: 302-744-4351
https://legis.delaware.gov/LegislatorDetail/112

Representative John A. Kowalko - 25th District
Phone: 302-744-4351
https://legis.delaware.gov/LegislatorDetail?personId=176

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Appendix B - Government Contacts

State

Representative John J. Viola - 26th District
Phone: 302-744-4351
https://legis.delaware.gov/LegislatorDetail/181

Senator David P. Sokola - 8th District
Phone: 302-744-4139
https://legis.delaware.gov/LegislatorDetail/90

Senator John Walsh - 9th District
Phone: 302-744-4163
https://legis.delaware.gov/LegislatorDetail/3131

Senator Stephanie L. Hansen - 10th District
Phone: 302-744-4138
https://legis.delaware.gov/LegislatorDetail/3212

Senator Bryan Townsend - 11th District
Phone: 302-744-4165
https://legis.delaware.gov/LegislatorDetail/13

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Appendix B - Government Contacts

Local

Newark
Newark Municipal Building
220 S Main Street
Newark, DE 19711
Phone: 302-366-7000
https://www.newarkde.gov/

Polly Sierer—Mayor

Council Members
Mark Morehad, District 1
Jerry Clifton, District 2
Jennifer Wallace, District 3
Chris Hamilton, District 4
Luke R. Chapman, District 5
Stu Markham, District 6/Deputy Mayor

New Castle County
Government Center
87 Read's Way
New Castle, DE 19720
Phone: 302-395-5555
https://nccde.org/

Matthew S. Meyer– County Executive

County Commissioners
Karen Hartley-Nagle, President
Kenneth R. Woods, District 1
Robert S. Weiner, District 2
Janet Kilpatrick, District 3
Penrose Hollins, District 4
Lisa Diller, District 5
William Powers, District 6
George Smiley, District 7
John Cartier, District 8
Timothy Sheldon, District 9
Jea P. Street, District 10
David Tackett, District 11
Bill Bell, District 12

Last Updated: December 12, 2018

Appendix C - Media Outlets

Newspapers

Newark Post
601 North Bridge Street
Elkton, MD 21921
Phone: 302-737-0724
http://www.newarkpostonline.com

The News Journal
950 West Basin Road
New Castle, DE 19720
Phone: 302-324-2679
https://www.delawareonline.com

Television Stations

CBS Philly (Channel 3)
1555 Hamilton Street
Philadelphia, PA 19130
Phone: 800-223-8477
Fax: 215-977-5658
http://philadelphia.cbslocal.com

6 ABC
4100 City Avenue
Philadelphia, PA 19131
Phone: 215-878-9700
Fax: 215-581-4530
http://6abc.com

NBC 10
10 Monument Rd.
Bala Cynwyd, PA 19004
Phone: 610-668-5510
https://www.nbcphiladelphia.com

Fox 29
330 Market Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106
Phone: 215-925-2929
Fax: 215-982-5494
http://www.fox29.com

Radio Stations

WDEL 101.7 FM / 1150 AM
2727 Shipley Road
Wilmington, DE 19810
Newsroom: 302-478-8898
Business Office: 302-478-2700
https://www.wdel.com

Last Updated: December 12, 2018

Appendix D - Potential Meeting Locations

Newark Senior Center
200 White Chapel Drive
Newark, DE
Phone: 302-737-2336

Last Updated: December 12, 2018

Appendix E - Information Repositories

Local Repository

Newark Free Library
750 Library Ave.
Newark, DE 19711
Phone: 302-731-7550

EPA Office

U.S. EPA Region 3
Administrative Records Room
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103
Phone: 215-814-3157, by appointment

Online

The Administrative Record can be found here:
There are no published administrative records currently available for the site.

Other documents and information can be found on the Newark South Groundwater site profile page here:
https://www.epa.gov/superfund/newarksouthgroundwater

Last Updated: December 12, 2018

Appendix F - Fact Sheets

November 2016 -"Fact Sheet" **29**
https://semspub.epa.gov/src/document/03/2242044

January 2017 -"Fact Sheet" **31**
https://semspub.epa.gov/src/document/03/2242043

January 2018 - "NPL Listing - Postcard Notice" **33**
https://semspub.epa.gov/src/document/03/2177198

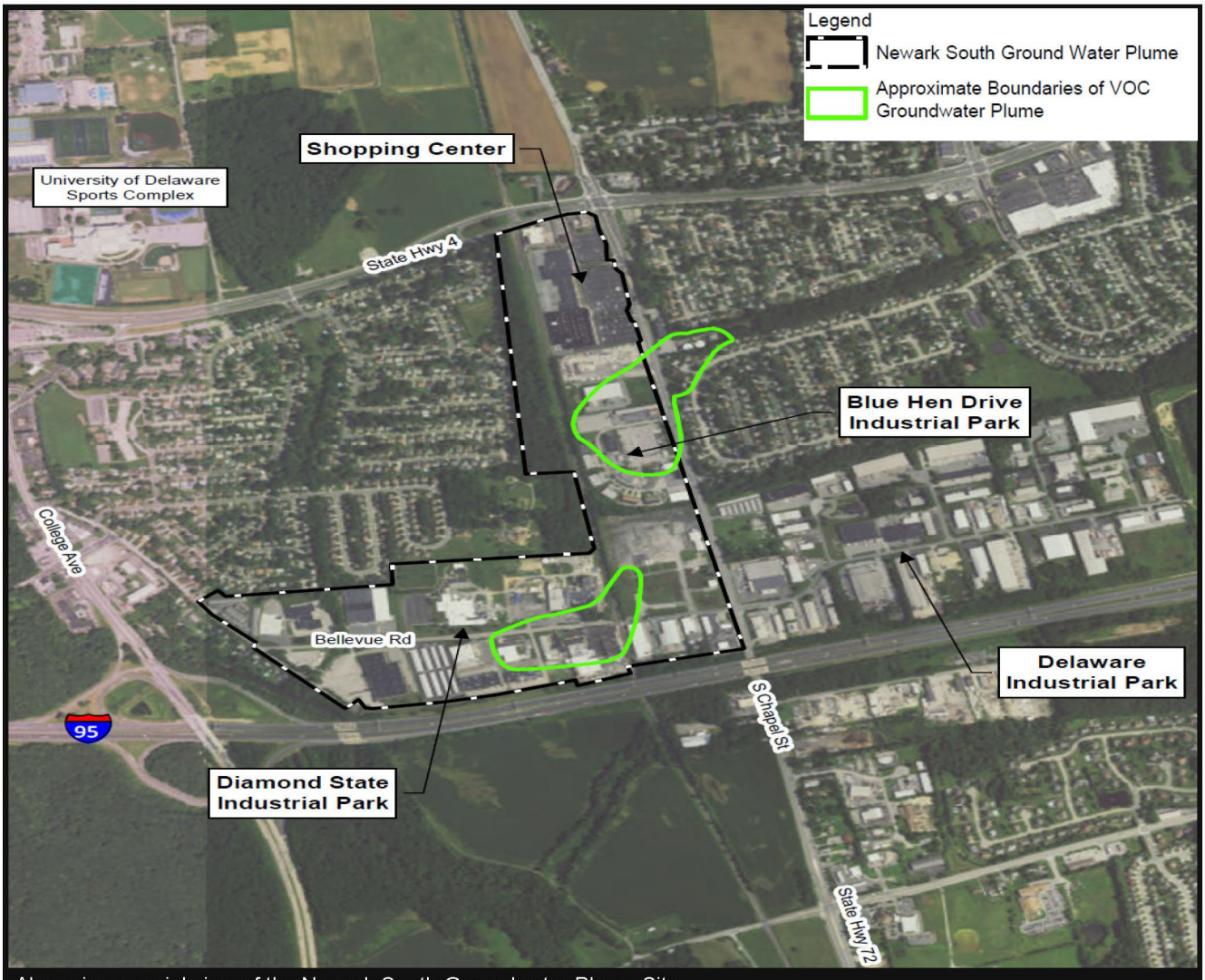
Last Updated: December 12, 2018

NEWARK SOUTH GROUNDWATER PLUME

Newark South Groundwater Plume Site, New Castle County, Delaware **November 2016**

Description of Site

The Newark South Groundwater Plume Site is generally located in southeast Newark, along Route 72, between Bellevue Road and Rt.4 (East Chestnut Hill Road) in New Castle County, Delaware. The Site encompasses approximately 50 property parcels, covering approximately 164 acres and includes portions of two commercial/ industrial complexes and one commercial plaza. Two groundwater plumes have been identified across two main areas of interest. The northern area of interest is located beneath properties in the Pencader Plaza (formerly Castle Mall), the Blue Hen Industrial Park and homes around Scottfield Drive. The southern area of interest is located beneath a portion of the Diamond State Industrial Park along Bellevue Road, north of I-95. It is not yet known whether the two groundwater plumes are connected.



Above is an aerial view of the Newark South Groundwater Plume Site.

History of Contamination and Treatment

Numerous environmental investigations and remedial actions have been completed on contaminated properties in the area and several continue to date. The primary contaminants of concern within the Site are volatile organic compounds including tetrachloroethene (PCE) and trichloroethene (TCE). The City of Newark has six impacted municipal wells located within the area. The City of Newark has reported the presence of low levels of the contaminants in the untreated/raw groundwater from several of its public supply wells since 1999.

The public drinking water supplied by the City has long been treated to remove the contaminants from the untreated/raw water and continues to meet Federal and State Safe Drinking Water Act standards, as shared annually in its water quality reports.

EPA's Involvement

In 2010, the Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control (DNREC) requested funding from the EPA to conduct a Preliminary Assessment at the Site to help identify the potential source(s) of the contamination in the groundwater. The Preliminary Assessment identified multiple areas of potential environmental concern. Based on results of the Preliminary Assessment, DNREC recommended additional investigation to help identify the potential source(s).

In 2014, EPA requested DNREC continue to assess the groundwater contamination with a Site Inspection (SI). As part of the SI, 68 groundwater samples were collected from multiple depths at 15 locations. Permanent monitoring wells were installed at eight of the locations to monitor concentrations in the long-term. PCE was detected in seven of the eight monitoring wells at various concentrations. During the SI, Delaware's Division of Public Health—Office of Drinking Water sampled three municipal wells and confirmed low levels of groundwater contamination in the untreated/raw groundwater.

Based on the results of the SI, DNREC recommended additional investigation to help fully define the groundwater contaminant plume and identify potential source(s). EPA will continue to work with DNREC and the City to fully characterize the extent and impact of groundwater contamination and address potential long-term impacts.

Next Steps

EPA will use its Superfund authorities to see if the Site warrants further long-term investigation and cleanup. Further investigations may result in this Site being listed on the National Priorities List (NPL). The NPL indicates sites in the United States eligible for long-term remedial action (cleanup) financed under the Federal Superfund program. As part of the listing process, EPA will develop a Community Involvement Plan with the goal of keeping the community informed and involved in EPA's work at the Site. Potentially responsible parties that contributed to the contamination in the groundwater will also be identified to pay for the cleanup.

In the interim, EPA will evaluate the potential for vapor intrusion at the site. This investigation will examine if vapors from the shallow contamination in the groundwater are moving into nearby buildings, and determine if action is needed to protect human health and the environment.

For more information about EPA's Superfund program, please visit:

https://www.epa.gov/superfund

Contact Us

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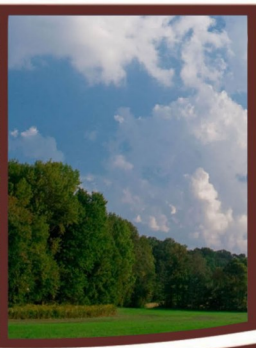
NEWARK SOUTH GROUNDWATER PLUME

Newark, New Castle, DE. **JANUARY 2017**

Community Update

EPA To Conduct Environmental Sampling In the Newark Community

- Beginning in January 2017, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), will conduct environmental sampling of groundwater in the Newark area.
- Sampling will be conducted at commercial areas along South Chapel Street (Route 72) and in residential areas to the east including portions of the Scottfield and Brookside Park Developments.
- The primary contaminants of concern found in groundwater in the area are volatile organic compounds including tetrachloroethene (PCE) and trichloroethene (TCE). These chemicals are commonly found in dry cleaning solvents and other industrial solvents and degreasers.
- As part of an effort to better understand the extent of groundwater contamination in the area, EPA will install additional groundwater monitoring wells within the community.
- Groundwater sampling data from the monitoring wells will also help to evaluate if the levels of contamination in groundwater could possibly contribute to vapor intrusion.
- Vapor intrusion is the term used to describe the migration of volatile chemicals from contaminated groundwater and soils into the indoor air spaces of overlying buildings through openings in the building foundation.
- EPA will also evaluate the potential for any possible vapor intrusion, as vapors that accumulate in buildings may cause health risks.
- The groundwater sampling data from the monitoring wells will help determine which homes, if any, should be sampled for vapor intrusion as a precautionary measure.
- If needed based on the results of the groundwater sampling, EPA may conduct sampling of a small number of residences and buildings, to determine whether vapor intrusion is occurring and if so, whether any of the chemicals detected present a potential health risk to residents.
- To learn more about vapor intrusion, please review the enclosed fact sheet entitled "Vapor Intrusion Information," or visit:

https://www.epa.gov/vaporintrusion/what-vapor-intrusion

What You May Notice

- EPA personnel and contractors;
- Utility company personnel;
- Small drill rig and other drilling, monitoring and sampling equipment;
- Colored flags and mark outs of any underground utilities prior to drilling;
- Support equipment trucks; and,
- Safety cones and traffic control personnel, where needed.

(More information on back page...)

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 3
1650 Arch Street, Philadelphia, PA.
Serving Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia




Brief Background

Since 2010, EPA has been assisting the Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control (DNREC) in investigating contamination in the groundwater in southeast Newark, which supplies the City of Newark's drinking water.

Current efforts by the EPA will help further delineate the groundwater contamination plume and identify potential VI problems. More information about the Site can be found on the enclosed fact sheet entitled "Newark South Groundwater Plume," and on the State of Delaware's website: http://www.dnrec.delaware.gov/dwhs/SIRB/Pages/Newark-South-Groundwater-Plume-Site.aspx

The public drinking water supplied by the City has long been treated to remove the contaminants from the untreated-raw water and continues to meet Federal and State Safe Drinking Water Act standards, as shared annually in its water quality reports.

Several communities in this area receive their drinking water from SUEZ Delaware Water (formerly United Delaware Water). **The water provided by SUEZ draws surface water from the White Clay & Red Clay Creeks and is not affected by the local groundwater contamination.** The drinking water supplied by SUEZ meets Federal and State Drinking Water Standards.

Next Steps

EPA's vapor intrusion investigation is being done in an abundance of caution to examine if vapors from the groundwater contamination are possibly moving upwards through the ground into nearby buildings. As part of the vapor intrusion investigation, EPA plans to:

1. Install groundwater monitoring wells along Route 72 and some of the roads in the residential areas to the east including portions of the Scottfield and Brookside Park Developments.
2. Collect groundwater samples from the monitoring wells and submit for laboratory analysis. Based on the results of the groundwater data, EPA will determine if any homes need to be sampled for VI.

The results of the groundwater sampling activities should be available to the community by March 2017.

Questions? Please contact us!

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U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 3
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U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY REGION 3

DELAWARE, MARYLAND, PENNSYLVANIA, VIRGINIA, WEST VIRGINIA, AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

NEWARK SOUTH GROUNDWATER PLUME SITE ADDED TO SUPERFUND LIST

Newark, Delaware **January 2018**

SUPERFUND From Discovery to Cleanup

- Site Discovery
- Site Evaluation
- **NPL Listing**
- Remedial Investigation
- Feasibility Study
- Proposed Plan
- Remedy Selection
- Remedial Design
- Remedial Action
- Operation and Maintenance
- NPL Deletion
- Reuse

In January 2018, the Newark South Groundwater Plume Site was formally added to the National Priorities List (NPL). The NPL is a list of sites commonly referred to as Superfund sites, which are eligible for long-term investigation and cleanup. This Site encompasses an area of southeast Newark along Route 72 between Interstate 95 and Route 4 (East Chestnut Hill Road) in New Castle County. Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) have contaminated groundwater and have been identified the city's municipal well field. VOCs are organic compounds found in some industrial and commercial products that can cause adverse human health effects. **There is ongoing, successful treatment of the City of Newark's public water supply to remove VOCs at the South Well Field Treatment Plant. The City of Newark's drinking water continues to meet federal and state Safe Drinking Water Act standards, as shared annually in its water quality reports.** Further investigations by EPA will work to identify the sources of VOC contamination in the groundwater.

The Site was proposed to the NPL in August 2017 and EPA held a public information session that same month. As an NPL site, the Newark South Groundwater Plume Site is eligible for remedial action financed under the federal Superfund program. The next step in the process will be a full investigation of the Site and the contamination. Throughout the process, EPA will continue to keep the community informed and involved in developing a remedy that protects public health and the environment.

For more information, please visit: www.epa.gov/superfund/newarksouthgroundwater

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EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency

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Community Involvement—We want to meet you!

EPA will be preparing a Community Involvement Plan (CIP), our Site specific roadmap to inform and engage the community in the Superfund process. In order to develop the CIP, EPA conducts community interviews, in person or over the phone, with residents, local and elected officials, and other stakeholders to gather information, identify key community needs, concerns, and questions. Interviews will begin in Spring 2018.

If you are interested in participating in an interview, please contact either Gina Soscia, at 215-814-5538 or soscia.gina@epa.gov OR Amanda Miles, at 215-814-5557 or miles.amanda@epa.gov.

Appendix G - Additional Websites & Resource

EPA Site Profile Page for the Newark South Groundwater Superfund Site:

https://www.epa.gov/superfund/newarksouthgroundwater

EPA OSC On Scene Coordinator Site Page for Newark Groundwater Superfund Site:

https://response.epa.gov/site/site_profile.aspx?site_id=11940

Delaware's Department of Nature Resources Site Page for Newark South Groundwater Plume Site

http://www.dnrec.delaware.gov/dwhs/SIRB/Pages/Newark-South-Groundwater-Plume-Site.aspx

City of Newark Annual Water Quality Reports
https://www.newarkde.gov/645/Water-Quality-Reports

ATSDR ToxFAQS page:

http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaqs/index.asp

Superfund Community Involvement

https://www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-community-involvement

This is Superfund:
A Community Guide to EPA's Superfund Program (PDF)

http://semspub.epa.gov/src/document/HQ/175197

Last Updated: December 12, 2018