



ARROWHEAD ASSOCIATES, INC./ SCOVILL CORP. SUPERFUND SITE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN



**2024
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INTRODUCTION

The goal of this Community Involvement Plan (CIP) is to encourage and facilitate community engagement throughout the Arrowhead Associates Inc./Scovill Corp. Superfund Site (Site) cleanup. The CIP describes how the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will involve the community and address local needs during the Superfund process. The EPA and the community will work together by 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 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 community interview conducted in November 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 site cleanup to reflect long-term changes in the community.



Building entrance looking northwest

INTRODUCTION

Overview of the CIP Process

The goal of Superfund community involvement is to advocate and strengthen early and meaningful community participation during Superfund cleanups. The CIP is EPA's site-specific roadmap that describes the needs and concerns of the community and identifies the most appropriate tools and methods to inform and engage them in the cleanup process. Furthermore, the CIP serves as a resource for EPA staff and partners at the state and local level as they plan for public meetings and communicating with residents, elected officials, and the media.

In order to gather updated information for Community Involvement Plans, EPA interviews residents and local officials who live and work near Superfund sites. The interviews are conducted to determine residents' understanding of Site activities and site history, as well as to learn about perceptions and concerns residents may have about the site or about EPA's involvement with it.

This Community Involvement Plan is a living document that will evolve and be modified as the investigation, design, and cleanup process continue and as input is received from the community. When community interviews are completed, this portion of the document will be updated. Interested residents may notify the Community Involvement Coordinator (CIC), Akudo Ejelonu, at 215-814-5536, to request an interview.



Former drum storage area 2



Solvent tank area

Community Involvement at the Arrowhead Associates, Inc./ Scovill Corp. Superfund Site

Active and participatory community involvement is an important part of the cleanup process. It is also regulated under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), also known as "Superfund." This CIP follows community involvement requirements in the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) §117 and the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) §300.430. EPA's Community Involvement Program is designed to facilitate participation of community members throughout the 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.

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Site Overview

The Arrowhead Associates, Inc./Scovill Corp. Superfund Site is located about two miles southeast of the town of Montross in Westmoreland County, Virginia. It is situated in Virginia's Northern Neck region between the Rappahannock and Potomac Rivers. The Site occupies approximately 30 acres, which includes a former electroplating facility and a contaminated groundwater plume, and was previously used for cosmetic case manufacturing from 1966 to 1979 by Scovill Corp. (Scovill) and its successor Arrowhead Associates, Inc. (Arrowhead). Manufacturing included using electroplating, lacquering, and enameling processes. During this period, wastewater from electroplating operations were treated inside the manufacturing building prior to discharge to five on-site settling ponds. Site soils and groundwater were contaminated by on-site residual process wastes, contaminated containers, and manufacturing equipment.

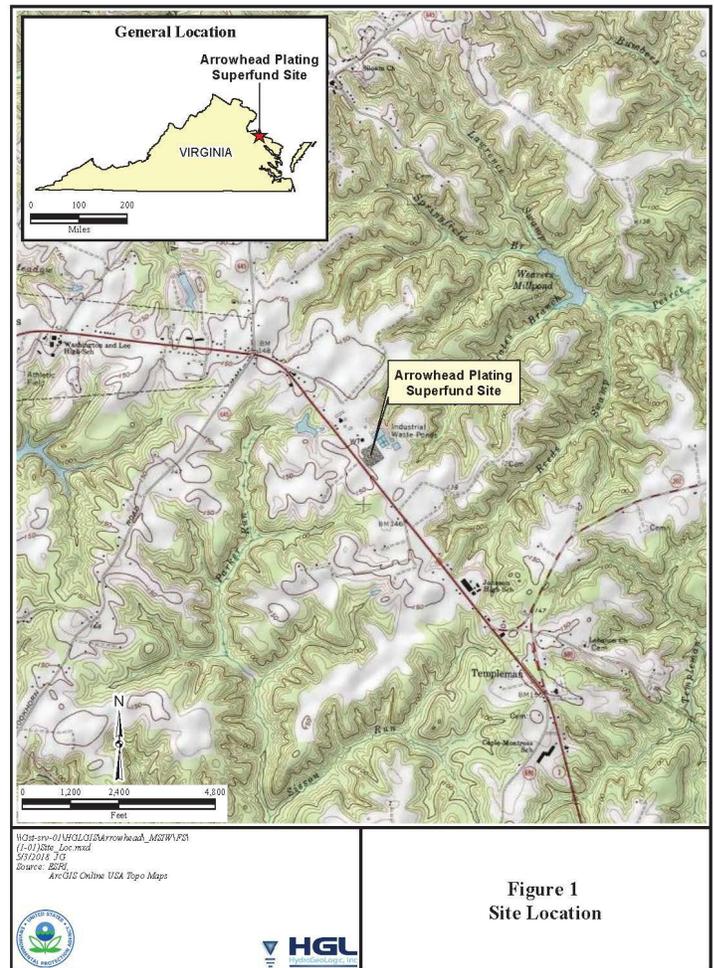
In 1979, the Site stopped manufacturing cosmetic cases and switched to cosmetic case refilling operations, and also stopped using the on-site settling ponds and treated wastewater pond. From 1980 until the mid-1990's, A.R. Winarick (a lessee) used the building to fill cosmetic cases.

EPA and the Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) Scovill entered into an Administrative Order in 1986 that required a two-phase removal action at the Site. The PRP removed various contaminated materials from the Site and former drum storage areas for off-site disposal from December 1986 to November 1988. The PRP also treated and disposed of contaminated wastewater, sludge, and soil from the inactive settling ponds, which were filled and graded, and erosion control measures were installed.

Although this removal action was successful in reducing the immediate risks at the Site, significant residual contamination of soil and groundwater remained. Due to the extent of the contamination at the Site, EPA proposed the Site for inclusion in the National Priorities List (NPL) in June of 1988. The Site was added to the NPL in February of 1990. EPA then initiated the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS).

Following the RI/FS, a cleanup plan was proposed, and after a public comment period, a Record of Decision (ROD) was signed in September of 1991. The ROD included the following remedies:

- Operable Unit 1 (OU1): a soil vapor extraction system to remove volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from contaminated soil in the large drum storage area and the chlorinated solvent tank area;
- Operable Unit 2 (OU2): a pump-and-treat system to treat contaminated groundwater; and
- Site monitoring plan and establishment of institutional control (IC) measures.

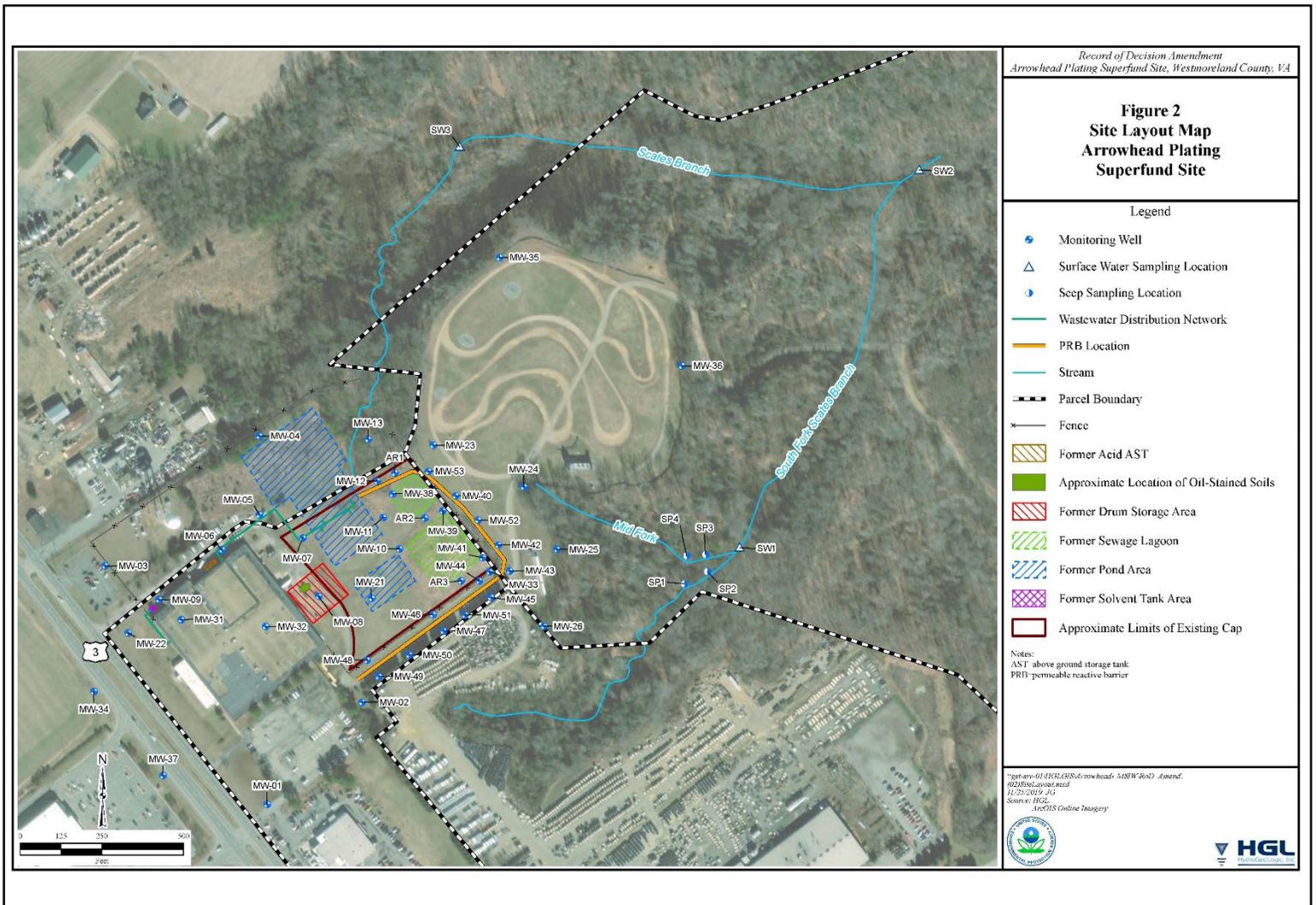


U.S. EPA Region 3

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In 1995, Scovill entered into a Consent Decree with EPA to implement the selected remedy. EPA issued an Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD) in September 1998 approving the use of a permeable reactive subsurface barrier (PRSB) system in lieu of the pump-and-treat remedy selected in the 1991 ROD. EPA amended the ROD in September 2001 to add the surface cap to the groundwater component of the selected remedy. The Site achieved the construction completion milestone in September of 2002.

In 2013, EPA initiated a supplemental RI/FS to gather more information and address data gaps identified in the 2010 Five Year Review (FYR). In April of 2020, EPA issued a ROD Amendment for Operable Unit 3 (OU3). OU3 was established to collectively address soil contamination (OU1), groundwater contamination (OU2), vapor intrusion (VI), and releases of 1,4-dioxane in groundwater and surface water at the Site. EPA began working on the remedial design for the final remedial action in September of 2020.



For more information and site updates, please visit www.epa.gov/superfund/arrowhead.

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About the Community

The Site consists of an area of approximately 30 acres in Westmoreland County, Virginia. O’Gara currently operates a tactical security training facility on the property, providing anti-terrorism, force protection, and tactical training for U.S. and international militaries, as well as federal, international, state, and local law enforcement agencies.

There are no residential homes near the Site. Several businesses are adjacent to the Site. The Site’s surroundings include an automotive garage to the northwest, agricultural lands and woods to the north and east, and a car dealership and an automotive trailer facility to the southeast. Virginia State Route 3 (King’s Highway) borders the Site to the southwest; a grocery store is across Route 3 from the Site.



Former pond area shown in the foreground and the capped northwest former lagoon shown in the background.

Future land use is expected to remain commercial/industrial/agricultural based on the Town of Montross 2018 Comprehensive Plan.

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.

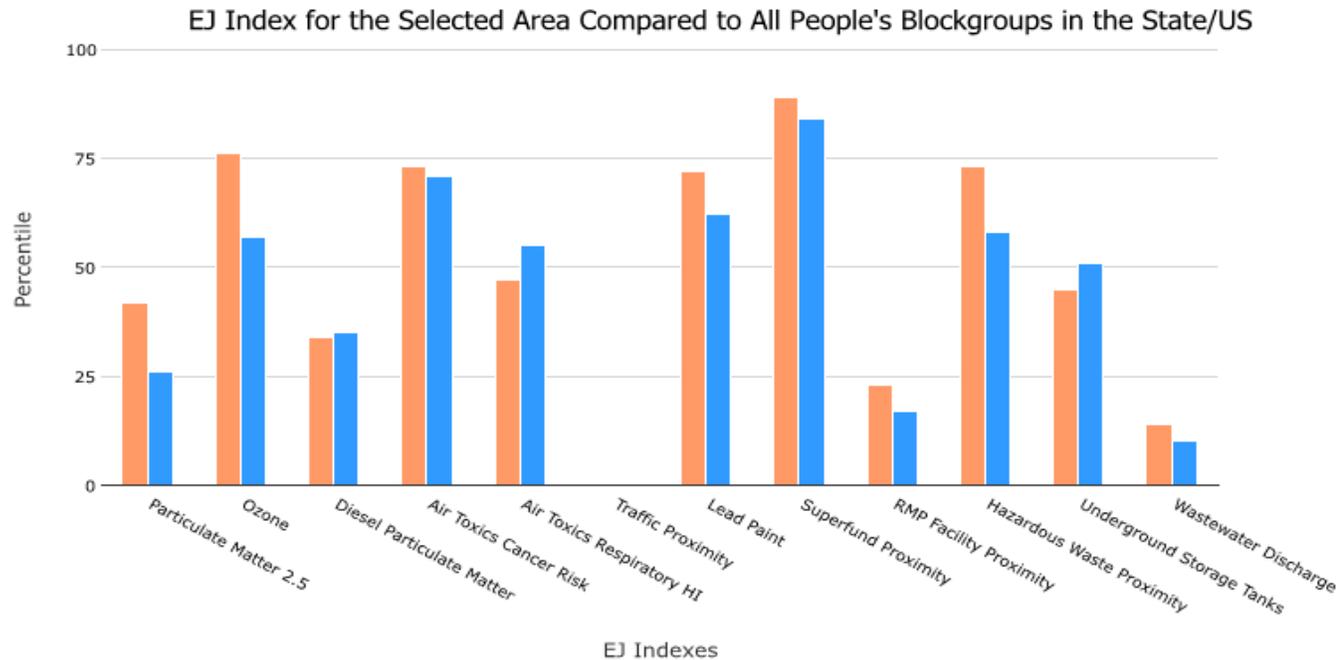
EPA Region III programs collaborate closely to make sure underserved, low income and tribal communities facing disproportionate environmental risks have opportunities for meaningful participation in environmental decision-making. Region III also coordinates closely with EPA Headquarters and states to 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, including:

- [Environmental Justice Collaborative Problem-Solving \(CPS\) 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.
- [Environmental Justice Small Grants Program: 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.

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EJSCREEN

EJSCREEN is an environmental justice mapping and screening tool. It uses environmental indicators for a community to show potential exposures and demographic factors to show potential susceptibility. An EJSCREEN analysis for the Site in 2022 found environmental justice concerns in the surrounding community; one of the twelve indicators was at the 80th percentile or above compared to the rest of the State, Region, or the United States. The single Primary EJ Index was the EJ Index for Superfund Proximity at 89th percentile in the State and 84th percentile in the Nation. The area around this location also exceeds the national and state averages for the percentage for people of color population and for those over age 64.



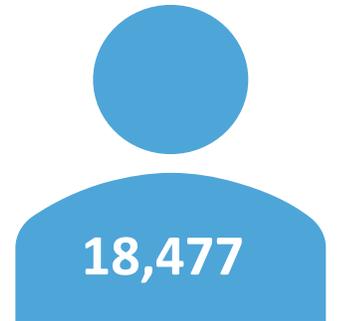
EJSCREEN Quick Facts

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 twelve 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 the community to be compared to the rest of the state, EPA Region, or 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 (DPM)
- 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 (NPL) Sites
- Underground Storage Tanks Indicator
- Wastewater Discharge Indicator

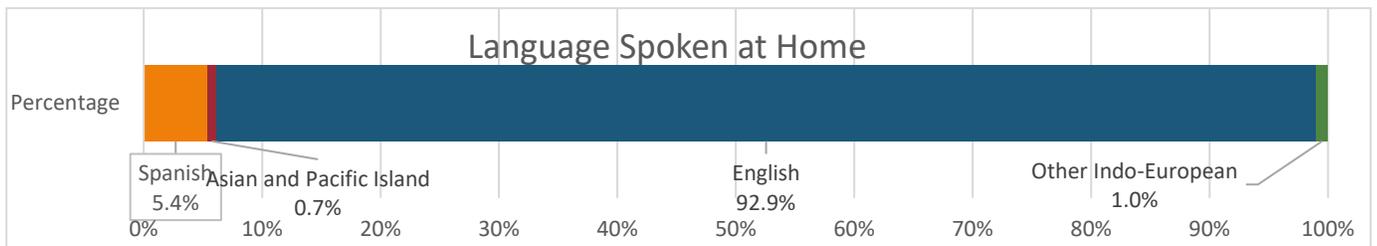
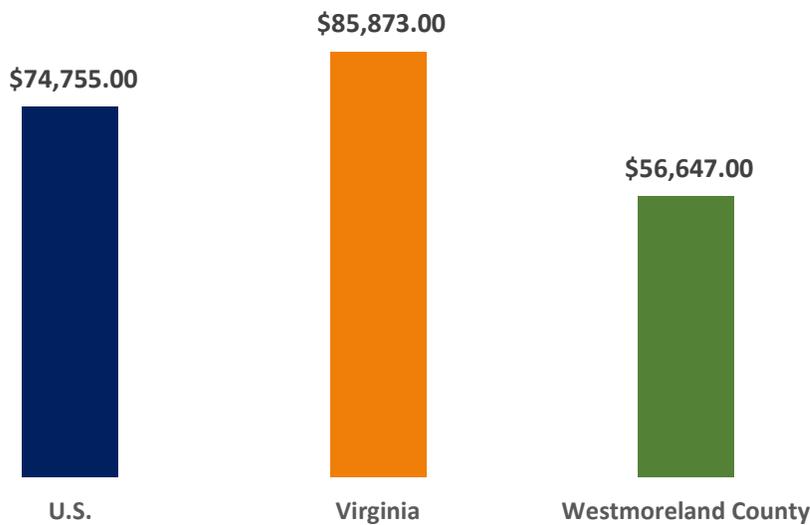
Community Demographics

The Site is located in Westmoreland County, Virginia. The following demographic information pertaining to Westmoreland County, Virginia, was obtained from the 2020 Decennial Census and the 2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Search tools can be found at <https://data.census.gov/>.



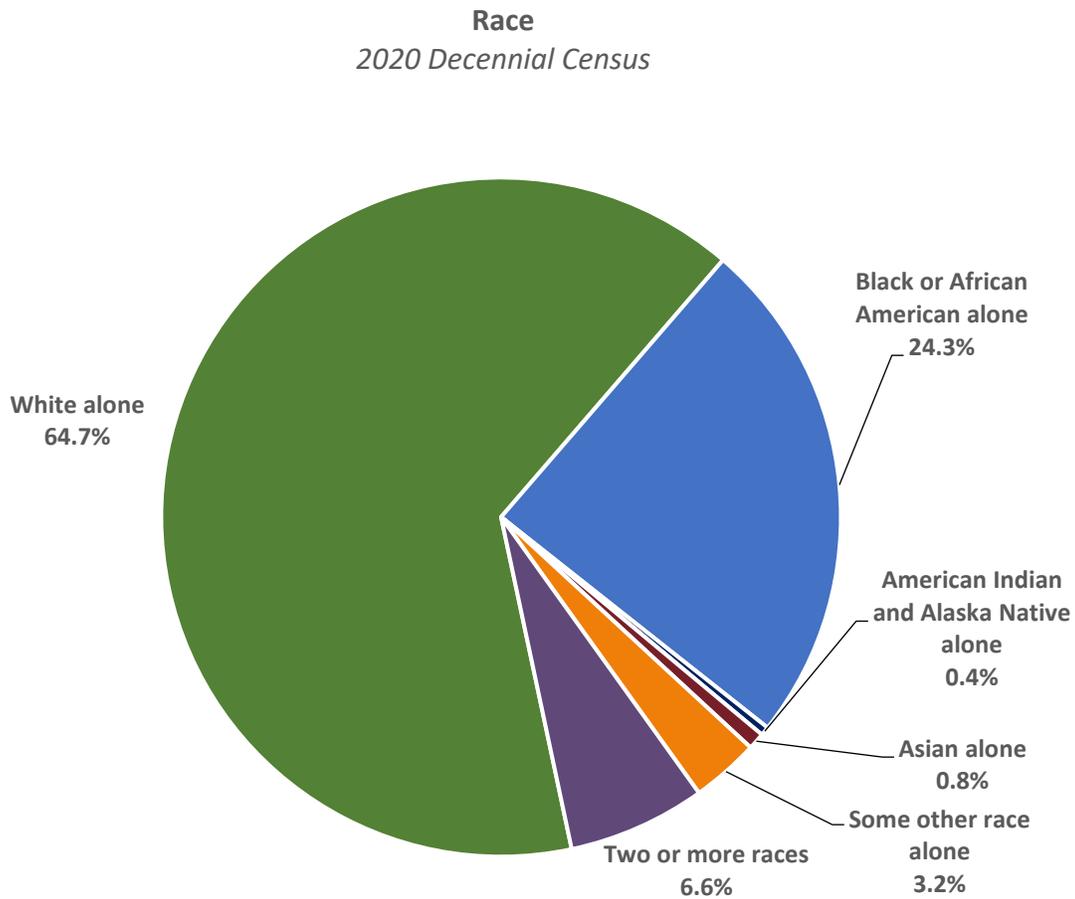
Westmoreland County population

**Median Household Income
in Past 12 Months**
2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

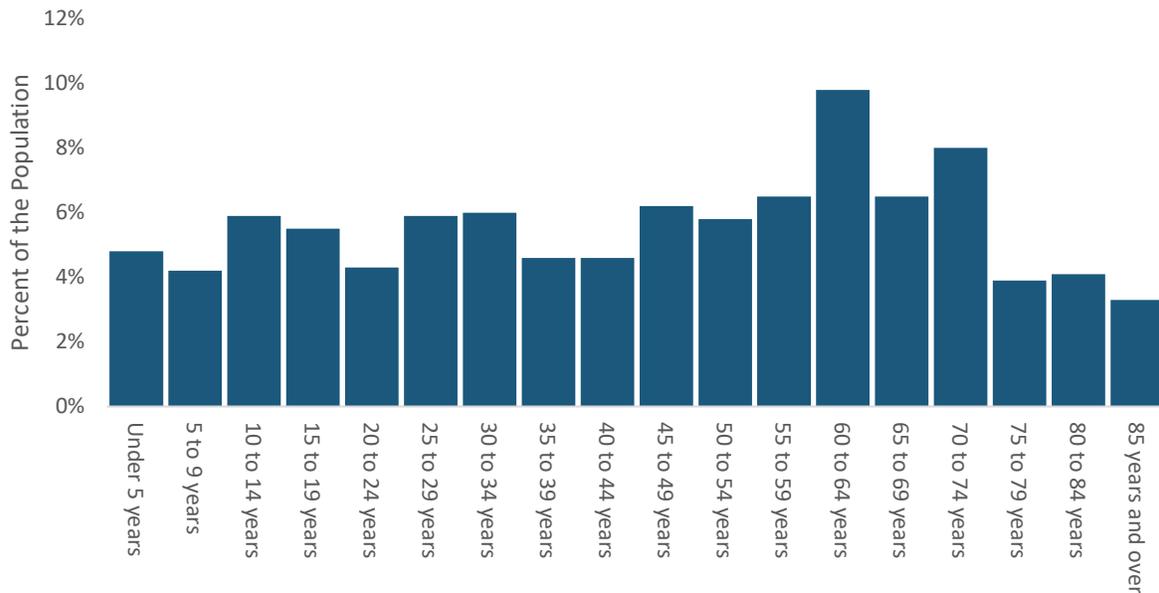


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Community Demographics



Age Distribution in Westmoreland County, Virginia
2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates



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Community Issues and Concerns

An interview was conducted with representatives from a local business in November 2022. The interviewees indicated that they have worked near the Site since 2005 and that they do not belong to a community organization or group. The interviewees stated that they are on the Site's mailing list and that the best way to communicate regarding the Site is to provide that information to company leadership and then leadership would share that information directly with employees during the company's monthly town hall meetings. The interviewees stated that Wednesdays and Thursdays in the evening are best for community meetings. The interviewees stated that the preferred way of receiving materials regarding the Site was via email. Community members typically access information about local issues pertaining to the Site through radio first, then the newspaper, and finally through social media. The interviewees indicated that it is difficult to gauge the community's issues and concerns related to the future cleanup of the Site because most people do not pay attention to the Site; however, there may be concerns about work being done on the property. Once cleanup is complete, it is anticipated that the Site use will be the same as it is currently, as there is a business located there. In addition, the majority of the community that was present in the 1960's and 1970's when the contamination occurred are not there anymore; the younger people do not know what happened at the Site. The interviewees noted that the community likely does not have much information regarding the Site. The interviewees suggested the best ways to reach the community are through social media and radio, as there is not a large distribution of newspapers. The interviewees suggested that the local government must be involved in the decision-making process, that the community is not likely to show interest in the Site until it impacts them, and that an EPA representative could attend the local supervisors' meeting. The interviewees stated that they were unaware of the types of EPA technical assistance that may be available to the community, but that it should be brought up to the local government. According to the interviewees, they feel that EPA has a good relationship with their company, but that there is indifference and apathy in the community. The interviewees suggested a local skating rink and a courthouse for potential meeting locations, as well as the local high school. There are also community activities such as the fall festival, Christmas parade, and 1st Fridays during the summer where EPA could share information. The interviewees suggested contacting the manager at Food Lion and the skating rink to conduct additional community interviews.



Back of property

The interviewees noted that the community likely does not have much information regarding the Site. The interviewees suggested the best ways to reach the community are through social media and radio, as there is not a large distribution of newspapers. The interviewees suggested that the local government must be involved in the decision-making process, that the community is not likely to show interest in the Site until it impacts them, and that an EPA representative could attend the local supervisors' meeting. The interviewees stated that they were unaware of the types of EPA technical assistance that may be available to the community, but that it should be brought up to the local government. According to the interviewees, they feel that EPA has a good relationship with their company, but that there is indifference and apathy in the community. The interviewees suggested a local skating rink and a courthouse for potential meeting locations, as well as the local high school. There are also community activities such as the fall festival, Christmas parade, and 1st Fridays during the summer where EPA could share information. The interviewees suggested contacting the manager at Food Lion and the skating rink to conduct additional community interviews.

An interview was conducted with a representative from the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (VADEQ) in November 2022. The interviewee indicated that they do not work near the Site and that they do not belong to a community organization or group; however, they work for the state support agency for the Site and have been working

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on the Site for almost nine years. The interviewee stated that they do not have concerns regarding the Site and that their interest is to see a successful cleanup. The interviewee stated that EPA has done a good job communicating regarding the Site. The interviewee stated that Monday through Thursday evenings are best for community meetings. The interviewee stated that the preferred way of receiving materials regarding the Site was electronically. The interviewee indicated that the community's issues and concerns related to the future cleanup of the Site are to have the site in use and productive, and part of the tax base. The interviewee indicated that there is an intermittent stream to the north of the Site and that contamination has migrated away from the community towards the stream. Once cleanup is complete, it is anticipated that the Site use may remain industrial. The interviewee noted that the EPA has done all that it can do to make sure that information is available to the community. The interviewee stated that they were aware of the types of EPA technical assistance that may be available to the community, but that there is no active community involvement at the Site for this to happen. The interviewee stated that they are unsure if there are other environmental concerns in the community. In addition, the interviewee was unsure if there were residents or areas in the Site vicinity that could be characterized as disadvantaged. According to the interviewee, they feel that EPA has very productive relationships with the state, county, and other stakeholders. The interviewee suggested the county municipal building for public meetings. The interviewee also suggested contacting the owner of the Site to conduct an additional community interview.

THE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ACTION PLAN

Introduction to the Action Plan

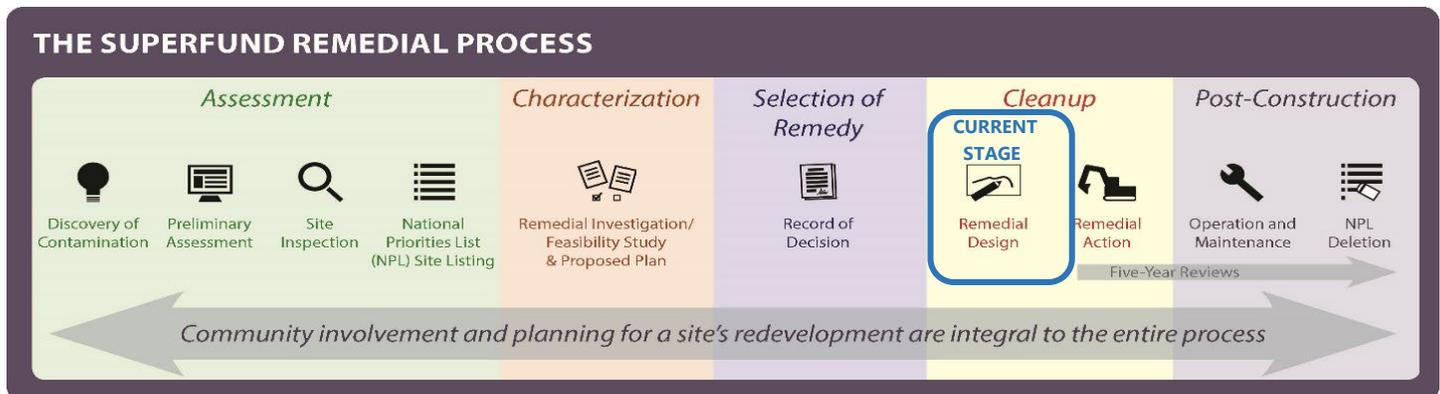
The foundation of Superfund's Community Involvement Program is the belief that members of the community affected by a Superfund site have the right to be informed and involved in EPA's decision-making process. This CIP has been developed to facilitate two-way dialogue between EPA and the community affected by the Arrowhead Associates, Inc./Scovill Corp. Superfund Site and to identify tools that encourage participation throughout the investigation and cleanup. EPA recognizes the benefits that an engaged public brings to the cleanup process and is committed to providing and encouraging public participation so that the people whose lives have been impacted by removal sites, and EPA's actions to clean them up, have a say in what happens in their community. EPA's Community Involvement Program strives to maintain a consistent community presence and build relationships with the community and local stakeholders, as well as local, state, and other federal government agencies.

Community Involvement Objectives

This Community Involvement Action Plan highlights EPA's key objectives, methods, and timeline for conducting site-specific activities to keep residents, community stakeholders, and local officials informed and involved throughout the cleanup process. The level of interest from the community along with the stage in the remedial process reflect which community engagement activity is used at the site. To establish this plan, EPA considered several factors, including community needs, concerns, and recommendations.

Superfund Remedial Process

After Superfund sites are discovered or identified, EPA uses two basic types of responses to manage polluted sites: removal actions and remedial actions. Removal actions handle emergency oil spills, chemical releases, and short-term responses. Emergency actions eliminate immediate risks and ensure public safety. Remedial actions handle complex sites needing long-term responses. Remedial actions manage releases that do not pose an urgent threat to public health or the environment and do not require immediate action. Remedial actions involve complex and highly contaminated sites that often require several 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.



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Assessment

EPA determines if a site poses a threat to people and the environment and whether hazards need to be addressed immediately or if additional site information will be collected. EPA uses the information collected during the assessment phase of the Superfund process to score sites according to the danger they may pose to human health and the environment. If a site has a high enough score on the Hazard Ranking System (HRS) and meets all other criteria, EPA may propose it for listing on the NPL.

Characterization

Once a site is on the NPL, further investigation into the problems at the site and the best way to address them is required. This is called the RI/FS. 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 ROD. The ROD 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.

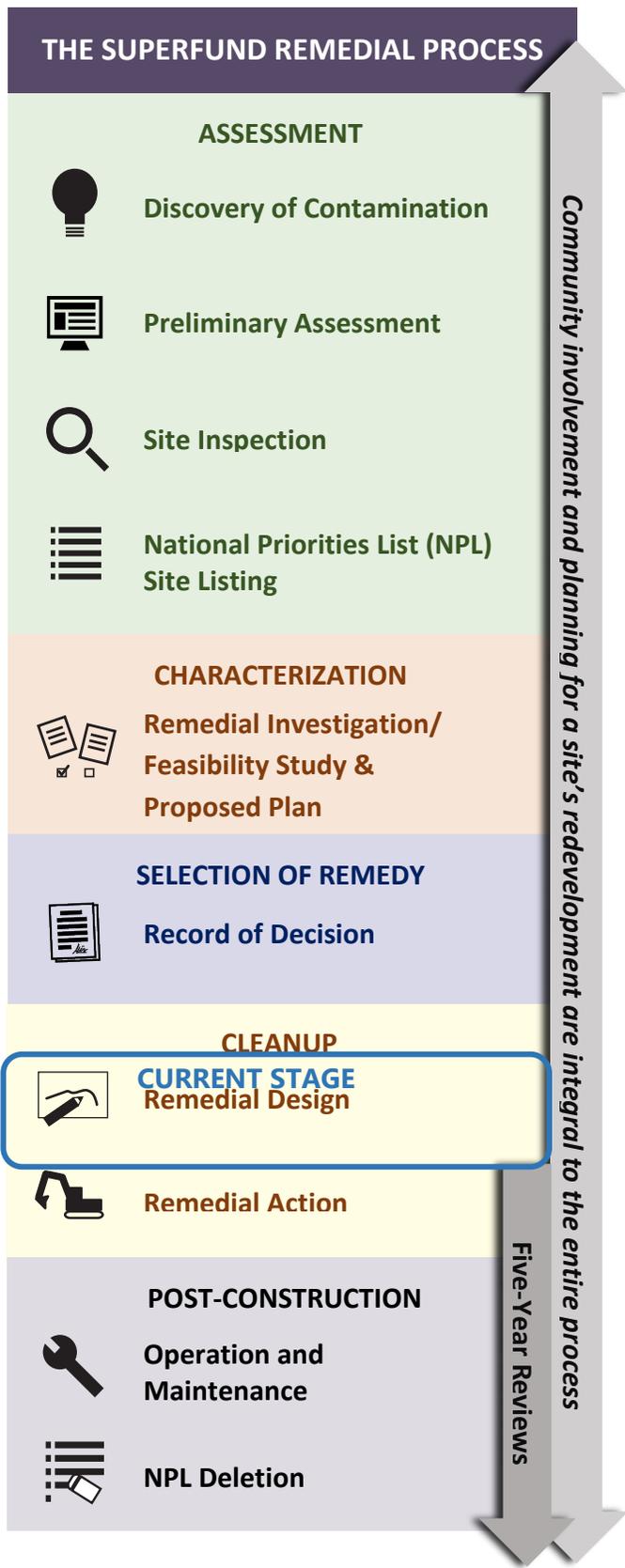
Cleanup

The cleanup phase includes two parts. During the remedial design phase, plans for the cleanup method are carefully designed. The remedial action starts the actual cleanup at a site.

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 soil treatment systems are running smoothly. EPA may delete a site or portion of a site (sometimes called an operable unit) from the NPL if all cleanup goals have been met and no further cleanup action is required to protect human health and the environment.

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Opportunities for Public Participation

Reach out to the EPA site team to provide useful information about the Site or ask questions.

Provide comments on EPA's proposal to add the Site to the NPL.

Provide comments on the proposed plan.

Opportunities for Engaging in the Superfund Process:

- Ask questions or request additional information by contacting the EPA site team.
- Participate in EPA public events.
- Visit the local information repository or site web page to read site documents.
- Read information about the Site in fact sheets, public notices, and EPA's website.

Request to be interviewed by the EPA site team as part of the five-year review process.

Provide comments on EPA's proposal to delete the Site from the NPL.

Site Reuse and Redevelopment

EPA's goal is to make sure site cleanup is consistent with its likely future use. Consideration of reuse at a site can occur at any point in the Superfund cleanup process, from investigation activities to deletion from the NPL.

The O'Gara Group purchased the property at the Site and currently uses it as part of its full-service tactical training facility.

The 2020 ROD Amendment refined IC objectives at the Site. EPA will work with the Commonwealth of Virginia, the property owner, OTS Montross, and the contiguous property owner, Second Development LLC, to implement ICs via an environmental covenant under the Virginia Uniform Environmental Covenants Act.

Community Involvement During Reuse and Redevelopment

EPA works with local governments, community organizations, businesses, residents, and partners to consider the reuse of Superfund sites. Reuse planning enhances community engagement during Superfund cleanups by proactively including communities in the decision-making process.

For more information about reuse planning and technical assistance resources available for communities, visit:

www.epa.gov/superfund-redevelopment-initiative/community-support-superfund-sites.

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Community Involvement Tools and Activities

TOOLS FOR SHARING INFORMATION

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



EPA Events

EPA staff may host meetings, workshops and/or open houses to share information with the community. Meetings will be held at a central location that is Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)-accessible and accessible by public transportation.



Public Comment Periods

During the Superfund process, EPA announces and opens public comment periods and encourages people to submit information. 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 NPL. EPA considers all public comments in the Superfund decision-making process.



Community Meetings

EPA staff may attend meetings held by community groups, the 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.



Educational Materials

To help address community concerns about the Site, EPA staff may collect, prepare, and distribute user-friendly documents to help people understand site conditions.



Mailing Lists

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.



Virtual Meetings

EPA staff may host or participate in meetings virtually, as coordinated with the community. To best accommodate community members, EPA staff may provide options to participate by phone for people unable to join a web-based meeting.

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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 an accurate and comprehensive document 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 report 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.

TOOLS FOR SHARING INFORMATION



Web Page

EPA will continue to maintain a web page specifically for the Arrowhead Associates, Inc./Scovill Corp. Superfund site. For past, current, and future updates on the Site, please visit: www.epa.gov/superfund/arrowhead.



Information Repository

EPA keeps site project information and reference materials for the public to read at local information repositories. Copies of cleanup documents for the Arrowhead Associates, Inc./Scovill Corp. Superfund site are available at the locations listed in Appendix D.



Local Media Outlets

EPA may publish public notices about meetings and other events in local newspapers and send notices to other local news outlets.

Ongoing Communication

EPA will continue to work with key partners, community organizations, and community members to ensure that any important updates or information regarding the Site are shared directly with the public.

To sign up for the site email list or mailing list, please contact the Community Involvement Coordinator, Akudo Ejelonu, at ejelonu.akudo@epa.gov.

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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, the Technical Assistance Services for Communities (TASC) program and Community Advisory Group (CAG) formation support. For more information on these resources, please visit: www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-technical-assistance-communities.

	TAG	TASC	CAG Formation Support
Overview of Program/Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awards grants to eligible community groups affected by the Superfund NPL sites and proposed NPL sites to contract with independent technical advisors to provide the services listed below. • Community groups must be able to manage a grant, be an incorporated non-profit and provide a 20% match, which can include in-kind services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides technical information assistance services through a national EPA contract. Services are provided at no cost to communities. • Suitable for communities with short- and long-term needs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CAGs provide a forum for community discussion of site-related issues and are made up of representatives of diverse community perspectives. • EPA can help with CAG formation.
Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and explanations of site technical documents and information. • Comments on technical documents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and explanations of site technical documents and information. • Comments on technical documents. • Community trainings and workshops. • Educational presentations. • Technical assistance needs assessments. • Facilitation of community meetings. • Technical advisor services during community meetings. • Outreach and educational materials for communities. • Assistance understanding the environmental decision-making process. • Language translations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informational meeting about CAGs. • Assistance in determining CAG size and membership. • Training for CAG members. • Administrative support and translation and meeting facilitation services.

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Government and the Superfund Process

The U.S. EPA administers the federal government's Superfund program.¹ EPA is part of the executive branch of our government – meaning EPA implements and enforces federal laws and regulations. The Superfund program is supported by other EPA offices and government agencies. All relevant offices and agencies coordinate to address contaminated sites, protect human health and the environment, pursue those responsible for the contamination, and support redevelopment of cleaned-up sites to restore and revitalize communities. The following table describes the roles and responsibilities of the government agencies that may be involved at the Arrowhead Associates, Inc./Scovill Corp. Superfund Site.

Federal Agencies

Federal agencies are created by laws passed by Congress or through presidential executive orders. Federal agencies determine how federal laws should be implemented across the United States and its territories. Each federal agency manages different laws and their work only falls within the parameters of those laws. Multiple federal agencies may become involved to help address local situations, depending upon the agencies' mission and expertise.



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

EPA manages the [national Superfund program](#), through its headquarters in Washington, D.C. and 10 regional offices. EPA has the authority to clean up uncontrolled or abandoned releases of contamination, such as asbestos and lead, that pose a threat to public health and the environment, which includes – but is not limited to – sites on the [National Priorities List \(NPL\)](#). EPA's Superfund program oversees long-term cleanups and short-term cleanups known as removal actions. Removal actions can be either emergency, time-critical or non-time-critical depending on the extent and type of contamination.



Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)

ATSDR is part of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The [Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980](#) (CERCLA, commonly known as Superfund) created ATSDR to address community concerns about hazardous waste. ATSDR responds to and protects people from harmful exposures to contaminants. During the Superfund process, ATSDR conducts [public health assessments and health consultations](#) at [National Priorities List \(NPL\)](#) sites, as well as all sites proposed for the NPL.

- A public health assessment evaluates the level or concentrations of hazardous substances; whether and how people may be exposed to contamination; what levels of a substance may cause harm to people; whether working or living near the site may affect people's health; and other dangers to people at the site, such as unsafe buildings or abandoned mine shafts. ATSDR and other agencies may use public health assessments to determine whether further studies or public health actions are necessary.
- A health consultation is a response to a specific request for information about health risks related to a specific site, a chemical release, or the presence of a hazardous substance.

¹ There are also state Superfund programs that are different from the federal government's Superfund program. This fact sheet focuses on agency responsibilities as they relate to the federal government's Superfund program.

THE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ACTION PLAN

State Agencies

Each state government has its own constitution and state agencies and is responsible for enforcing local laws that are separate from federal laws. At Superfund sites, EPA may enter into either [cooperative agreements](#) or contracts with state agencies to perform hazardous waste cleanup actions. If EPA is considering the [Superfund Alternative \(SA\)](#) approach for a site, EPA consults with and receives approval from the state in which the site is located.



**Virginia
Department of
Environmental
Quality (VADEQ)**

At the Arrowhead Associates, Inc./Scovill Corp. Superfund Site, EPA is the lead agency and VADEQ is the support agency. EPA is required to work with state environmental agencies during negotiations with parties known as [potentially responsible parties \(PRPs\)](#) that may have contributed to or caused the contamination at a site. EPA and PADEP also work together during the [National Priorities List \(NPL\)](#) listing and deletion process, site investigations, and the selection and implementation of site cleanup remedies. States share the costs of Fund-financed remedial actions incurred at sites listed on the NPL.

Local Government

Local governments generally include counties (or boroughs or parishes) and municipalities (such as cities or towns). EPA and state environmental agencies keep local officials aware of cleanup progress through telephone conversations, emails, in-person meetings and briefings. City and county government agencies may also provide key information about Superfund sites, including information on past site operations and parties that may have contributed to contamination.

APPENDICES

Appendix A – EPA and Other Agency Contacts

EPA Contacts

Travis Barbier
EPA Remedial Program Manager
EPA Region III
4 Penn Center
1600 JFK Boulevard
Philadelphia, PA 19103
(215) 814-2356
barbier.travis@epa.gov

Baird Stewart
EPA Remedial Program Manager
EPA Region III
4 Penn Center
1600 JFK Boulevard
Philadelphia, PA 19103
(215) 814-2366
stewart.baird@epa.gov

Akudo Ejelonu
EPA Community Involvement Coordinator
EPA Region III
4 Penn Center
1600 JFK Boulevard
Philadelphia, PA 19103
(215) 814-5536
ejelonu.akudo@epa.gov

Site Partner Contacts

**Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
(ATSDR) Region 3**
Caitlin Mertzlufft, PhD, MPH
Acting Regional Director
4 Penn Center
1600 JFK Boulevard
Philadelphia, PA 19103
(404) 498-5416
iwe5@cdc.gov

**Virginia Department of Environmental Quality
(VADEQ)**
1111 East Main Street, Suite 1400
Richmond, VA 23219
(804) 698-4000

APPENDICES

Appendix B – Elected Officials

The elected officials listed below are current as of the date of this CIP. Links for contact information are provided in the bulleted list to account for changes in elected officials. For more information on elected officials, please visit <https://elections.mytimetovote.com>.

- U.S. House of Representatives. Visit www.house.gov/representatives/find-your-representative for contact information for your current congressional representative. The Arrowhead Associates, Inc./Scovill Corp. Superfund Site is in the 1st congressional district.
- U.S. Senate. Visit www.senate.gov/senators for contact information for your current U.S. senators for the Arrowhead Associates, Inc./Scovill Corp. Superfund Site.
- Virginia House of Delegates. Visit www.virginiageneralassembly.gov for contact information for your current Virginia state congressional representative. The Arrowhead Associates, Inc./Scovill Corp. Superfund Site is in the 67th district.
- Virginia Senate. Visit www.virginiageneralassembly.gov for contact information for your current senator. The Arrowhead Associates, Inc./Scovill Corp. Superfund Site is in the 25th district.

Federal

Mark R. Warner
Senator
703 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
(202) 224-2023
www.warner.senate.gov

Tim Kaine
Senator
231 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
(202) 224-4024
www.kaine.senate.gov

Robert J. Wittman
1st District Representative
2055 Rayburn HOB
Washington, DC 20515
(202) 225-4261
www.whittman.house.gov

State

Glenn Youngkin
Governor
P.O. Box 1475
Richmond, VA 23218
(804) 786-2211
www.governor.virginia.gov

Richard H. Stuart
25th District State Senator
General Assembly Building
Room No. 510
Senate of Virginia
P.O. Box 396
Richmond, VA 23218
(804) 698-7525
www.virginiageneralassembly.gov

Hillary Pugh Kent
67th District State Representative
General Assembly Building
201 North 9th Street
Richmond, VA 23219
(804) 698-1067
www.virginiageneralassembly.gov

Local

Westmoreland County
111 Polk Street
Montross, VA 22520
(804) 493-0130
www.westmoreland-county.org

Matthew D. Ingram
3rd District County Supervisor
1533 Baynesville Road
Montross, VA 22520
(804) 761-9701
www.westmoreland-county.org

APPENDICES

Appendix C – Local Media Outlets

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



Newspapers

News on the Neck (a collaboration of Northern Neck News, Westmoreland News, and Northumberland Echo)

132 Circle Court
Warsaw, VA 22572
(804) 333-6397
www.newsontheneck.com

Fredericksburg Free Lance Star

1340 Central Park Boulevard
Fredericksburg, VA 22401
(540) 374-5001
www.fredericksburg.com



Radio stations

WNNT

156 Prince Street
Tappahannock, VA 22560
(804) 443-4321
www.realradio804.com

WRAR

156 Prince Street
Tappahannock, VA 22560
(804) 443-4321
www.realradio804.com



Television stations

CBS 6 WTVR-TV

3301 West Broad Street
Richmond, VA 23230
(215) 238-7600
www.wtvr.com

WWBT NBC 12

P.O. Box 12
Richmond, VA 23218
(804) 230-1212
www.12onyourside.com

WRIC-TV 8 ABC

301 Arboretum Place
Richmond, VA 23236
(804) 330-9780
www.wric.com

WRLH FOX Richmond

2001 Maywill Street, Suite 103
Richmond, VA 23230
(804) 358-3535
www.foxrichmond.com

Appendix D – Information Repository



Information Repository

EPA keeps site project information and reference materials for the public to read at local information repositories. Copies of cleanup documents for Arrowhead Associates, Inc./Scovill Corp. Superfund Site are available at the locations below.

U.S. EPA Administrative Records Room
Administrative Records Coordinator
4 Penn Center

1600 JFK Boulevard
Philadelphia, PA 19103
(215) 814-2396

Hours: Monday-Friday 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
By appointment

Montross Branch, Central Rappahannock Regional Library
56 Polk Street
Montross, VA 22520
(804) 472-3820

Appendix E – Potential Meeting Locations

Montross Town Hall

15869 Kings Highway

Montross, VA 22520

(804) 493-9623

Westmoreland High School

16762 Kings Highway

Montross, VA 22520

(804) 493-8019

Appendix F – Community Involvement Plan Community/Stakeholder Interview Questionnaire

EPA used the following questions when conducting community interviews about the Site. The responses from these questions informed the Community Issues and Concerns section of this CIP.

Interviewee Information

1. Do you work or live near the Site area? If yes, for how long?
2. Do you belong to a community organization or group? If so, which one(s)?

General Knowledge

3. How much would you say you know about the Site?
4. Do you have any interests or concerns regarding the Site or future cleanup?

Your Information Needs and Resources

5. Are you on the Site's email or mailing list? Would you like to be?
6. What is the best way for EPA to provide more information about the cleanup?
(Examples: fact sheets, public meeting/open house, through community groups, website, hard-copy mailer, emails, social media, other)
7. What days of the week and what times are best for community meetings?
8. Do you prefer to receive materials (such as fact sheets) electronically by email or paper copies by mail?
9. How do community members typically access information about local issues? (Examples: newspaper/which ones?, radio/which ones?, social media/which platforms?, TV/newsletter/other/which ones?)

Site Use in the Community

10. What do you think are the community's issues and concerns related to future cleanup?
11. Are there any groups of people who use the Site areas that we should be aware of?
12. If so, how do people use the Site area?
13. After the Site is cleaned up to a level that is protective to human health and the environment, how do you think the Site area would be used? Do you think people would use it more or less than it is used now?
14. Do you think that the community's perception of the Site area would change after the Site is cleaned up to a level that will be protective of human health and the environment? If so, how?

Technical Assistance

15. Do you think people in the community have the information they need or know where to get it? If not, how can EPA improve the availability or accessibility of information for the community?
16. Have you received any information about the Site (e.g. NPL Listing) from EPA? If you have, has this information been clear and easy to understand? How can EPA make it easier for the community to understand?
17. Do you think the community may benefit from assistance to participate meaningfully in the Superfund decision-making process? If so, what type(s) of assistance do you think would be most helpful? (examples include workshops, trainings, technical advisors, CAG formation, fact sheets, etc.)
18. Are you aware of the types of EPA technical assistance that may be available to the community? (examples include Technical Assistance Grants). If so, please tell us about your understanding of these resources.
19. Are there any groups or people in the community that may need assistance understanding Site information? (Examples include seniors, people living in hard-to-reach areas, people without access to internet, people requiring translation/interpretation, etc.).

Appendix F – Community Involvement Plan Community/Stakeholder Interview Questionnaire Continued

EJ

20. Are there environmental concerns in the community, other than this Site? (What are they?)
21. Are there residents or areas in the Site vicinity that could be characterized as disadvantaged (or environmental justice communities)?

Feedback

22. How would you describe the community's relationship with EPA and/or other agencies?
23. If EPA wanted to hold a meeting or an open house, can you suggest any locations that are convenient for residents?
24. Are there seasonal community activities that are important and widely attended? (We want to avoid conflicting with them when scheduling events – examples include Little League, festivals, parades OR possibly even participate at an event like a community festival to share information.
25. Do you know of any residents in the Site vicinity who have communications differences, such as hearing or visual impairments?
26. Do you know of residents in the Site vicinity who may require translation services?

Wrap Up

27. Is there anything else you would like to share with us to help improve cleanup and community involvement activities at the Site?
28. Who else would you recommend that we contact for an interview?

APPENDICES

Appendix G – Acronyms and Abbreviations

ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act	NPL	National Priorities List
ATDSR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry	OU	Operable Unit
CAG	Community Advisory Group	PM	Particulate Matter
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act	PRSB	Permeable Reactive Subsurface Barrier
CIC	Community Involvement Coordinator	PRP	Potentially Responsible Party
CIP	Community Involvement Plan	RI	Remedial Investigation
COC	Contaminant of Concern	ROD	Record of Decision
CPS	Collaborative Problem-Solving	SA	Superfund Alternative
DPM	Diesel Particulate Matter	SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency	TAG	Technical Assistance Grant
ESD	Explanation of Significant Differences	TASC	Technical Assistance Services for Communities
FS	Feasibility Study	VADEQ	Virginia Department of Environmental Quality
HRS	Hazard Ranking System	VI	Vapor Intrusion
IC	Institutional Control	VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
NCP	National Contingency Plan		

APPENDICES

Appendix H – Additional Resources

EPA Website for the Arrowhead Associates, Inc./Scovill Corp. Superfund Site:

<http://www.epa.gov/superfund/arrowhead>

EPA's Superfund Program

<https://www.epa.gov/superfund>

Superfund Community Involvement

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

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

<http://semspub.epa.gov/src/document/HQ/175197.pdf>

ATSDR ToxFAQS page:

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

ARROWHEAD ASSOCIATES, INC./SCOVILL CORP. SUPERFUND SITE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN

2024

JULY

www.epa.gov/superfund/arrowhead

