SUMMARY REPORT

Amphenol/Franklin Site Stakeholders Monthly Call

May 24, 2021, 4:00 p.m. CDT/5:00 p.m. EDT

Facilitator Pam Avery opened the meeting with a welcome and roll call of meeting participants (names of participants below) and then turned the meeting over to Carolyn Bury, EPA Corrective Action Project Manager, for an update on EPA activities.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Update:

EPA is working on the Statement of Basis, a document that explains the proposed site remedies, identifies the preferred remedy, and requests public comment on the proposed remedy. This summer, a virtual public meeting presentation will be posted online that includes an explanation of the Statement of Basis and proposed remedies with graphics. This will be followed by a live question and answer session.

The only other update was that Amphenol is working with the City of Franklin to repair a storm sewer on its property. The storm sewer is owned by the City of Franklin. The work started at the western end of the site moving eastward and the first 175-foot segment of the 610-foot repair was scheduled for completion in late May.

EPA Questions & Responses

Kari Rhinehart, of If It Was Your Child (IIWYC), asked where the storm sewer under remediation ultimately empties out, and whether the outfall is in Hurricane Creek or any other bodies of water in the area. **Carolyn Bury** noted that there should be a diagram online that shows the stormwater outfall, https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2020-05/documents/surveyed_locations_new_wells_nov_2019.pdf. (The base map does not show the storm sewer outfall *per se,* but follow the sewer line along to the feature marked "agricultural field," and then southward to where it ends and the outfall is in a small stream connected to Hurricane Creek.)

Carolyn added that the outfall is in Hurricane Creek, but emphasized that the outflow is stormwater, not contaminated groundwater.

Kari then asked if Hurricane Creek warrants further investigation. **Carolyn** responded that there was a period in the late 1980s and early 1990s when some sampling near that outfall showed Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) contamination, but a couple of things have changed since then. A groundwater treatment system, installed in 1994, suppressed the water table to below the storm sewer, which is buried approximately 10 feet deep and did not generally intersect the groundwater. In 2018, the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) sampled the surface water around the stormwater outfall and did not detect any issues.

Kari told the group that an earlier Mundell & Associates report (an independent study commissioned by IIWYC) detected a positive VOC sample on the shoreline at the intersection of Hurricane Creek and Forsythe Street. Given this, she wanted to know how VOC got into the school, which is on the other side of the creek. Carolyn responded that EPA has not seen all of the Mundell reports, but that she believed the sampling done in either 2018 or 2019 at that site detected a very low level of VOC in the sediment. EPA and IDEM investigated the site and determined that the single sample of VOC found there was of little consequence. In regards to the school, the VOC issue has been resolved and mitigation systems installed. She said that the school district would need to explain the VOC situation there. She asked **Kevin Davis**, of IDEM, if he would like to address Kari's question.

Kevin stated that investigations were conducted at the school using both IDEM and City of Franklin resources. Borings were drilled, stream samples taken, soil gas data collected, the sewers were investigated, and monitoring well sampling points were placed between the Hoagland site and the schools. The investigations were conducted to determine whether or not the Hoagland site plume could be interacting with the schools. Data collected and analyzed over the years indicate that there was no interaction with the plume and the schools, with no VOC detections in the groundwater between the Hougland plume and the schools. Kevin concurred with Carolyn that the school district would be the one to discuss the origin of the VOCs, but added that from a risk mitigation standpoint and the data collected inside the schools, there were no risk factors as there were no detections in indoor air. However, due to parents' concern about the safety of their children, a $500,000 mitigation system was installed and is working properly.

Kari wanted to know why there are no monitoring wells and follow-up testing to make sure the mitigation system is working given that groundwater can change levels and direction over time. She also pointed to mitigation systems in homes not working. [Note: later in the Q&A session Carolyn responded that EPA had received no feedback from the community about mitigation systems not working. She suggested that Kari might be referring to a plumbing issue in one home that required retesting until it was fixed.]

Kevin explained that while groundwater can change direction and levels, it does this over time. The groundwater data collected at the Amphenol and other sites remain consistent with expected flow and direction. As for the plumes, they are not changing radically in terms of concentration or direction and VOCs have not been detected in the sampling wells between the sites and the schools.

Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM)

IDEM Remediation Services Branch Chief Kevin Davis provided the following updates on the Hougland and Arvin sites:

Former Hougland Cannery:

IDEM received a report on the groundwater sampling for the remediation done on the western section of the former Hoagland facility on Friday, May 21. (The report was uploaded onto VFC as #83161487 following the May 24 stakeholders call.) Basically, the report looked at whether the TCE and PCE levels in MW-30 well were rising or falling post-mitigation. Typically, IDEM

will allow up to eight quarters of groundwater sampling post-remediation before making a determination as to whether or not a remediation has been successful in addressing contamination in the groundwater. The consultant has not taken anywhere near that number of samplings in MW-30, so IDEM will likely concur with the recommendation that another round groundwater samples be taken at the next quarterly event.

Should the sampling not show decreases, additional injections are likely warranted and would be anticipated when the next treatment step becomes necessary.

In addition, IDEM required a commitment from the consultant to submit a remediation work plan by May 28, 2021, to address the contamination within the greater part of the plume that goes off into the farm field. The plan calls for mitigation and remediation of the plume by mid-September, providing the consultant can obtain access from the farm field property owner. The work plan will also include a plan to permanently address vapor intrusion in the recycling center and replace the interim vapor system.

Former Arvin site:

IDEM has reviewed the Environmental Restricted Covenant (ERC) to make sure it meets the agency's criteria and expects the ERC to be finalized by mid-June. Once that occurs, that facility will be closed out from the site investigation list.

With no further questions or comments, the Amphenol Franklin Site Stakeholders Meeting was adjourned at 4:40 p.m. CDT/5:40 p.m. EDT. Due to vacation schedules, the next stakeholders call is scheduled for **Monday July 12, 2021, at 4:00 CDT/5:00 p.m. EDT.** An invitation will be sent to all stakeholders.

May 24, 2021, Meeting Participants:

EPA: Carolyn Bury, Joe Cisneros, Phillippa Cannon, Kirstin Safakas, Bhooma Sundar, Chris Black, and Valerie Voisin
IDEM: Kevin Davis
Local/State Stakeholders: Kari Rhinehart (If It Was Your Child), Tara Payne (City of Franklin), Casey McFall (EnviroForensics), and U.S. Senator Mike Braun, Terry Seitz and Steve Carter (U.S. Senator Braun's Office)
AveryMassey: Pam Avery, facilitator; Rachel Massey, note taker