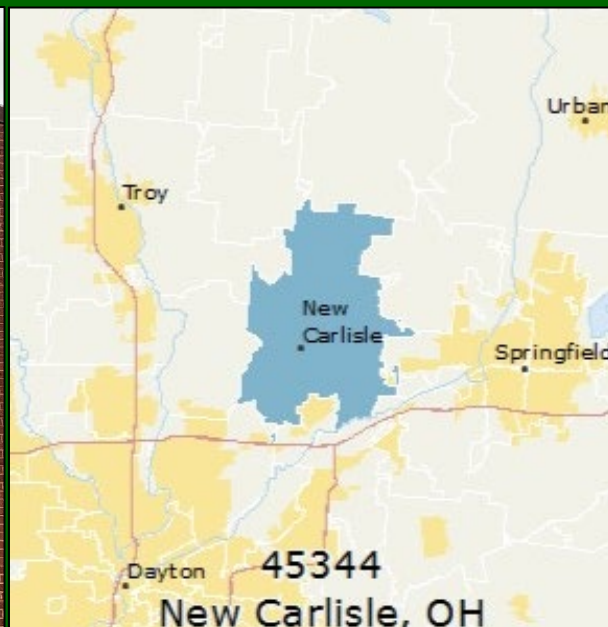


Updated  
February  
2025



# New Carlisle Landfill Superfund Site *Community Involvement Plan*



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## INTRODUCTION

Describes the purpose of this Community Involvement Plan, presents U.S. EPA's community outreach objectives and provides an overview of the Superfund program.

The *Community Involvement Plan* is a working document that will evolve as the investigation and cleanup process continues and input is received from the community. It is intended to be flexible, adaptable and used as a guideline for our communication with the community.

The New Carlisle Landfill Superfund Site is currently on the *National Priorities List*, and community involvement for the site is covered under the Superfund Program. See Page 3 for more information on *Superfund*.

U.S. EPA prepared this updated **Community Involvement Plan**, or **CIP**, to inform, engage and support the community near the New Carlisle Landfill site. The first CIP was published in 2013. Our **community involvement** effort is committed to promoting effective and meaningful communication between the public and U.S. EPA. We want to make sure that members of the affected communities know and understand when and how they can participate in decision-making during the **cleanup** activities at this site and the community's concerns and information needs are considered and addressed as activities at the site progress.

This CIP aims to support environmental and cleanup activities at and near the New Carlisle Landfill site. U.S. EPA used several information sources to develop this plan, including research, discussions with community members and insight gathered at community interviews.

The CIP describes U.S. EPA's plan for addressing concerns and keeping residents informed and engaged in investigation and cleanup activities at the site. We will use this document as a guide to involve and communicate with residents, businesses and the local government in the city of New Carlisle.

*Words in **bold** are defined in Appendix A.*

### **U.S. EPA's Community Outreach Objectives:**

- Assist the public in understanding the decision-making process and the community's role in that process during site investigation and cleanup.
- Give the public accessible, accurate, timely and understandable information about the project as it moves forward.
- Ensure adequate time and opportunity for the public to give informed and meaningful input.
- Respect and fully consider public input throughout the entire process.
- Reflect community concerns, questions and information needs.

If you are interested in submitting comments or have questions or suggestions concerning this CIP, please contact:

**Adrian Palomeque**

***Community Involvement Coordinator***

U.S. EPA Region 5

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## Community Engagement in Superfund Cleanups

Ongoing input and involvement by the community are essential to our efforts to provide effective **community engagement**. U.S. EPA's decision-making ability is enhanced by actively seeking input and information from the community. Community members need to be involved in all phases of the investigation and cleanup so that the **contamination** is addressed in a way that protects people and the environment – now and in the future.

Residents, business owners and local government officials can provide valuable information about a hazardous site that can help U.S. EPA determine the best clean-up approach. Information can help determine the location of contamination, how people may be exposed to the contamination and possible sources of the contamination.

Residents of the New Carlisle area educated U.S. EPA about their community and shared their concerns with U.S. EPA, which are provided in the "Community Interviews" section beginning on page 16.

## Superfund Overview

Superfund is an environmental cleanup program enabled by a federal law enacted in 1980 known as the **Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act**, or **CERCLA**, also called Superfund. In 1986, another law, the **Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act**, or **SARA**, reauthorized CERCLA to continue Superfund cleanup activities. U.S. EPA requires those responsible for contaminating Superfund sites, known as **potentially responsible parties**, or **PRPs**, to clean up those sites or reimburse the government if U.S. EPA conducts cleanup at the site. If U.S. EPA and the PRP cannot reach a cleanup agreement, U.S. EPA can order the PRP to do the work or have the Department of Justice require the PRP to do the work through the federal court system. Should a PRP not comply with a cleanup agreement or order, U.S. EPA's enforcement program takes action to correct the situation. If a PRP is not found or the company no longer exists, U.S. EPA uses money from Congress to fund investigations and cleanups. Superfund site identification, monitoring and response activities are coordinated with state, tribal and territorial environmental protection and waste management agencies. Despite efforts made to identify a liable PRP for the New Carlisle Landfill site, U.S. EPA has not been able to find one; therefore, there is not currently a PRP for the site.

Once U.S. EPA has been made aware of a site by individuals, local and state agencies or others, U.S. EPA follows a step-by-step process to determine the best course of action to clean it up and protect human health and the environment. If the site poses an immediate threat to public health or the environment, U.S. EPA can intervene with an **emergency response action**. The goal of U.S. EPA's Emergency Response and Removal Program is to protect the public and the environment from immediate threats posed by the release or discharge of **hazardous substances**. In October 2005, U.S. EPA completed an emergency removal to provide an alternate source of drinking water to the Scarff's Nursery and residences with affected private wells. The emergency cleanup consisted of extending a water line from the New Carlisle public water system to two homes and Scarff's Nursery. As part of this removal action, all affected wells belonging to the residences and the nursery were disconnected.

The Superfund program encourages active dialogue between communities affected by the release of hazardous substances and all the agencies responsible for carrying out or overseeing cleanup actions. U.S. EPA considers community involvement an important part of the Superfund program, and opportunities for community involvement occur throughout the process. At each step in the process, there are opportunities for various levels of community involvement; see the graphic on the following page for more details.

**Visit these U.S. EPA websites for more information on the Superfund process.**

**Superfund:** [www.epa.gov/superfund](http://www.epa.gov/superfund)

**Cleanup Process:** <https://www.epa.gov/superfund/cleaning-superfund-sites>

**Community Involvement:**

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

# Community Involvement Activities at NPL Sites

## Community Involvement Activities Throughout the Superfund Remedial Process

*Community Involvement Tools are bolded and in italics.*

	Discovery	PA/SI	Listing Process	RI/FS	ROD	RD/RA	O&M	NPL Deletion
<b>Required Activities</b>		<p><u>National Priorities List (NPL) Listing</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Public notice</b></li> <li>• <b>Public comments</b></li> <li>• Responsiveness summary</li> <li>• <b>Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) notification</b></li> </ul>	<p><u>Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct <b>community interviews</b></li> <li>• Prepare <b>Community Involvement Plan (CIP)</b></li> <li>• Establish <b>information repository (IR)</b> and administrative record</li> <li>• <b>Public notice</b></li> <li>• <b>TAG notification</b></li> </ul> <p><u>RI/FS Completion &amp; Proposed Plan</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Public notice</b></li> <li>• <b>Public meeting</b></li> <li>• <b>Public comments</b></li> <li>• Responsiveness summary</li> </ul>	<p><u>Pre-Record of Decision (ROD) Significant Changes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Public notice</b></li> <li>• <b>Public comment</b></li> <li>• <b>Public meeting</b></li> <li>• Responsiveness summary</li> </ul> <p><u>ROD Issuance</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Public notice</b></li> <li>• <b>Public comment</b></li> <li>• Review <b>CIP</b> &amp; revise if necessary</li> </ul> <p><u>Post-ROD Significant Changes/ROD Amendment</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Issuance of an explanation of significant differences</li> <li>• <b>Public notice</b></li> <li>• <b>Public comment</b></li> <li>• <b>Public meeting</b></li> <li>• Responsiveness summary</li> </ul>	<p><u>Remedial Design/Remedial Action (RD/RA)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Fact sheet</b> on RD</li> <li>• <b>Public meeting</b> at RD completion prior to RA, if appropriate</li> </ul> <p><u>Consent Decree</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Federal Register</b> notice</li> <li>• <b>Public comment</b></li> <li>• Responsiveness summary</li> </ul> <p><u>Operations and Maintenance (O&amp;M)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Five-year review</b></li> <li>• <b>Five-year review</b> results summary available in <b>IR</b></li> </ul>	<p><u>NPL Deletion</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Federal Register</b> notice announcing intent to delete</li> <li>• <b>Public notice</b></li> <li>• <b>Public comment period</b></li> <li>• Responsiveness summary</li> <li>• Add deletion docket to <b>IR</b></li> </ul>		
<b>Recommended Activities</b>		<p><u>Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection (PA/SI)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meet with local officials &amp; opinion leaders</li> <li>• <b>Fact sheet</b></li> <li>• <b>Risk communication</b></li> <li>• Designate a Community Involvement Coordinator</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create website or <b>social media</b> page</li> <li>• Offer <b>public meeting</b> and webinar on Superfund process</li> <li>• Press release</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presentations to community</li> <li>• Informational <b>public meetings</b> before RI begins</li> <li>• Regular community visits</li> <li>• <b>Community advisory groups</b></li> <li>• <b>Media</b> visits</li> <li>• <b>Public availability/poster sessions</b></li> <li>• Speak to schools and civic groups</li> <li>• Offer workshop on Superfund process</li> <li>• Regular briefings for local officials</li> <li>• <b>Technical assistance needs assessment</b></li> <li>• Offer community visioning for site reuse</li> <li>• Contact the Conflict Prevention and Resolution Center (CPRC) for alternative dispute resolution (ADR) services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presentations to community</li> <li>• Offer site tour or virtual site tour</li> <li>• <b>Public meetings</b> or conference calls to explain ROD</li> <li>• Workshops or webinars on cleanup technology</li> <li>• <b>Fact sheet</b> to explain process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public briefing prior to RA</li> <li>• Presentations to community</li> <li>• Post on website or <b>social media</b> page</li> <li>• Contact CPRC for ADR services</li> <li>• <b>Focus groups</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review <b>CIP</b></li> <li>• Issue press release</li> <li>• Post on website or <b>social media</b> page</li> <li>• <b>Communication strategy</b></li> <li>• <b>Public meeting</b></li> <li>• <b>Public availability/poster session</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ceremony or special event to commemorate completion and recognize community members</li> </ul>

**Community involvement and planning for a site's reuse and redevelopment are integral to the entire process**

Figure 1. Community Involvement Opportunities During Cleanup

## THE SITE

This section presents a description and history of activities at the site.



*Figure 2. The former New Carlisle landfill.*



## Site Description and Location

The New Carlisle Landfill site is located near the city of New Carlisle, Clark County, Ohio. The site is in a rural area with mixed agricultural, residential and industrial use and is bordered to the west, northwest and north by Scarff's Nursery and Landscape; to the east by North Dayton-Lakeview Road; and to the south by an undeveloped parcel of land known as the Gastineau property, which is reported to be swampy and vacant. Additional property belonging to Scarff's Nursery is located to the south of the site beyond the Gastineau property. The immediate area of the site is generally rural, with a few nearby residences and an additional nursery, Meadow View Growers, northeast of the site.

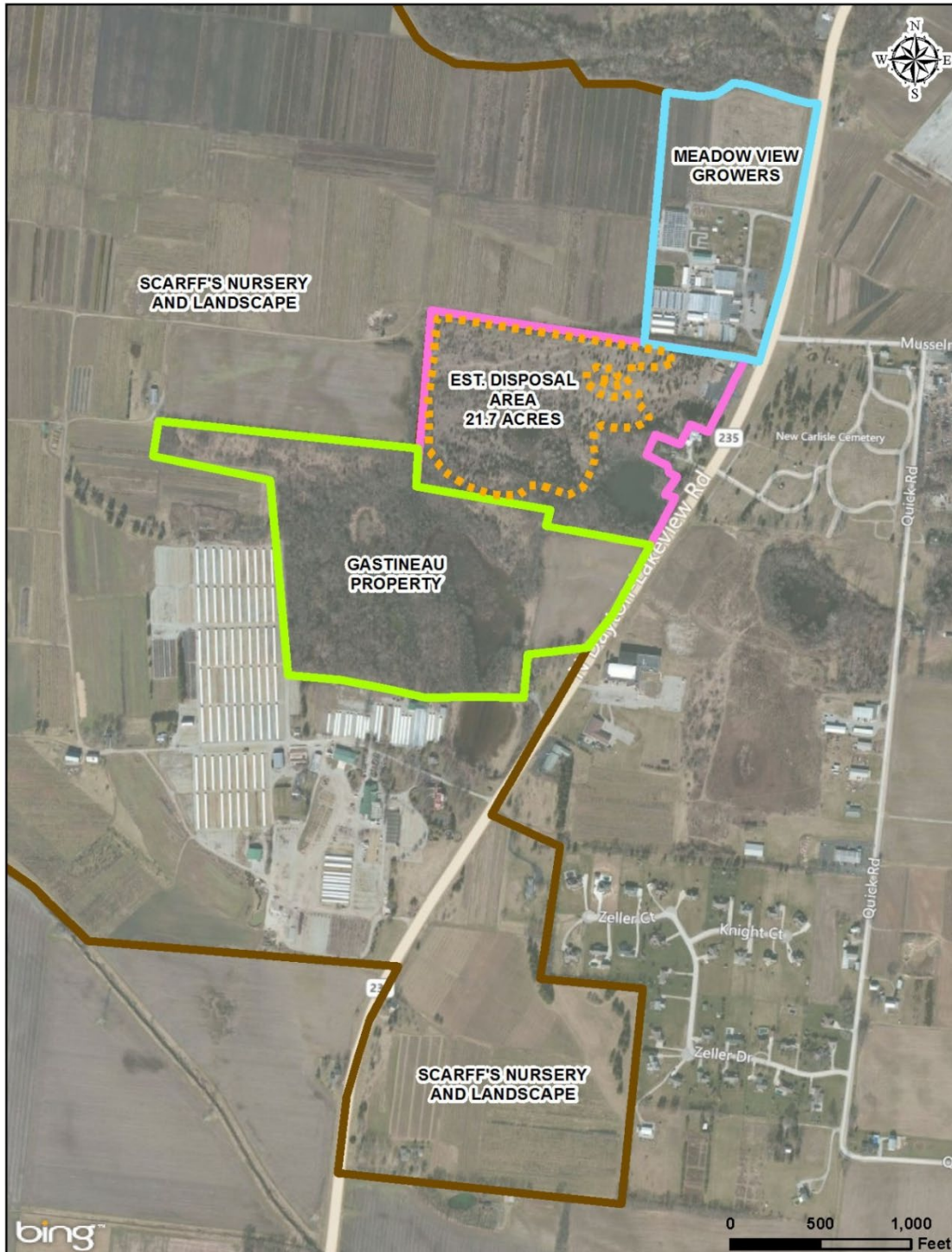


Figure 1. Site Location Map

## Site History

From the mid-1950s until the early 1970s, the site operated as a general refuse and solid waste landfill. The landfill was officially closed in 1977 after several years of inactivity and has remained unused and undeveloped since the closure. The landfill occupies about 21.7 acres of land. Approximately 15 feet of compacted industrial, commercial and residential refuse was placed in the landfill over approximately 20 years. The landfill is now covered with 2 to 4 feet of clay with a vegetation cover. The landfill was not designed with a protective liner in the manner of modern landfills.

Groundwater beneath the landfill and in a **plume** south of the landfill was found to be contaminated with **volatile organic compounds**, or **VOCs**, such as **trichloroethene**, commonly referred to as **TCE**; **tetrachloroethene**, commonly referred to as **PCE**; and **vinyl chloride**.

In 1997, Ohio EPA sampling data showed that water from two public wells and two residential wells at Scarff's Nursery contained vinyl chloride above the safe drinking water level. In 2002, Ohio EPA required the nursery to cease public use of the wells and limit future use of irrigation. The nursery installed a new public well and two new residential wells in 2003.

In August 2003, Ohio EPA completed a site inspection to identify the source of vinyl chloride contamination affecting the former public wells and evaluate whether the landfill would be added to the **Superfund National Priorities List**, or **NPL**. The site inspection found no **contaminants** above the safe drinking water level in any residential wells surrounding the landfill or any currently used public wells. However, vinyl chloride above safe drinking water levels was found in the former public wells located on the nursery property.

In December 2003, Ohio EPA conducted an expanded site investigation to find the source of VOC contamination affecting the former public wells at the nursery. The source of the contamination was found to be the former landfill.

In October 2005, the U.S. EPA completed an emergency removal to provide an alternate source of drinking water to the nursery and residences with affected private wells. The emergency cleanup included extending a water line from the New Carlisle public water system to two homes and Scarff's Nursery. As part of this removal action, all affected wells belonging to the residences and the nursery were disconnected.

In April 2009, the U.S. EPA added the New Carlisle Landfill site to the NPL. The NPL is a list of the nation's most **hazardous waste** sites eligible for federal funding under the Superfund law. U.S. EPA placed the site on the NPL because the Agency had concerns about the potential migration of the vinyl chloride toward residential wells within 0.5 mile of the landfill.

U.S. EPA began **remedial investigation**, or **RI**, fieldwork at the site in July 2012, which was completed in 2017. This fieldwork included landfill cap assessment, landfill air investigation, groundwater sampling, residential and irrigation well sampling and ecological assessment. A **feasibility study**, or **FS**, to evaluate the potential cleanup alternatives was completed in 2019.

The site was divided into two geographical areas, or **Operable Units**, one on-site and one off-site. The on-site area, known as **OU1**, includes the landfill waste, landfill gas, on-site groundwater and **vapor intrusion**

at the residential and commercial properties directly adjacent to the eastern side of the landfill. The off-site area, or OU2, includes areas where contaminated groundwater has migrated south of the landfill property.

In August 2020, U.S. EPA released a proposed cleanup plan to address OU1. In September 2021, the **Record of Decision**, or **ROD**, outlining the cleanup plan was finalized. The cleanup plan for OU1 consists of:

- Enhancing the existing cap, or cover, over the landfill and installing vents to allow landfill gas to be released passively.
- Treating on-site groundwater by injecting microorganisms in combination with vegetable oil or iron powder, known as zero-valent iron, into the groundwater to break down the contamination.
- Installing systems in buildings to actively prevent the potential for contaminated vapors migrating into the buildings.
- Placing restrictions on land use to protect the landfill cap, limit exposure to waste, ensure people do not drink contaminated water and ensure the protection of human health on future developments on properties with potential for vapor intrusion.

## Next Steps

U.S. EPA is beginning the **remedial design**, or **RD**, work for OU1. The RD outlines the engineering design for the cleanup at OU1. To conduct the RD, U.S. EPA reached an interagency agreement with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, or USACE. USACE will provide project management, technical assistance and contract acquisition support to assist with the RD. After the RD is completed, the **remedial action**, or **RA**, which is the construction of the remedy, will start.

U.S. EPA is in the process of developing long-term cleanup options for OU2, the off-site contaminated groundwater. Once the cleanup options are finalized, the Agency will share them with the public and provide opportunities for discussion.

Wells along the migration path from the landfill have been sampled by U.S. EPA contractors during the Remedial Investigation. The wells will be re-sampled to support the Remedial Design. The landfill currently poses no public health hazard to the nearby residents and workers.



*One of the wells tested for contamination.*

# THE COMMUNITY

This section provides information about the city of New Carlisle community, including its history, government and demographics.



*City of New Carlisle Conference Room, Mayor's Court and Clark County Sheriff New Carlisle Substation at 101 South Main Street.*

# Community History

New Carlisle is located in Clark County, Ohio, approximately 11 miles west of Springfield, Ohio. It encompasses about 1.9 square miles and was incorporated in 1973.

New Carlisle was established in 1810 and is the birthplace of General Frederick Funston of the U.S. Army. He was best known for his role in the Spanish-American War and the Philippine-American War. He received a Medal of Honor for his actions during the Philippine-American War.



*Downtown New Carlisle.*

One of the most famous events in New Carlisle was on June 10, 1933, when the notorious bank robber John Dillinger committed his first bank robbery at the then New Carlisle National Bank, taking \$10,000. The building, located at the southeast corner of Main and Jefferson Streets, is now a candle store named "The Candle House."

A unique feature of New Carlisle is the New Carlisle Airport, now officially named the Andy Barnhart Memorial Airport. In the late 1940s, six residents obtained their private pilot license and were looking for a place to fly. In 1949, the idea of a permanent airport was discussed with a local farmer, Galen Barnhart, and a gentleman's agreement was



*John Dillinger plaque on the outside wall of The Candle House in downtown New Carlisle.*

reached with monthly landing fees and tie-down rent paid to Mr. Barnhart. In 1952, the gentleman's agreement was replaced by a written leasing contract and the Flying Angels, Inc. was established.

By 1960, membership was growing and hangars were being built. It is now an organized club with a written constitution, by-laws and officers. The Flying Angels is a non-profit organization financed and supported by its members and does not receive funding from local, state or federal government. The organization promotes interest in flying, providing airfield facilities in the New Carlisle area and promoting safe flying practices.



*Aerial image of the Andy Barnhart Memorial Airport.*

The city has been working hard to enhance the appearance of downtown, making it more welcoming to both new businesses and patrons. Streets are being rebuilt, new street lighting has been added and trees have been planted to enrich the look.

New Carlisle has numerous recreational facilities, featuring six baseball diamonds, an amphitheater, three basketball courts, five playgrounds, a skatepark, an outdoor, heated swimming pool, four open picnic shelters and three tennis courts. In 2012, the city finished constructing a 3.6-mile multi-use trail that starts at the south end of town and ends on W. Lake Avenue.

## Government Structure

The city of New Carlisle is governed by a mayor-council form of government, with seven town officials, including a mayor, vice mayor and five council members. City council meetings are held on the first and third Monday of each month at 6:00 p.m. A contact list, including the current mayor, vice mayor, and council members, is included in Appendix B.

New Carlisle also maintains social media accounts to keep community members connected and informed on current issues, including a YouTube channel and Facebook page:

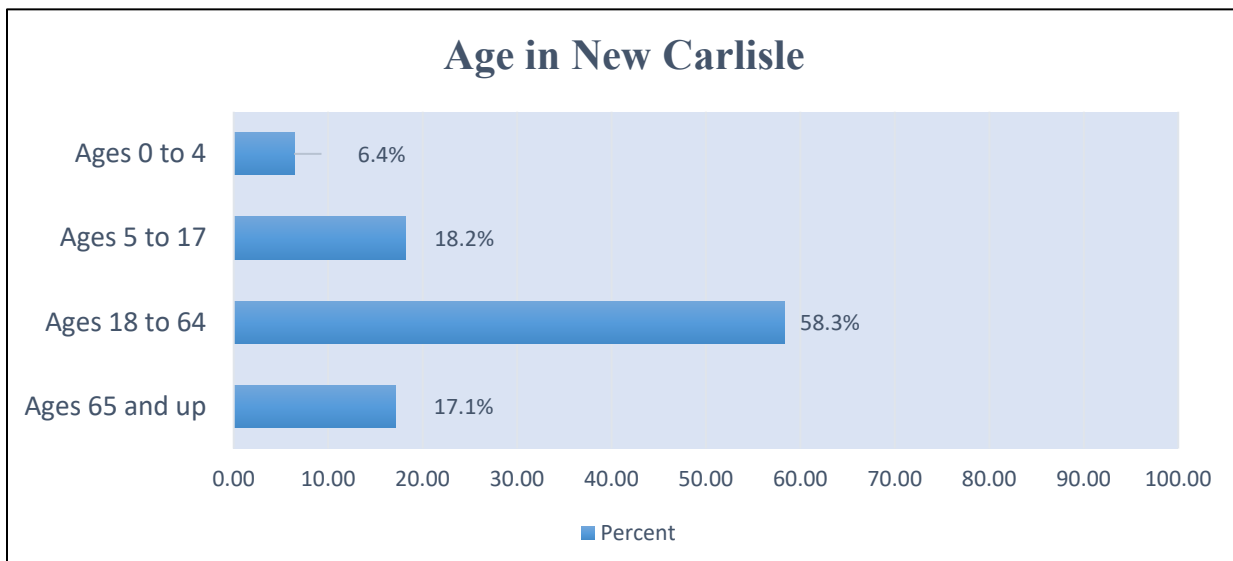
- [www.youtube.com/channel/UChfm1EBijw6A2GbexgDZ\\_ag](https://www.youtube.com/channel/UChfm1EBijw6A2GbexgDZ_ag)
- [www.facebook.com/cityofnewcarlisleohio/](https://www.facebook.com/cityofnewcarlisleohio/).

## Community Demographics

The following demographic information was obtained from the American Community Service 2022 data tables and an U.S. EPA mapping and screening tool. According to the demographics report, 5,533 people live in 2,301 housing units in New Carlisle and 89 percent of the population speak only English.

	New Carlisle	Ohio
<b>Median Age</b>	38.0 years	38.2 years
White	4,807	9,510,390
Black or African American	31	1,569,020
Asian	12	321,649
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	36,735
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	8,501
Other Race	0	45,217
<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>	677	553,394

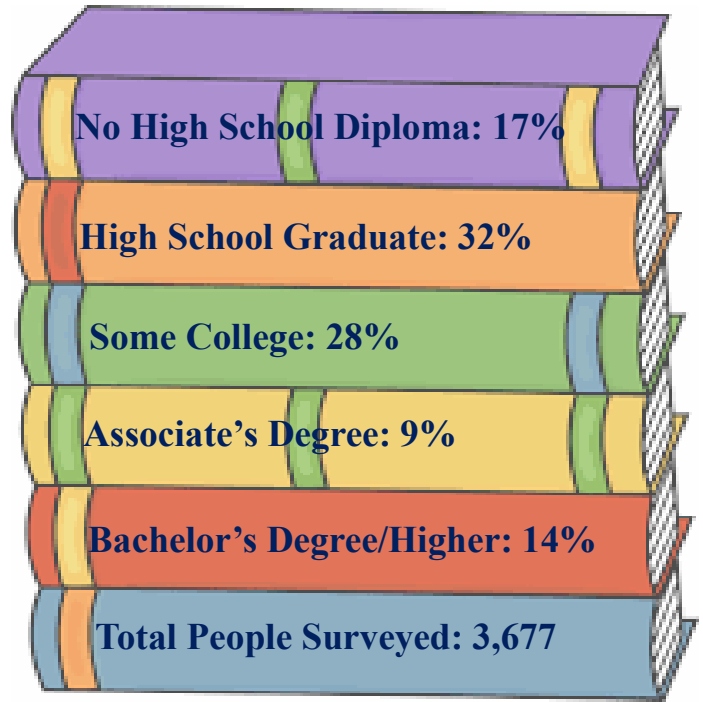
## Breakdown by Age



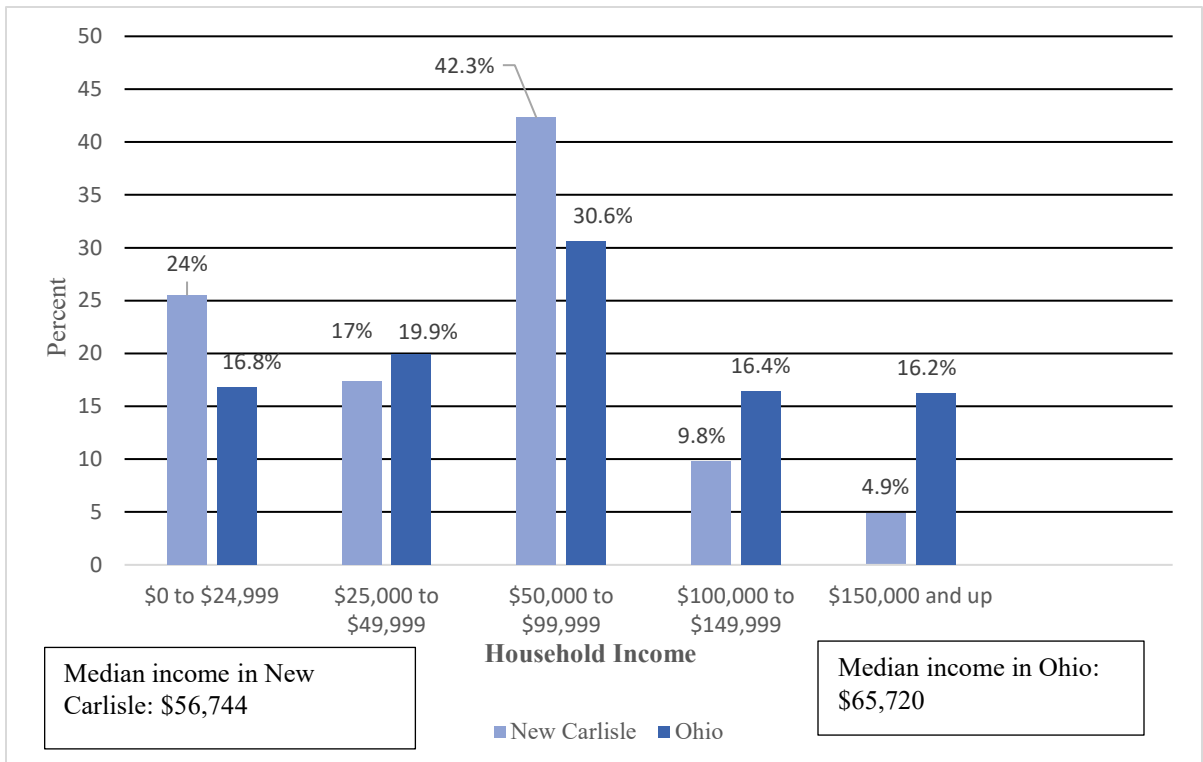
## Housing in New Carlisle



## Education Levels (Aged 25+)



## Household Income



## **COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT**

**This section summarizes the U.S. EPA community interviews that occurred in October 2024 and highlights U.S. EPA's goals, activities and timeline to keep residents and local officials informed and involved.**



When establishing the objectives for a site-specific community involvement program, we consider several factors, including federal requirements and U.S. EPA policy that assess the nature and extent of known or perceived site contaminants and known community concerns and requests.

Community involvement is the process of engaging in dialogue and collaboration with community members. The goal of Superfund community involvement is to advocate and strengthen early and meaningful community participation during Superfund cleanups.

To be effective, our community involvement program is designed to meet the community's need to know, give information in a timely manner and accommodate the community's interests and its willingness to participate in decision-making processes. We must also share information in a language the public can understand.

To meet the needs of the community and respond to information obtained during discussions and community interviews conducted with residents and other community members in October 2024 and to meet federal requirements, we have established the following objectives for our community involvement efforts:

- Enlist the support, coordination, and involvement of the city of New Carlisle and Clark County officials and community leaders.
- Monitor community interest in the site and respond accordingly.
- Keep the community well informed of ongoing and planned site activities.
- Explain technical site activities and findings in an understandable format for community members.
- Get public input on key decisions.
- Change planned activities, where warranted, based on community input.
- Update U.S. EPA's website regularly and provide useful information on it for the community.
- Update the city of New Carlisle and Clark County officials periodically even if no activities are occurring at the site.
- Hold **public meetings**, when necessary, within the community to give all residents an opportunity to attend.

The following pages summarize community concerns, questions asked, and what the community told U.S. EPA during the October 2024 community interviews.

# Community Interviews

On October 15, 2024, U.S. EPA mailed a postcard to community members listed on the site mailing list to prepare for the community interviews. The mailing list is comprised of residents and businesses from the neighborhoods surrounding the New Carlisle Landfill site and local, state and federal officials. During the interviews, community members were asked to recommend other community members whom U.S. EPA should interview.

U.S. EPA spoke to seven people, six in person and one over the phone. Three of the interviewees were residents, three were county and township employees and one was a city employee. All in-person interviews were conducted on October 23 and 24, at the New Carlisle Public Library, except for one conducted at the city of New Carlisle Conference Room. **Community Involvement Coordinator**, or **CIC** Adrian Palomeque and **Remedial Project Manager**, or **RPM**, Anna Nguyen conducted the interviews. Alyssa Corbeil from the Ohio EPA was also present for the in-person interviews, except for the one conducted at the city of New Carlisle Conference Room. Responses to the full list of 24 interview questions were not received from all interviewees.

## Overview

Six of the interviewees reside in the New Carlisle area and one in Donnelsville. Five interviewees own their homes, with one owning a local business. One interviewee is currently in the process of selling their home while still residing in the area. All but one of the interviewees have lived in the general area for 20+ years.

All interviewees speak English. A representative from the city and the county mentioned that New Carlisle has a Spanish-speaking population, and it would be helpful to receive site-related communication in both English and Spanish.

Most interviewees stated they heard of the site before receiving U.S. EPA's factsheet, but the information and general understanding of the site's status is lacking. During the interviews, the interviewees educated U.S. EPA on their community and told us about their concerns. A summary of what we heard is below.

Note: This summary intends to faithfully record and reflect the issues and concerns expressed to U.S. EPA by residents and officials interviewed during our community interviews. By necessity, this is a collection and summary of thoughts and observations, and, in some cases, opinions. Please be cautioned that the statements contained in this section may or may not be factual and that the opinions/concerns expressed may or may not be valid.

## What We Heard

### Comments/Concerns

Concerns or comments people expressed about the investigation and cleanup of the site during the community interviews include:

## Communication

Due to a lack of local newspaper or media outlet, most of those interviewed thought that mail would be the most effective way to pass information to the community with social media being a secondary option. One resident suggested that an informational video briefly describing the site could be beneficial to those seeking information. Several interviewees discussed that due to its location and history, the site and its status are not known by a lot of people. One interviewee informed U.S. EPA that a newsletter is sent out quarterly via the city and information could be made available using this outlet. Other possible options for communicating with New Carlisle residents that were mentioned include:

- Local Facebook groups (neighborhood groups)
- Marketing through the local library and businesses
- Posting information at local businesses
- Informational booth at the local farmer's markets or community events
- Community group newsletters
- Neighboring community newspapers

All the interviewees said an in-person meeting would be more effective than a virtual one, though they said having a virtual component would be a useful alternative. All interviewees also said they would attend a community meeting if their schedule permitted. Potential meeting locations mentioned were the First United Methodist Church, Smith Park Shelter, Bethel Township Community Center, the local school district and the American Legion. Most interviewees said a weekday evening meeting would work best as that would accommodate workers. Some interviewees mentioned that they wouldn't expect a large turnout for a community meeting.

Most of those interviewed have never visited the U.S. EPA website but assumed there was a website associated with the U.S. EPA's work. Some respondents said the information regarding the site's future was unclear and thought that it would just remain as is for the foreseeable future. The forecasted remedial work was a surprise to many, and they didn't realize there would be upcoming alterations to the existing cap. A couple of interviewees said that due to the proximity of other U.S. EPA remedial sites, there may be an underlying mistrust of the Agency and they hope that the members of the community will be more understanding with this site.

## Concerns

Many of the interviewees expressed the following concerns related to the site:

- Future EPA sampling and monitoring
- Site reuse
- Remediation
- Site education
- Communication

Common concerns mentioned by area residents are described in more detail below.

## Education and Communication

Several interviewees stated they felt adequately informed about the site because the U.S. EPA has made information available and because of previous interactions. The majority said they had not received information about the site before receiving the postcard in the mail the previous week or before coming to the interviews. Interviewees overall felt that the younger generation in the community doesn't know the history behind the site or that it even exists. Community members stated it would be helpful to understand better the issues at the site and how they affect the community. One interviewee said, "It seems that the only people interested in the future of this property are those that live or own land around it." One resident said, "I don't know if anyone knows that a Superfund site is within the county, let alone that a landfill used to be there." Another resident pointed out that providing information to the residents of the neighborhood who work seasonally at the nurseries would be helpful in spreading information regarding the site.

All the interviewees showed interest in learning more about what the U.S. EPA has planned in the future once work at the site property and Operable Unit 1, or OU1, begins.

## Site Reuse

Many residents said they would like the site to become a solar field or a greenspace, which would benefit the community. One resident commented, "Is there a possibility for this land to be developed into a reserve or wetland in partnership with local agencies and nonprofits?" One interviewee expressed interest in developing OU2 of the site into a hospital/medical center or assisted care community.

## Contaminants and Remediation

Some residents asked about the future sampling and remediation efforts carried out by U.S. EPA. One interviewee said, "Is the [U.S.] EPA going to re-sample around the site to monitor the contaminants and see what the levels look like currently?" Some residents felt that over the years they weren't provided with information regarding the status of the site and if any changes were monitored. With the remedial efforts continuing, the community expressed that they would like to know when future updates were to occur. Residents also expressed an interest in knowing what monitoring systems were in place or planned to be installed and what areas of concern they would be addressing.

## Questions

U.S. EPA provided answers to the following questions that were posed during the interviews:

### Community Involvement

#### **1. *How long are you conducting interviews?***

U.S. EPA conducted in-person interviews at the New Carlisle Public Library on October 23 and 24, 2024. Phone or virtual interviews were also available during the same dates, and there was a possibility of scheduling a phone or virtual interview outside of those dates pending availability.

**2. Are you providing information to all residents or just those close to the site?**

Community interviews were made available to anyone requesting them, whether they lived close to the site or not.

**3. Have you talked with other members of the town?**

U.S. EPA talked with residents of New Carlisle, representatives from the city, Bethel Township, Clark County, and the Combined Clark County Health District and residents living outside of New Carlisle but in nearby communities.

**4. How do I get on the mailing list for information?**

U.S. EPA has created a mailing list for people and organizations interested in receiving information related to the site. If you are interested in being added to the mailing list, please contact the U.S. EPA CIC for the site, Adrian Palomeque at [palomeque.adrian@epa.gov](mailto:palomeque.adrian@epa.gov).

**5. Have you talked with the property owners just south of the site or east of the site?**

Yes, U.S. EPA has had conversations with property owners near the site.

**6. Can I reach out with questions after reading about the site?**

Yes, people are always welcome to reach out with questions to the U.S. EPA RPM for the site, the U.S. EPA CIC for the site, and the Ohio EPA Site Coordinator. Contact information for these representatives is available in the Contacts List of this Community Involvement Plan and at [www.epa.gov/superfund/new-carlisle-landfill](http://www.epa.gov/superfund/new-carlisle-landfill).

**7. Have you talked with the city manager and/or any local council members?**

Yes, U.S. EPA has been in contact with members of the City Administration, including the current interim city manager. U.S. EPA has not had direct conversations with city council members, but it's our understanding that they are informed of important site-related activities through the city's administration.

## **Remediation**

**8. What direction does the contamination plume flow?**

Groundwater flows in a southerly direction in the region.

**9. Does this plume cross the county line?**

Figure 10 in Appendix D shows the estimated extent of the plume based on the Remedial Investigation of the site. There is no current indication that the plume crosses from Clark County to Miami County. The ROD is available on U.S. EPA's New Carlisle Landfill webpage and also at <https://semspub.epa.gov/work/05/969603.pdf>.

**10. Will the groundwater results be posted to the website?**

Yes, information related to groundwater sampling results is included in publicly available documents posted on U.S. EPA's New Carlisle Landfill webpage.

**11. What does U.S. EPA's remedial update consist of?**

The site was divided into two geographical areas, or OUs, one on-site and one off-site. The on-site former landfill property is known as OU1. The off-site area, or OU2, covers areas where contaminated groundwater has migrated south of the property. U.S. EPA is beginning the Remedial Design, or RD, work for OU1. The RD outlines the engineering design for the cleanup at OU1. To conduct the RD, EPA entered into an interagency agreement with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, or USACE.

**12. Are properties south of the plume on municipal water?**

In 2005, the U.S. EPA completed a time-critical removal action to provide municipal water connections at the former Scarff's Nursery and two nearby residences with affected private wells. Based on U.S. EPA's site investigations to date, no residential well exceedances above the **maximum contaminant level** or **MCL**, for site-related contaminants were observed in properties south of the plume.

**13. What is the treatment plan for the contaminated groundwater plume?**

Since the landfill site property (OU1) is a source of groundwater contamination in the area, the plan is to begin cleanup activities in the property area. This includes the treatment of contaminated groundwater emanating from the south end of the former landfill parcel (OU1) to reduce downgradient contamination concentrations in groundwater. The 2022 ROD selects the use of an in-situ groundwater treatment barrier, which includes the injection of amendments to break down the site-related contaminants in the contaminated groundwater plume. As part of the OU1 RD, U.S. EPA and USACE will evaluate what in-situ treatment (Enhanced In-Situ Reductive Dechlorination [ERD] or In-Situ Chemical Reduction [ISCR]) is best suited for use at the site. After remediation activities have been performed in OU1, U.S. EPA will evaluate which cleanup actions are necessary to remediate off-site downgradient groundwater contamination in OU2.

**14. What other sites have used this future remedial practice?**

The cleanup activities planned for this site are not unusual and are very similar to the activities that have been utilized successfully in other Superfund sites throughout the U.S. The selected remedy for OU1 is available in the ROD document and on U.S. EPA's New Carlisle Landfill webpage. In addition, U.S. EPA will do a pilot test in the design phase to determine what type of in-situ or in-place groundwater treatment technology will work best, or what combination of technologies will work best. Additional information about Superfund cleanup technologies is available at <https://www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-community-involvement-tools-and-resources#guides>.

**15. How long will it take to remediate the groundwater?**

The timeframe of groundwater remediation will be dependent on what type of in-situ groundwater treatment technology is selected in the RD; this includes determining the estimated period of injection and breakdown of contaminants. ERD is estimated to need re-injection every 2 to 3 years, and ISCR may need re-injection every 5 years. U.S. EPA will collect groundwater samples to monitor and evaluate the performance of the in-situ treatment. Based on site conditions, ERD and ISCR are expected to provide long-term protection.

**16. Who is creating the remedial designs?**

To conduct the RD, U.S. EPA entered into an interagency agreement with USACE. The USACE will develop the RD for OU1 and provide project management, technical assistance and contract

acquisition support. The U.S. EPA, in coordination with Ohio EPA, remains the lead agency for the site and will work closely with USACE to complete the RD.

**17. Who is the best person to contact when I have questions?**

For technical questions, contact the U.S. EPA RPM for the site or the Ohio EPA site coordinator. For community outreach-related questions contact U.S. EPA's CIC for the site. Contact information for these representatives is available in the Contacts List of this Community Involvement Plan and at [www.epa.gov/superfund/new-carlisle-landfill](http://www.epa.gov/superfund/new-carlisle-landfill).

**18. Who is conducting the sampling?**

RD sampling will be conducted by a USACE contractor. Sampling oversight will be performed by USACE.

**19. After sampling, are the results public?**

Yes, sampling results are publicly available after they are reviewed and validated.

**20. Does the site affect groundwater?**

The Remedial Investigation identified tetrachloroethylene, or PCE; trichloroethylene, or TCE; **cis-1,2-dichloroethene**, or **Cis-1,2-DCE**; and vinyl chloride, or VC, as the chemicals of concern, or COCs, in groundwater that pose potential risks to human health.

**21. What are the groundwater wells for?**

The groundwater monitoring wells are installed to help delineate the nature and extent of contaminated groundwater at the site in OU1 and OU2.

**22. How many groundwater wells are there?**

U.S. EPA installed 11 monitoring wells at the site as part of the Remedial Investigation conducted from 2015 to 2017.

**23. Will new monitoring wells be installed?**

U.S. EPA anticipates installing additional groundwater monitoring wells to support the RD and remedial action.

**24. How frequently will testing occur for runoff or off-site migration of contaminants?**

U.S. EPA anticipates collecting quarterly groundwater samples throughout the RD; the frequency of sampling may change in coordination with USACE.

**25. Who will be maintaining the site once the remediation takes place?**

Generally, U.S. EPA oversees the operations and maintenance for up to 10 years after a site is remediated, and after that, the State, in this case Ohio EPA, would oversee the operations and maintenance.

**26. What is the remedial option selected by the U.S. EPA for this site?**

For the landfill property (OU1), the cleanup entails:

- Enhancing the existing cap or cover over the landfill and installing vents to allow for landfill gas to be released passively.
- Providing municipal waterline extension to replace potable drinking water wells within 1,000 feet of the landfill boundary.

- Treating on-site groundwater by injecting substance amendments into the groundwater to break down the contamination.
- Installing systems in buildings to actively prevent the potential for contaminated vapors migrating into the building.
- Placing restrictions on land use to protect the landfill cap, limit exposure to waste, ensure people do not drink contaminated water and ensure future developments on properties with vapor intrusion potential are protective of human health.

**27. How does a property owner know if they are at risk of soil vapor gas moving within their home?**

Available data indicates that in addition to on-site structures, only residential and commercial properties directly adjacent to the eastern side of the landfill, between the landfill and North Dayton-Lakeview Road, could be impacted by vapor intrusion. If you have questions on whether your property could potentially be affected by vapor intrusion, please contact U.S. EPA's RPM for the site.

**28. Is there an option for this site to become a solar field?**

Different options for the potential redevelopment of the site are being evaluated. Some options being considered include a solar panels field, a recreational public park or green space, and a hospital or medical center. However, any redevelopment plan must be done in conjunction with property owner(s) and needs to be compatible with the remedy of the site.

**29. What is the timeline for remedial work at the site?**

RD work for the landfill property is planned to begin in the Spring of 2025, and the Remedial Action work is expected to begin in 2028. After the RD work is done in OU1, U.S. EPA will develop long-term cleanup options for the off-site contaminated groundwater (OU2).

**New Carlisle Landfill Site**

**30. What makes the site contaminated?**

Landfill waste activities from the mid-1950s until the early 1970s at the property contaminated soil and groundwater at the site. There is potential for exposure to site contaminants through exposure to landfill soil, gas and groundwater and to vapor intrusion. Key COCs are:

For OU1 - COCs in vapor intrusion:

- Ethylbenzene
- Benzene
- 1,2-dichloroethane
- 1,4-dichlorobenzene
- 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene

For OU2 – Offsite Groundwater

- PCE
- TCE
- Cis-1,2-DCE
- VC

**31. How soon can the site be redeveloped and what's the process?**

See Questions 28 and 29 in the Remediation section questions.



**32. Will this site be sold? Can it be sold with this ongoing remedial action?**

Property owners determine whether to sell a property. Potential buyers need to be aware of the potential liabilities associated with acquiring a contaminated property.

**33. What happens if the current owner files bankruptcy or doesn't pay property tax?**

Depending on the circumstances, when a Superfund property owner files for bankruptcy or doesn't pay property taxes, the U.S. EPA can pursue them for cleanup costs if deemed appropriate, and the property owner may remain liable for environmental damages. However, it is not always appropriate for the U.S. EPA to file a claim or to otherwise participate in a bankruptcy case. If a bankruptcy or property-tax delinquency causes the site to change owners, the U.S. EPA will work with the new owner to gain access to and perform cleanup activities at the site.

**34. Will this property be developed for residential use?**

The landfill property is designated as a commercial/industrial property, so residential use is not a current option.

**35. Is there a possibility that this land could become a greenspace?**

Redevelopment as a green space is an option being evaluated. See Question 28 in the Remediation questions section.

**36. What was the landfill used for? Industrial or household waste?**

Historical information indicates that both types of waste may have been disposed of in the landfill.

**37. Is there an option for a removal of the landfill material?**

This is not part of the approved cleanup plan for the landfill property. See Question 26 in the Remediation section question.

**38. How far down is the current remedial cap?**

The landfill area is covered with a vegetated clay cover (ranging between 2 and 4 feet in thickness) but was not designed with a protective liner like modern landfills. During the Remedial investigation, landfill waste contents were encountered between 4 and 22 feet below ground surface. The cleanup plan includes enhancing the existing cover by grading and supplementing it with off-site low-permeability soil and compacting it to meet Ohio landfill closure requirements.

**39. Is there any known ecological impact to the vegetation or tillable soil?**

As groundwater is the major contaminated medium identified for the site, the Baseline Ecological Risk Assessment completed in 2017 evaluated the surface water and sediment on the two ponds in OU1 and did not evaluate ecological impacts to vegetation or tillable soil as part of the site.

**40. What is a Record of Decision?**

The Record of Decision is a public document that explains which cleanup alternative(s) will be used at National Priorities List sites.

**41. Will the surface water of the nearby creek get sampled in the future?**

Honey Creek is not part of the New Carlisle Superfund Site. At this time, U.S. EPA does not plan to collect surface water samples from Honey Creek.

## General Comments

- I'm interested to see what the next stage of remediation looks like.
- I would like the results from the sampling that will be happening.
- I would love to see this site cleaned up and become something useful like a solar field.
- I appreciate the invitation to come and talk with [U.S.] EPA.
- Glad [U.S.] EPA is keeping the community informed.
- Would like this site to be cleaned up as soon as possible.
- I hope [U.S.] EPA works with the city/county on what to do with the site.
- I would love for the community to be more involved and see the potential for growth.

## Community Involvement Activities

To meet federal requirements and address community concerns and questions described in the Community Interviews section, U.S. EPA has conducted (or will conduct) the activities described below. Through these activities, it is our goal to inform, involve and engage the community during site cleanup decisions and efforts. As the needs of the community change, we will modify the community involvement strategies to address them. The following plan is intended as an opportunity for communication between the community and U.S. EPA to address key concerns and questions raised during the discussions and community interviews conducted in October 2024.

### Maintain a Point of Contact and Toll-free Number

Adrian Palomeque is the primary liaison between U.S. EPA and the community. He serves as the point of contact for community members and fields general questions about the site. For technical site issues, he coordinates with U.S. EPA's RPM for the site, Anna Nguyen.

We will include current contact information for the project staff on all written and electronic information and will notify the community of any contact information changes.

**U.S. EPA has designated the following people as primary site contacts for local residents:**

**Adrian Palomeque**

Community Involvement Coordinator

440-250-1715

[palomeque.adrian@epa.gov](mailto:palomeque.adrian@epa.gov)

**Anna Nguyen**

Remedial Project Manager

312-886-6798

[nguyen.anna@epa.gov](mailto:nguyen.anna@epa.gov)

*Ms. Nguyen can also be reached weekdays toll-free at 800-621-8431, Ext. 66798, from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.*

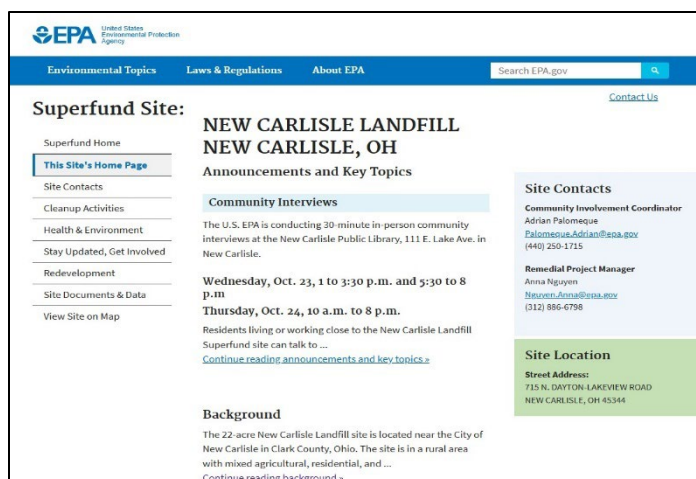
Mr. Palomeque is located in the Cleveland office, and Ms. Nguyen is located in the Chicago office. Ms. Nguyen can be reached using the toll-free number listed in the box above. Residents can call these numbers as questions or concerns arise instead of waiting for a public meeting or to receive written information. We will provide the toll-free number periodically in local newspaper advertisements and include the toll-free number in all fact sheets and all other communications with the public.

## Share Information on the Internet

We will provide information on activities and post communications on the following U.S. EPA website. The website will be updated as events occur.

[www.epa.gov/superfund/new-carlisle-landfill](http://www.epa.gov/superfund/new-carlisle-landfill)

Community members interviewed recommended that U.S. EPA use email and local Facebook pages to reach people.



The screenshot shows the EPA Superfund website for the New Carlisle Landfill in Ohio. The page features a navigation bar with 'Environmental Topics', 'Laws & Regulations', and 'About EPA'. The main content area is titled 'NEW CARLISLE LANDFILL NEW CARLISLE, OH' and includes sections for 'Announcements and Key Topics', 'Community Interviews', and 'Background'. The 'Community Interviews' section lists two dates: Wednesday, Oct. 23, and Thursday, Oct. 24. The 'Background' section describes the site's location near the City of New Carlisle. On the right side, there is a 'Site Contacts' box with contact information for Adrian Palomeque and Anna Nguyen, and a 'Site Location' box with the street address: 715 N. DAYTON LAKEVIEW ROAD, NEW CARLISLE, OH 45344.

## Update the Site Mailing List

We have established a mailing list of local community members, organizations, businesses and officials for the site. This list will be used for mailing fact sheets, site updates, invitations to public meetings and events and other site-related information mailed to the community. We will update the list regularly to reflect address changes and changes in elected officials as well as add new people interested in site activities.

We use the site mailing list to distribute written information such as fact sheets and meeting notifications. This is a way to ensure that those who do not have access to the internet or other information sources still have a way to receive information directly about the site and are notified about important meetings. The mailing list is for U.S. EPA use only and is not shared with outside entities. If a community member is interested in being placed on the mailing list, they can contact Adrian Palomeque at [palomeque.adrian@epa.gov](mailto:palomeque.adrian@epa.gov) or 440-250-1715.

## Prepare and Distribute Fact Sheets, News Releases and Public Notices

We will prepare and distribute fact sheets, letters and site updates to those on the site mailing and email lists summarizing current information about the site and describing upcoming activities. These documents are written in non-technical language and are typically published to coincide with important site activities. These fact sheets and other communications will be posted on U.S. EPA's website and will be printed and distributed to locations in the community. People interviewed provided U.S. EPA with numerous locations throughout the neighborhoods to distribute written materials including local organizations, community centers, churches, schools, libraries, etc. Those locations are listed under community organizations in Appendix B.

In addition to communicating with residents by mail, U.S. EPA may prepare and release announcements in newspapers from nearby communities, such as the *Springfield News-Sun* or the *Dayton Daily News* to share information about events such as significant site investigation findings, **public comment periods**, public meetings and completion of major milestones, such as the proposal of a cleanup plan. We will also provide this information to the city officials for posting on the city website as well as publishing in any

community newsletters and social media platforms. The most recent communications to the community are in Appendix E.

We use these types of documents to give the community detailed information in a relatively quick, simple and easy-to-understand manner. News releases allow us to reach large audiences quickly. In addition to being shared with individuals on the site mailing list, we also place the fact sheets, site updates, and news releases in the **information repository** and post them on U.S. EPA's website:

[www.epa.gov/superfund/new-carlisle-landfill](http://www.epa.gov/superfund/new-carlisle-landfill)

## Establish and Maintain an Information Repository and Administrative Record

We have set up a local information repository for the site at the following location:

**New Carlisle Public Library**  
111 E. Lake Street  
New Carlisle, Ohio 45344



The repository is a collection of site information available to the public for reading and printing. Documents include fact sheets, technical reports, the CIP, general Superfund information, and other documents. U.S. EPA adds new documents about the site to the webpage as the documents become available. Information repositories give residents local access to site information if they need access to a computer or printer. Documents can also be viewed at home on the site's webpage [www.epa.gov/superfund/new-carlisle-landfill](http://www.epa.gov/superfund/new-carlisle-landfill) from the *Site Documents & Data* tab.

A copy of the **administrative record** for the site can be found at the repository listed above, at the U.S. EPA Region 5 Superfund Records Center in Chicago (Appendix D), and on the website. We will update the administrative record as necessary. The administrative record gives residents a paper trail of all documents the U.S. EPA relied on, or considered, to reach decisions about the site cleanup.

## Meet with the Public and Participate in Local Events

A public meeting is an opportunity for U.S. EPA to present specific information and a proposed course of action. Meetings may either be held in person or virtually. U.S. EPA staff is available to share information and answer questions. A public meeting is not a formal public hearing where testimony is received.

Instead, it might be a meeting to exchange information or comments. In addition, U.S. EPA may hold an informal open-house style meeting, called an availability session, where residents can meet U.S. EPA experts one-on-one to discuss the activities at the site. Either type of meeting allows community members an opportunity to express their concerns and ask questions of U.S. EPA, state or local government officials. Public meetings or availability sessions can be held at various times throughout the investigation and cleanup process. We typically schedule a meeting when there are technical milestones or when the community has expressed an interest in having a meeting.

A public hearing is a formal meeting where we hear the public's views and concerns about an U.S. EPA action or proposal. There are specific regulations about when the U.S. EPA is required to consider such comments when evaluating its actions. Public hearings are recorded by a professional transcriber and become part of the administrative record. The comments are also posted on the internet.

U.S. EPA will consider conducting additional meetings at different times and locations throughout the community to give all residents an opportunity to attend as needed. Residents provided a variety of locations U.S. EPA can host a public meeting; these locations are listed in Appendix D.

On occasion, neighborhood or community groups will request U.S. EPA's participation in events to provide site information and respond to resident concerns. U.S. EPA considers invitations and offers to speak to community groups based on the event's ability to meaningfully reach members of the public.

## Provide Additional Tools for Communities as Needed

There are additional programs that can be helpful to the community if there is a need for them. Two of these programs are the **Technical Assistance Services for Communities**, or **TASC**, and the **Technical Assistance Grant**, or **TAG**. The TASC program supplies communities with technical help so they can better understand the science, regulations and policies of environmental issues and U.S. EPA actions. TAGs provide money for activities that help communities participate in decision-making at eligible Superfund sites.

For more information on these and other programs available, visit [www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-technical-assistance-communities](http://www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-technical-assistance-communities) or reach out to the U.S. EPA's TAG/TASC coordinator Adrian Palomeque at [palomeque.adrian@epa.gov](mailto:palomeque.adrian@epa.gov) or 440-250-1715.

Another tool that can be helpful to the community is creating a **Community Advisory Group**, or **CAG**. A CAG is made up of representatives of diverse community interests. A CAG is designed to serve as the focal point for the exchange of information among the local community and U.S. EPA, the State regulatory agency, and other pertinent Federal agencies involved in cleanup of the Superfund site. Its purpose is to provide a public forum for community members to present and discuss their needs and concerns related to the Superfund decision-making process. A CAG can assist U.S. EPA in making better decisions on how to clean up a site. The existence of a CAG does not eliminate the need for the Agency to keep the community informed about plans and decisions throughout the Superfund process. For more information about the CAGs, visit [www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-community-advisory-groups](http://www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-community-advisory-groups).

## Evaluate and Adjust Community Involvement and Outreach Efforts

This CIP was designed to consider site- and community-specific factors as well as to comply with federal requirements. It summarizes community concerns gathered during discussions and interviews with local residents and other community members. Based on that information, U.S. EPA has developed the objectives of the community involvement program for the site and some specific activities to address these concerns. We recognize that changes in areas, such as community perceptions, information needs and population demographics can occur over time and that such changes may necessitate a revised approach to conducting community involvement activities. For this reason, as well as to determine whether the activities in this CIP are achieving their intended objectives, we will conduct periodic reviews to determine whether additional activities are warranted or whether changes to the activities outlined in this plan are necessary. As the needs of the community change, we will modify the community involvement strategies to address them in a CIP revision. The table below presents the status of the activities described above.

Activity	Status
Establish and maintain a point of contact: Adrian Palomeque: 440-250-1715 or <a href="mailto:palomeque.adrian@epa.gov">palomeque.adrian@epa.gov</a>	Completed
Establish a toll-free number for residents to ask questions and receive information: 800-621-8431	Completed
Maintain communication with local officials, agencies and community residents	Ongoing
Share information on the internet: <a href="http://www.epa.gov/superfund/new-carlisle-landfill">www.epa.gov/superfund/new-carlisle-landfill</a>	Ongoing
Create, update and maintain the site mailing list	Ongoing
Prepare and distribute fact sheets and site updates	Ongoing
Establish and maintain a site-specific information repository	Completed/Ongoing
Establish and maintain a site-specific administrative record	Completed/Ongoing
Conduct public meetings, hearings and information sessions	As needed/Ongoing
Participate in local events	As appropriate
Prepare site videos	As appropriate
Provide additional tools for communities	As needed/Ongoing
Write and distribute news releases and public notices	Ongoing
Evaluate community involvement and outreach efforts and adjust	As needed

# Appendix A

## Glossary – Initials – Acronyms

**Administrative Record.** The body of documents that forms the basis for the selection of a particular response at a site. For example, the Administrative Record for remedy selection includes all documents that were considered or relied upon to select the remedy through the record of decision, or ROD.

**CAG.** Community Advisory Group.

**CERCLA.** See Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act.

**CIC.** See Community Involvement Coordinator.

**CIP.** See Community Involvement Plan.

**Cis-1,2-DCE.** See Cis-1,2-dichloroethylene.

**Cis-1,2-dichloroethylene.** A colorless, flammable, man-made liquid with a sharp, harsh odor. It is also known as 1,2-dichloroethene, cis-1,2-Dichloroethene, and acetylene dichloride. It is a degradation product of tetrachloroethylene and trichloroethylene, which are contaminants found in groundwater.

**Cleanup.** Actions taken to deal with a release or threat of release of a hazardous substance that could affect humans and/or the environment. The term “cleanup” is sometimes used interchangeably with the terms “remedial action,” “remediation,” “removal action,” “response action,” or “corrective action.”

**Community Advisory Group.** A Community Advisory Group (CAG) is made up of representatives of diverse community interests. A CAG is designed to serve as the focal point for the exchange of information among the local community and U.S. EPA, the State regulatory agency, and other pertinent Federal agencies involved in cleanup of the Superfund site. Its purpose is to provide a public forum for community members to present and discuss their needs and concerns related to the Superfund decision-making process. A CAG can assist U.S. EPA in making better decisions on how to clean up a site. It offers U.S. EPA a unique opportunity to hear and seriously consider community preferences for site cleanup and remediation. However, the existence of a CAG does not eliminate the need for the Agency to keep the community informed about plans and decisions throughout the Superfund process. For more information, please visit: [www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-community-advisory-groups](http://www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-community-advisory-groups).

**Community Engagement.** The process of involving communities in all phases of the cleanup process. Communities are asked to provide input on how the cleanup will be conducted and how it may affect community plans and goals. See also Community Involvement.

**Community Involvement.** The term used by U.S. EPA to identify its process for engaging in dialogue and collaboration with communities affected by Superfund site. U.S. EPA’s community involvement approach is founded in the belief that people have a right to know what the Agency is doing in their community and to have a say in it. Its purpose is to give people the opportunity to become involved in the Agency’s activities and to help shape the decisions that are made.

**Community Involvement Coordinator.** The U.S. EPA official whose lead responsibility is to involve and inform the public about the Superfund process and response actions in accordance with the interactive community involvement requirements set forth in the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan.

**Community Involvement Plan.** A plan that outlines specific community involvement activities that occur during the investigation and cleanup at the site. The CIP outlines how U.S. EPA will keep the public informed of work at the site and the ways in which residents can review and comment on decisions that may affect the final actions at the site. The document is available in the site's information repository maintained by U.S. EPA. The CIP may be modified as necessary to respond to changes in community concerns, information needs and activities.

**Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act.** A federal law passed in 1980 and modified in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. Commonly known as Superfund, CERCLA is intended to protect people's health and the environment by investigating and cleaning up abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste site. Under the program, U.S. EPA can either:

- Pay for site cleanup when parties responsible for the contamination cannot be located or are unwilling or unable to do the work; or
- Take legal action to force parties responsible for site contamination to clean up the site or pay back the federal government for the cost of the cleanup.

**Contaminant(s).** Any physical, chemical, biological or radiological substance or matter that has an adverse effect on air, water or soil.

**Contamination.** Introduction into water, air and soil of microorganisms, chemicals, toxic substances, wastes or wastewater in a concentration that makes the medium unfit for its next intended use. Also applies to surfaces of objects, buildings and various household use products.

**Emergency Response Action.** Responses to hazardous waste releases that threaten the public health, welfare or the environment. Emergency response actions tend to be rapid to address immediate threats.

**Feasibility Study.** The feasibility study (FS) is the mechanism for the development, screening, and detailed evaluation of alternative remedial actions.

**FS.** See Feasibility Study.

**Groundwater.** Underground supplies of drinking water.

**Groundwater Plume.** A concentrated area of liquid contaminants in groundwater that have traveled from a source area to the impacted groundwater. Plumes can spread horizontally, vertically, and transversely through an aquifer system through infiltration, migration, inter-aquifer exchange, and interaction with surface water. They often flow in the same path as the surrounding groundwater but can also spread against the predominant flow direction.

**Hazardous Substance(s).** Any material that poses a threat to human health and/or the environment. Typical hazardous substances are toxic, corrosive, ignitable, explosive or chemically reactive. Any substance designated by U.S. EPA to be reported if a designated quantity of the substance is spilled in the waters of the United States or is otherwise released into the environment.

**Hazardous Waste.** Byproducts that can pose a substantial or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly managed. Hazardous wastes usually possess at least one of four characteristics (ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity or toxicity) or appear on special U.S. EPA lists.

**Information Repository.** A file containing current information, technical reports and reference documents regarding a site. The information repository usually is located in a public building convenient for local residents such as a public school, town hall or library.



**MCL.** See Maximum Contaminant Level.

**Maximum Contaminant Level.** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water that is delivered to consumers. MCLs are enforceable standards for public water supply systems.

**National Priorities List.** U.S. EPA's list of serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste site identified for possible long-term cleanup under Superfund. The list is based primarily on the score a site receives from the Hazard Ranking System. U.S. EPA is required to update the National Priorities List at least once a year.

**NPL.** See National Priorities List.

**Operable Unit.** A distinct area within a site that is being cleaned up. Operable Units, or OUs, can address specific site problems, geographic areas, or areas where a specific action is required. The number of OUs created for a site depends on the complexity of the site's problems.

**OU.** See Operable Unit.

**PCE.** See Tetrachloroethylene.

**Potentially Responsible Parties:** Any individual or company (including owners, operators, transporters or generators that has been identified as being potentially responsible for or contributing to a spill or other potential contamination at a Superfund site. Whenever possible, through administrative and legal action, U.S. EPA requires PRPs to clean up hazardous sites that have been contaminated.

**Public Comment Period(s).** A formal opportunity for community members to review and contribute written comments on various U.S. EPA documents or actions.

**Public Meeting(s).** Formal public sessions that are characterized by a presentation to the public followed by a question-and-answer session. Formal public meetings may involve the use of a court reporter and the issuance of transcripts. Formal public meetings are required only for the proposed plan and Record of Decision amendments.

**PRPs:** See Potentially Responsible Parties.

**RA.** See Remedial Action.

**RD.** See Remedial Design.

**Record of Decision.** A ROD is a legal, technical and public document that explains which cleanup alternative will be used at a Superfund NPL site. The ROD is based on information and technical analysis generated during the remedial investigation and feasibility study and consideration of public comments and community concerns.

**Remedial Action.** The actual construction or implementation phase of a superfund site cleanup that follows remedial design.

**Remedial Design.** A phase of remedial action that follows the remedial investigation/feasibility study and includes development of engineering drawings and specifications for a site cleanup.

**Remedial Investigation.** The remedial investigation is a study designed to collect the data necessary to determine the nature and extent of contamination at a site.

**Remedial Project Manager.** The U.S. EPA or state official responsible for overseeing on-site remedial action.

**RI.** See Remedial Investigation.

**RPM.** See Remedial Project Manager.

**ROD.** See Record of Decision

**SARA.** See Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.

**Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.** Modifications to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, enacted on October 17, 1986.

**Superfund.** The program operated under the legislative authority of CERCLA that funds and carries out U.S. EPA solid waste emergency and long-term removal and remedial activities. These activities include establishing the National Priorities List, investigating site for inclusion on the list, determining their priority and conducting and/or supervising cleanup and other remedial actions.

**TAG.** See Technical Assistance Grant.

**TASC.** See Technical Assistance Services for Communities.

**TCE.** See Trichloroethylene.

**Technical Assistance Grant.** This grant provides money for activities that help communities participate in decision making at eligible Superfund sites.

**Technical Assistance Services for Communities.** This program supplies communities with technical help so they can better understand the science, regulations and policies of environmental issues and U.S. EPA actions.

**Tetrachloroethene.** Tetrachloroethylene, also known under the systematic name tetrachloroethene, or perchloroethylene, and abbreviations such as "perc", and "PCE", is a colorless liquid widely used for dry cleaning. It is also used for degreasing metal parts and in manufacturing other chemicals. Tetrachloroethene is found in consumer products, including some paint and spot removers, water repellents, brake and wood cleaners, glues, and suede protectors.

**Trichloroethylene.** Trichloroethene (also known as trichloroethene or TCE) is a human-made chemical. TCE is volatile, meaning it readily evaporates into the air at room temperature, where people can sometimes smell it. It is used as a solvent to remove grease from metal, spots from clothing, and as a paint stripper. It is also an ingredient in paints, varnishes, adhesives, and in making other products like furniture and electric/electronic equipment.

**Vapor Intrusion.** Vapor intrusion occurs when there is a migration of vapor-forming chemicals from any subsurface source into an overlying building. Vapor-forming chemicals may include:

- VOCs, such as trichloroethylene and benzene.
- Select semi-volatile organic compounds, such as naphthalene.
- Elemental mercury.
- Some polychlorinated biphenyls and pesticides.

**Vinyl Chloride.** Vinyl chloride is a colorless organic gas with a sweet odor and is used to make polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastic and vinyl products. It is used in the manufacture of numerous products in building and construction, the automotive industry, electrical wire insulation and cables, piping, industrial and household equipment and medical supplies. It is flammable and burns easily. Vinyl chloride decomposes upon burning and produces carbon monoxide, hydrogen chloride, carbon dioxide, and phosgene.

**Volatile Organic Compounds.** Volatile organic compounds are compounds that have high vapor pressure and low water solubility. Many VOCs are human-made chemicals that are used and produced in the manufacture of paints, pharmaceuticals, and refrigerants. VOCs typically are industrial solvents, such as trichloroethylene; fuel oxygenates, such as methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE); or by-products produced by chlorination in water treatment, such as chloroform. VOCs are often components of petroleum fuels, hydraulic fluids, paint thinners and dry-cleaning agents. VOCs are common groundwater contaminants.

**VOCs.** See Volatile Organic Compounds.

# Appendix B

## List of Contacts

### U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Officials



**Adrian Palomeque**  
Community Involvement Coordinator  
25063 Center Ridge Rd.  
Westlake, OH 44145  
440-250-1715  
[palomeque.adrian@epa.gov](mailto:palomeque.adrian@epa.gov)

**Anna Nguyen**  
Remedial Project Manager  
77 W. Jackson Blvd.  
Chicago, IL 60604  
312-886-6798  
[nguyen.anna@epa.gov](mailto:nguyen.anna@epa.gov)

### Ohio Environmental Protection Agency



**Alyssa Corbeil**  
Site Coordinator  
Division of Environmental Response and Revitalization  
Ohio EPA, Southwest District Office  
401 E. 5<sup>th</sup> St.  
Dayton, OH 45402  
937-285-6056  
[Alyssa.corbeil@epa.ohio.gov](mailto:Alyssa.corbeil@epa.ohio.gov)

### Federal Elected Officials

**Bernie Moreno**  
US Senator  
SR-B33 Russell Senate Office Building  
Washington, DC 20510  
202-224-2315

Bricker Federal Building  
200 N High St., Room 618  
Columbus, OH 43215  
614-469-2083  
[www.moreno.senate.gov/](http://www.moreno.senate.gov/)

**Jon Husted**  
US Senator  
SR-198 Russell Senate Office Building  
2 Constitution Ave NE  
Washington, DC 20510  
202-224-3353  
[www.husted.senate.gov](http://www.husted.senate.gov)

**Mike Carey**  
US Representative  
1443 Longworth House Office Building  
Washington, DC 20515  
202-225-2015

140 E. Town Street, Suite 1200  
Columbus, OH 43215  
614-927-6902  
<https://carey.house.gov/contact>

## **State Elected Officials**

### **Mike DeWine**

Governor  
77 S. High Street  
Riff Center, 30<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Columbus, OH 43215  
614-644-4357

[Contact Us | Governor Mike DeWine](#)

### **Kyle Koehler**

State Senator, District 10  
Senate Building  
1 Capitol Square, Ground Floor  
Columbus, OH 43215  
614-466-3780

[www.ohiosenate.gov/kyle-koehler](http://www.ohiosenate.gov/kyle-koehler)

## **New Carlisle Officials**

### **City Offices**

331 S. Church St.  
New Carlisle, Ohio 45344

### **William Cook**

Mayor  
937-845-9072

[William Cook – City of New Carlisle](#)

### **Peggy Eggleston**

Vice Mayor  
423-329-7117

[Peggy Eggleston – City of New Carlisle](#)

### **Ben Bahun**

Council Member  
937-623-7566

[Ben Bahun – City of New Carlisle](#)

### **Karriane Grow**

Council Member  
937-845-9492

[Karriane Grow – City of New Carlisle](#)

### **William Lindsey**

Council Member  
937-572-5556

[William Lindsey – City of New Carlisle](#)

### **Bernard Willis**

State Representative, District 74  
77 S. High Street, Floor 11  
Columbus, OH 43215  
614-466-2038

[www.ohiohouse.gov/bernard-willis](http://www.ohiohouse.gov/bernard-willis)

### **Chris Shamy**

Council Member  
937-308-3245

[Chris Shamy – City of New Carlisle](#)

### **Kathy Wright**

Council Member  
937-845-9492

[Kathy Wright – City of New Carlisle](#)

### **Randy Bridge**

City Manager  
937-845-9492

[Randy Bridge – City of New Carlisle](#)

### **Howard Kitko**

937-845-9492

[Howard Kitko – City of New Carlisle](#)

### **Steve Trusty**

Fire Administrator  
937-845-8401

[Steve Trusty – City of New Carlisle](#)

### **Sgt. Ronnie Leman**

Police Administrator  
937-328-2560

## **Newspaper**

### ***Springfield News-Sun***

1 S Limestone St., Suite 1010  
Springfield, OH 45502  
937-610-7502  
[www.springfieldnewssun.com](http://www.springfieldnewssun.com)

### ***Dayton Daily News***

601 E Third St  
Dayton, OH 45402  
937-60-7502  
[www.daytondailynews.com](http://www.daytondailynews.com)

# Appendix C

## Community Interview Questions

### BASICS

1. Are you a resident in the area? If yes, how long have you lived in the area?
2. Do you own or rent?
3. Do you hold any position – elected, appointed, hired – with any municipal, state or federal agency? If so which, and what is the position?
4. Have you been in contact with local New Carlisle, state or federal agencies about the site?
5. Is there something special or important to you about your community that we should know?
6. How do you identify yourself demographically in terms of race, ethnicity, and language preference?
7. In your opinion what does this community look like in terms of demographics (racially, ethnically, socio-economically), and aesthetically?
8. Do you know of people living in the area who need site information in a language other than English? If so, what languages?

### COMMUNICATION

9. Do you have access to the Internet?
10. How do you want to be informed about site activities?
  - a. Mail, do you want to be on U.S. EPAs mail list?
  - b. Email, do you want to be on U.S. EPAs email list?
  - c. What newspapers do you read?
  - d. What TV stations do you watch?
  - e. What radio stations do you listen to?
  - f. What social media formats do you use?
  - g. What websites or other online sources do you use?
  - h. What other ways do you get information, such as word of mouth, or from city or state officials?
11. Are you aware of US U.S. EPA's website?
  - a. If yes, have you been on it?
  - b. Is it easy to navigate?
  - c. Other comments?
12. Have you attended any meetings about the site? If so, when/where?
13. Would you attend a virtual or in-person public meeting about the site? Preference?
14. What days, times, and locations would be best for public meetings/virtual meetings/conference calls?
  - a. Suggestions for future meeting locations?
15. Are there any people or community groups we should talk to about the New Carlisle site? If so, do you have the contact information for those groups?
16. Have you received any information about the New Carlisle site? If so, what did you receive/when?
17. Do you feel you have been adequately informed about the site?
  - a. If no, what other kinds of information would you like?
18. Would you like to be added to our mailing list to get updates about the Site?
19. Would you like to receive a hard copy of the Community Involvement Plan?

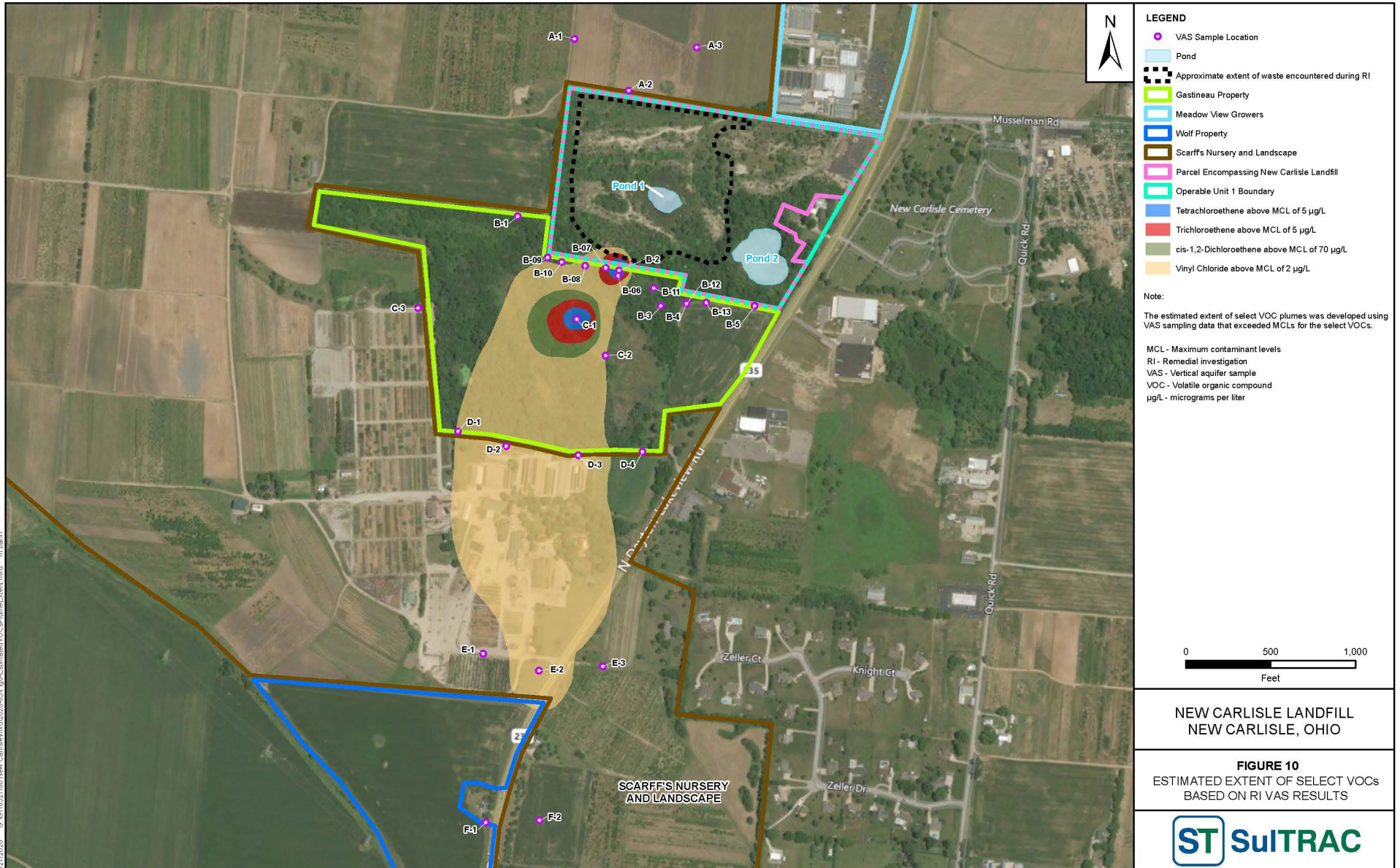
## **SITE QUESTIONS & CONCERNS**

20. How long have you been aware of environmental issues at the site?
21. What do you know about the New Carlisle site?
22. What concerns do you have about the site?
23. Is there anything else you would like to share about either the site or U.S. EPA's involvement with the local community?
24. Do you have any questions?



# Appendix D

## Map of Estimated Groundwater Plume



# Appendix E

## Information Repository, Administrative Record, Websites and Meeting Locations

### Local Information Repository



**New Carlisle Public Library**  
111 E. Lake Ave.  
New Carlisle, OH 45344  
937-845-3601

#### Regular Library Hours

Monday	9:30 a.m. – 8:30 p.m.
Tuesday	9:30 a.m. – 8:30 p.m.
Wednesday	9:30 a.m. – 8:30 p.m.
Thursday	9:30 a.m. – 8:30 p.m.
Friday	9:30 a.m. – 6:00 p.m.
Saturday	10:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m.
Sunday	Closed

### Official Information Repository

**U.S. EPA Region 5 Superfund Records Center**  
77 W. Jackson Blvd.  
Room 711, 7th Floor  
Ralph Metcalfe Federal Building  
Chicago, IL 60604

#### U.S. EPA Site Webpage

[www.epa.gov/superfund/new-carlisle-landfill](http://www.epa.gov/superfund/new-carlisle-landfill)

### Possible Meeting Locations

#### **First United Methodist Church**

220 S. Main Street  
New Carlisle, OH 45344  
937-845-8435

#### **Smith Park Shelter**

801 W. Jefferson Street  
New Carlisle, OH 45344  
937-845-9492

#### **American Legion**

2251 N. Dayton Lakeview Road  
New Carlisle, OH 45344  
937-845-0219

#### **Tecumseh Local Schools**

9760 W. National Road  
New Carlisle, OH 45344  
937-845-3576

# Appendix F

## Communications to the Community



### EPA Would Like to Hear from You New Carlisle Landfill Superfund Site

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is inviting residents living or working close to the New Carlisle Landfill Superfund Site located on 715 N. Dayton-Lakeview Road to talk to us about any questions or concerns they may have related to the site. These conversations will help Agency officials better understand what information the community needs and how they would like to get it. EPA will use your feedback to create a new and updated Community Involvement Plan for the site.

EPA is scheduling one-on-one, **30-minute community interviews** on **Wednesday, Oct. 23**, from 1 to 3:30 p.m., and from 5:30 to 8 p.m.; and on **Thursday, Oct. 24** from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., at the **New Carlisle Public Library**, 111 E. Lake Ave., New Carlisle. Phone or virtual interviews can also be scheduled in advance on those same dates and times, pending availability. If you would like to **schedule an interview**, please **call or email EPA contractor Gavin Reynolds** at 312-201-7446 or [gavin.reynolds@tetrattech.com](mailto:gavin.reynolds@tetrattech.com).

The New Carlisle Landfill site was a solid waste landfill from the mid-1950s to the 1970s and closed in 1977. Landfill operations contaminated soil and groundwater with volatile organic compounds, or VOCs. Residential wells that were affected by the contaminated groundwater were connected to municipal water sources. A Record of Decision, summarizing the cleanup plan for the landfill area and adjacent properties was published in 2021.

If you have questions, contact EPA Community Involvement Coordinator Adrian Palomeque at 440-250-1715, weekdays 8:30 a.m. – 4:30 p.m., or via email at [palomeque.adrian@epa.gov](mailto:palomeque.adrian@epa.gov).



For additional information visit: [www.epa.gov/superfund/new-carlisle-landfill](http://www.epa.gov/superfund/new-carlisle-landfill)