



Wilmington, Massachusetts

INTER-DEPARTMENTAL COMMUNICATION

FROM THE TOWN MANAGER

January 15, 2021

TO: Board of Selectmen

RE: Textron

A Microsoft Teams meeting was conducted on January 12, 2021 with representatives from Textron Defense Systems, Cushman and Wakefield, National Development, a Newton based development firm, and representatives from the Town about plans for the Textron property. During a prior conversation with Jim Glowacki, Director of Strategic Operations at Textron, in late 2020 he explained that Textron was in discussions with an unnamed buyer for the property and indicated that he would invite representative from the Town to participate in a briefing and introduction to the potential buyer in early 2021.

Textron and National Development have executed a Letter of Intent (LOI) and are progressing toward execution of a Purchase and Sales (P & S) agreement for 35 acres of the existing site. National Development intends to construct 270,000 to 330,000 square feet of industrial warehousing and distribution space which they believe could constitute up to 3 or 4 tenants. The representative from Cushman and Wakefield, a global commercial real estate developer, stated that, based upon their research, the property's highest and best use is for industrial purposes. The concept is to subdivide the property to be acquired by National Development into two parcels. Textron plans an accelerated process to consolidate their operations into Building 9 and demolish Buildings 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6. Textron is seeking to complete their renovations by the end of 2021. Textron currently employs 115 to 125 employees and is hiring 10 employees a week with an expectation to ultimately employ over 200 individuals largely in engineering and technology.

The representatives were advised by Valerie Gingrich that upgrade of the intersection at Lowell Street and Woburn Street is on the state Transportation Improvement Plan (TIP) for funding in FY2024 with the possibility of it being funded in FY2023. The design for that intersection did not contemplate warehousing and distribution. If plans go forward, National Development will need to provide projected traffic impacts to be evaluated with respect to the design of the

intersection project. The developer was also informed that the Town is pursuing formalizing the truck exclusion on Woburn Street between Eames Street and Lowell Street. At present, the developer's plans call for transit to the site off Main Street and Route 93 to Lowell Street. They were also apprised of the Town's intention to create more of a mixed use environment with residential development taking place at the former Walpole Woodworkers site on Lowell Street along with commercial and housing development slated to occur at the corner of Lowell Street and Woburn Street.

When asked about the tennis courts and ballfields Mr. Glowacki stated that National Development had been informed about the Town's interest in the property. The National Development representative stated they have no immediate use for the property and indicated that they would be willing to enter into some type of use arrangement with the Town. At present, the parties expect to enter into a P & S by the end of January followed by National Development concluding their due diligence by March 29, 2021.



Jeffrey M. Hull
Town Manager

cc: Kerry Colburn-Dion, Assistant Town Manager/Human Resources Director
Valerie Gingrich, Planning & Conservation Director
Al Spaulding, Building Inspector
Michael Woods, Public Works Director
Karen Rassias, Principal Assessor

Beverly Dalton

From: Allison Bolanos <allibo1110@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, January 13, 2021 10:28 AM
To: Glenn Brand; Town Manager
Cc: Jennifer Bryson; Selectman Jonathan Eaton
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Communication Playground Boards

Hello,

My name is Allison Bolanos and I am a sophomore at Wilmington High School. One day my mom was looking on Facebook and she came across these communication boards that were put up at school playgrounds. They are used so that the non-verbal students can communicate with the verbal students. I thought that these would be good to put at the playgrounds starting at the kindergarten and elementary schools.

I emailed the school system that the boards were at and they cost \$725 for each 3' by 5' board.

Knowing this price, I have come up with some fundraiser ideas that follow COVID restrictions. I am fully committed to raising that money.

I plan to work with a speech pathologist to make sure that the boards have the appropriate language on them.

Do you think these would be a good idea in Wilmington?

Thank you so much for your time!

Sincerely,
Allison Bolanos

Sent from my iPhone



Town of Wilmington
Board of Selectmen
121 Glen Road
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January 15, 2021

Bevin P. Engelward, Sc.D.
Professor of Biological Engineering
Director, MIT Superfund Research Program
MIT Center for Environmental Health Sciences
Department of Biological Engineering
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
VIA EMAIL: bevin@mit.edu

RE: MIT Superfund Research Program

Dear Professor Engelward:

At the outset, I would like to say that I appreciate the work that you and your colleagues are doing to help address the problems of the Olin Chemical Superfund Site, located in the Town of Wilmington, Massachusetts. As a member of the Board of Selectmen in Wilmington, a resident who remembers the Town having to switch from well water to MWRA and the brother of a childhood leukemia survivor, I know how taxing the contamination problem has been and how much they are concerned about N-nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA).

I appreciate learning more about your program and I am particularly impressed that your plans include creating sensors for NDMA and for destroying it to get it out of people's well water. If your team is able to accomplish these goals, it could mean a tremendous fiscal savings because the cost of cleanup is orders of magnitude higher than what your anticipated costs for filters.

In addition to your research plans, I appreciate that you are involved with the Wilmington Environmental Restoration Committee (WERC). They have been doing a fantastic job representing the needs of the community and the fact that you are working with them strengthens their voice, and so is an important contribution.

Finally, I would like to express that I am highly enthusiastic about your program and I very much hope that your excellent work continues into the next cycle of your grant.

Very truly yours,

Jonathan R. Eaton
Chairman

cc: Board of Selectmen



GeoInsight®

Environmental Strategy & Engineering

One Monarch Drive, Suite 201
Littleton, Massachusetts 01460
Tel. (978) 679-1600
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PROJECT MEMORANDUM

To: Melanie Morash, Environmental Protection Agency Date: January 15, 2021

From: Kevin Trainer GeoInsight Project 5611-003
Robert Reynolds

Cc: Jeffrey Hull, Wilmington Town Manager

Re: Comments on Containment Area Cap Design and Maintenance Plans
Olin Chemical Superfund Site (OCSS)
51 Eames Street
Wilmington, Massachusetts

GeoInsight, Inc. (GeoInsight) prepared this memorandum to provide comments on the proposed design and maintenance plans for the temporary containment area cap at the Olin Chemical Superfund Site (OCSS). The design and maintenance plans are described in an Amendment to Interim Response Steps Work Plan and a Design Plan – Containment Area Temporary Cap Replacement (both dated January 8, 2021) prepared by Wood Environment & Infrastructure on behalf Olin Corporation. Our comments to the plans are presented below.

Comments to Amendment to Interim Response Steps Work Plan

1. As part of the definition of a significant weather event, the plan should include weather events where potentially-damaging hail is produced.
2. The plan indicated that "...if after five inclement weather cap inspections have been conducted...a request may be made to the USEPA to revise the criteria to be less stringent." We note that the geomembrane liner proposed for the cap is expected to degrade over time and the liner is expected to be more resistant to damage in the early months following installation. Reductions to the inclement weather cap inspection frequency should therefore consider the current and projected age of the liner, and whether potential future degradation of the liner that may warrant an increased inspection frequency or more robust inspections.

3. The plan indicates that holes/tears in the temporary cap will be addressed by “welding or gluing” a piece of geomembrane over the tear. The plan does not include information about the glue material, associated specifications, and field requirements for repairs using glue. Additional information regarding the glue repair method should be provided. We note that the repair procedures described in Section 3.7 G of the Design Plan – Containment Area Temporary Cap Replacement specifies welding methods for repairs during cap installation and does not identify gluing as a repair method.
4. The plan indicates that tape may be used to repair holes or tears in the membrane as a temporary measure. The plan does not include information on the tape product that will be used. Additional information on the tape product should be provided.
5. In the proposed cap inspection report, the section identifying whether rips/tears in the lines were observed, the form should indicate whether these rips/tears in the liner are major or minor deficiencies.
6. The proposed cap inspection report should be modified to indicate whether field repairs were conducted and to describe the completed field repairs.

Comments to Design Plan – Containment Area Temporary Cap Replacement

1. The design plan states “The 24-mil WC liner exceeds the liner thickness of 20-mil recommendations made by USEPA (USEPA 2020)...” It is our understanding that the 20-mil thickness was proposed by Olin (not USEPA) in Olin’s November 30, 2020 technical memorandum. We note that the December 14, 2020 letter from USEPA states “EPA believes that a thicker (greater than 20 mil) and higher-density geomembrane may be warranted.”
2. The design plan proposes to use proof rolling after the subgrade has been graded. Due to the large size of the containment area, proof rolling may not be sufficient to obtain consistent compression and grading over the entire area. Alternative compaction methods should be considered. In addition, if particular low spots receive significant fill material (e.g., 24 inches of fill), then the backfill should be placed in separate lifts that are compacted between intervals to minimize future settling.
3. The design plan indicates that the subgrade material will be graded to promote positive drainage, but the plan does not specify the final ground surface elevation grades to facilitate positive drainage. The design plan should include additional information about the elevation grades and slopes that will be used so that the temporary cap will properly shed water. Two potential alternatives are to grade the interior of the cell to create a “crown” that sheds water in a radial direction or to create a uniform and even pitch across the proposed cap area. After the grading activities are completed, a post-grading survey would be useful to confirm that the completed surface grades will allow the temporary cap to properly shed water.
4. The design plan proposes to conduct cap integrity testing on an annual basis using air lance testing at one location per 500 feet of liner (approximately 6 locations). We note that, given the size of the replacement cap (over 4.5 acres), testing of only 6 locations may not provide sufficient confidence in the overall integrity of the cap. Additional

testing locations should be considered. In addition, the air lance testing will only be conducted on seams between individual panels during the annual testing, and the remainder of the cap away from the seams (where holes or perforations could be present) will not be tested. Expanding the cap integrity testing to include non-seam portions of the liner and/or periodically conducting more rigorous integrity testing at other time intervals (e.g., once every three or five years) will provide a higher degree of confidence in the cap integrity testing results.

From: MORASH, MELANIE [<mailto:morash.melanie@epa.gov>]
Sent: Wednesday, January 20, 2021 9:20 AM
To: Jeffrey Hull <jhull@wilmingtonma.gov>
Cc: Valerie Gingrich <vgingrich@wilmingtonma.gov>; Kevin D. Trainer <KDTrainer@geoinc.com>; Michael Woods <mwoods@wilmingtonma.gov>; Board of Health <boh@wilmingtonma.gov>; Robert C. Reynolds <rcreynolds@geoinc.com>; Martha Stevenson <mjkstevenson@hotmail.com>; suzanne sullivan <swampy1060@gmail.com>; Gary Mercer <mercgw77@gmail.com>; Elizabeth Harriman <edharriman16@gmail.com>; Steph Baima <stephaniebaima18@gmail.com>; Russ MacDonald <rumadon@yahoo.com>; Nascarella, Marc (DPH) <marc.nascarella@state.ma.us>; Cosio, Julie (DPH) <julie.cosio@state.ma.us>; Fraser, Alicia (DPH) <alicia.fraser@state.ma.us>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] RE: Brief update on Olin

Good morning,

Additional update from Josh Fontaine, my co-RPM:

Olin Chemical, MA [OU3 (groundwater data gaps investigation)]: Olin is working to obtain access agreements to implement Phase 1a of the pending data gaps investigation. Olin has sent a total of 46 access agreements to properties included in the Data Gaps Work Plan. As of January 20, 2021, access has been granted for 40 of the properties and currently the remaining six properties are under access negotiations with Olin. EPA is meeting with Olin on Friday, January 22, 2020 to get a full update on these negotiations. Olin began conducting the on-property seismic work in early December 2020; however the seismic methods approved in the Data Gaps Workplan may not be sufficient to collect the high resolution data required. Olin has observed an attenuation of the return signal during the seismic reflection surveys which may result in a reduction in the data resolution. EPA is meeting with Olin on Wednesday, January 20, 2021 to discuss the data collected thus far and evaluate if another method is required to obtain the high resolution data needed to assess top of bedrock and bedrock fractures. The on-property seismic work is currently on hold until Olin and EPA are in agreement with the path forward. Any changes to the approved Data Gaps Work Plan will be submitted to EPA for review and approval prior to implementation (Contact: Josh Fontaine x8-1720).

From: MORASH, MELANIE [<mailto:morash.melanie@epa.gov>]
Sent: Wednesday, January 20, 2021 8:56 AM
To: Jeffrey Hull <jhull@wilmingtonma.gov>
Cc: Valerie Gingrich <vingrich@wilmingtonma.gov>; Kevin D. Trainer <KDTrainer@geoinc.com>; Michael Woods <mwoods@wilmingtonma.gov>; Board of Health <boh@wilmingtonma.gov>; Robert C. Reynolds <rcreynolds@geoinc.com>; Martha Stevenson <mjkstevenson@hotmail.com>; Suzanne Sullivan <swampy1060@gmail.com>; Gary Mercer <mercgw77@gmail.com>; Elizabeth Harriman <edharriman16@gmail.com>; Steph Baima <stephaniebaima18@gmail.com>; Russ MacDonald <rumadon@yahoo.com>; Nascarella, Marc (DPH) <marc.nascarella@state.ma.us>; Cosio, Julie (DPH) <julie.cosio@state.ma.us>; Fraser, Alicia (DPH) <alicia.fraser@state.ma.us>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Brief update on Olin

Good morning,

Below, FYI, is a short update I prepared this morning for management on Olin.

Regards,

Melanie

Melanie Morash
Superfund Project Manager
EPA Region 1 – New England
5 Post Office Square
Boston, MA 02109
morash.melanie@epa.gov
(617) 918-1292

Olin Chemical, MA [OU1/OU2 (on/off-property soil, sediments, and surface water), OU3 (groundwater interim action)]: On January 15th the Site was removed from the Administrator's Emphasis List (AEL) after achieving the milestone of issuing a Proposed Plan for a \$48 million cleanup to remediate soil, sediments, and surface water, and areas of groundwater with the highest levels of contamination. The Site had originally been placed on the AEL due to the lack of cooperation on the part of the Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) in coming to a resolution with EPA on the path forward to complete the Feasibility Study (FS) for the Site to develop a range of cleanup options for an interim action for groundwater. We are currently preparing the Record of Decision (ROD) for the Site, which will provide for an interim action to address Dense Aqueous Phase Liquid (DAPL) and highly contaminated groundwater and a final set of actions to address contamination in soil, sediments, and surface water. Earlier this month Olin submitted a 35% design for the Cook Avenue water line extension to the Town of Wilmington for review and approval. The purpose of the water line is to provide an alternate water supply connection to MWRA public water to two residences currently on private well water. Olin has provided bottled water and water coolers to these Wilmington residences since 2010 due to periodic exceedances of the upper

end of the health-protective NDMA risk range. At the close of 2020, an additional 4,950 gallons of Dense Aqueous Phase Liquid (DAPL) was shipped off-site for disposal, characterized as a listed hazardous waste for chromium. The extracted DAPL is generated from operation of the pilot Jewel Drive (Off-Property West Ditch Stream) DAPL extraction system. Approximately 11,800 gallons of DAPL were removed from the Jewel Drive DAPL pool in 2020 and shipped off-site for disposal. In total, 1,015,131 gallons of DAPL have been removed from the aquifer since initial start-up of the system in 2014. We are also reviewing Olin's design plan for a new temporary cap for the Containment Area feature on the Olin property. Per a letter that we sent Olin in December, putting Olin on notice of their failures to properly inspect, maintain, and report to EPA about the condition of the cap, Olin has put in place a more robust system of cap inspections and reporting. Earlier this week Olin performed their first "inclement weather inspection" of the cap following a high wind event, which did not reveal any damage from the winds, but did highlight certain areas for focused maintenance. (Contact: Melanie Morash x2-1292)

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 1
5 POST OFFICE SQUARE, SUITE 100
BOSTON, MA 02109-3912

CERTIFIED MAIL – RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Date in Electronic Signature

Ms. Brona Simon
State Historic Preservation Officer and Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, MA 02125

Mr. David Weeden
Interim Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe
483 Great Neck Road South
Mashpee, MA 02649
david.weeden@mwtribe-nsn.gov

Re: Initiation of Section 106 Consultation
Olin Chemical Superfund Site
Wilmington, Massachusetts

To Whom It May Concern:

By this letter, EPA is initiating consultation with the Massachusetts' Historic Preservation Officer, pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 800 for the Olin Chemical Superfund Site in Wilmington, Middlesex County, Massachusetts (Site).

EPA is preparing a decision document for the Site – the Record of Decision (ROD) – which sets forth the selected remedy for cleanup of the Site. The ROD will be based on a combination of remedial alternatives outlined in a proposed cleanup plan (Proposed Plan), which EPA issued for public comment in August 2020. The Proposed Plan, together with the Administrative Record upon which the selection of the remedy is based, may be viewed by visiting EPA's webpage for the Site at www.epa.gov/superfund/olin. The Proposed Plan outlines an *interim action* to begin restoration of groundwater and to prevent unacceptable risks from exposure to Site groundwater while gathering additional information to select a final cleanup plan for groundwater, and a *final action* to address all current and potential future risks caused by contaminated soil, soil vapor, sediments, and surface water.

The Site is comprised of the Olin property (Property), an approximately 50-acre parcel located

within an industrialized area at 51 Eames Street in Wilmington (see **Figure 1** for Site locus and general features) and adjoining off-Property areas that have been impacted by contaminant releases from manufacturing and waste disposal activities formerly conducted at the Property (see **Figure 2** for Olin property features and **Figure 3** for the currently known extent of shallow groundwater contamination). A chemical manufacturing facility (Facility) was located within the 30-acre northern portion of the Property, which manufactured specialty chemicals for the rubber and plastics industries beginning in 1953 until the Facility ceased operations in 1986. Waste disposal practices on the Property resulted in groundwater contamination both on and off the Property, and in 2002 and 2003 led to the closure of the Town of Wilmington's drinking water supply wells in the Maple Meadow Brook (MMB) aquifer. The Site includes areas of soil, sediment, and surface water contamination on- and off-Property that have been impacted as a result of the former manufacturing activities.

The Property is bounded to the north by Eames Street; to the south by the Woburn Sanitary Landfill (WSL) in the City of Woburn, a former municipal solid waste landfill that has been closed; to the east by an active rail line operated by the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority (MBTA) and a stream called "East Ditch Stream;" and to the west by an inactive Boston and Maine rail line ("PanAM Railways") and a stream called "Off-Property West Ditch Stream." The Site includes the following wetland areas: the "Central Wetlands," "Ephemeral Drainage" wetland complex, and "West Ditch Stream Wetlands" located on the Property; wetland and wooded areas located immediately to the east, south, and west of the Property; and a wetland complex called the "MMB wetlands," located approximately a quarter of a mile to the west of the Property. Industrial/commercial properties are located to the north and further east and west of the Property, including a landfill located to the northwest of the Property known as the "Spinazola Landfill." Residential properties are located to the west and southwest of the Property along Border Avenue, Butters Row, Chestnut Street, Cook Avenue, Hillside Way, and Mill Road.

Currently, the Property is not in active industrial use. A small office trailer is maintained on the Property, from which Olin Corporation (Olin) staff operate and maintain a groundwater remediation system ("Plant B," see discussion below). Most of the former plant buildings have been demolished, as evidenced by concrete slab foundations that remain in the center of the former Facility. The remaining structures are vacant; these include three former office/laboratory buildings located on the northern portion of the Property along Eames Street, two large warehouses that house portions of the pilot Dense Aqueous Phase Liquid (DAPL) extraction system (see discussion of DAPL, below) near the Containment Area on the south side of the Facility, and small buildings associated with the Plant B groundwater treatment system on the east side of the Facility, along the railroad right-of-way.

During the operation of the Facility, process waters and liquid wastes with high concentrations of dissolved inorganic chemicals were discharged to unlined excavations in the native soil (e.g., "acid pits," see **Figure 2**; later, lined lagoons were used). The wastes percolated into the soil or overflowed into on-Property drainage features. As the liquid materials moved downward through the soil, they reached the groundwater table – because the liquids were denser than water, they continued to sink downward as DAPL through the groundwater column, pooling in a series of cascading bedrock depressions known as "DAPL pools." Ultimately, contaminated groundwater

was influenced by the Town of Wilmington's five municipal wells, located in the MMB aquifer to the west of the Property. DAPL has seeped into the underlying bedrock fractures but the extent of DAPL currently present within open bedrock fractures remains unknown. After Olin initiated closure of the Property in 1986, the chemical manufacturing buildings were demolished and removed.

Since 1987, Olin has conducted environmental investigations and remedial actions under the oversight of the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) to understand the nature of environmental impacts at the Site and to address the risks posed by the Site. These investigations and subsequent remedial actions have resulted in the excavation and off-site disposal of soil from the former Lake Poly, two Drum Disposal Areas, a Buried Debris Area, the three Acid Pits (formerly unlined pits on the northern half of the Property that received liquid wastes), sediment from the On-Property West Ditch Stream and associated wetlands, South Ditch Stream, and Central Pond.

Olin has operated a groundwater recovery/treatment system ("Plant B") since 1981 to address a petroleum spill and prevent the subsequent seepage of Light Non-Aqueous Phase Liquid (LNAPL) into East Ditch Stream, located at the eastern perimeter of the Property. In 2000-2001, Olin constructed a slurry wall and cap around the on-Property portion of the most upgradient DAPL pool. This area is referred to as the "Containment Area" or "Containment Area DAPL Pool." The intent of this action (which was not ultimately successful) was to eliminate, to the extent feasible, on-Property DAPL as a source of dissolved constituents to groundwater and prevent the migration of DAPL off the Property. The Containment Area is comprised of a 3-foot thick perimeter slurry wall installed to the top of weathered bedrock (approximately 100 to 40 feet [ft] below ground surface [bgs]) and a temporary cap to minimize infiltration of precipitation.

In September 2005, EPA identified the Site as a Proposed Site for the National Priorities List (NPL). The primary hazardous substance used by EPA to score the Site was n-nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) and the primary exposure pathway evaluated by EPA was groundwater. NDMA is a highly toxic chemical – toxic to the liver and a probable human carcinogen. NDMA in DAPL and groundwater may pose unacceptable risks to residents through ingestion, dermal contact, and inhalation by showering via exposure from drinking water wells installed in the contaminant plume. EPA's health-protective risk range for NDMA is **0.47 to 47 nanograms per Liter (ng/L)**, based on EPA's acceptable cancer risk range of 10^{-6} (1 in 1,000,000) to 10^{-4} (1 in 10,000). NDMA is present in the aquifer with the highest concentrations of over **20,000 ng/L**. Olin samples 20 private residential wells on a quarterly basis to confirm that levels of NDMA do not exceed **47 ng/L**. Olin has provided bottled water to two residences with higher levels of NDMA than the other residences since 2010, and is in the process of working with the Town of Wilmington to extend a waterline to these households.

EPA is the lead agency and MassDEP is the support agency for the Site. EPA entered into an Administrative Settlement Agreement and Order on Consent (AOC) with three of the Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) for the Site in July 2007 to undertake a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS). The RI report for soil, sediments, and surface water was finalized in 2015. A draft RI report for groundwater was issued in 2019, and groundwater RI

activities are ongoing as of the present. The FS report was issued in 2020.

EPA issued the Proposed Plan in August 2020, which called for an interim action to address current and potential future risks caused by groundwater contamination while gathering additional information to select a final remedy for groundwater in the future; and a final action to address all current and potential future risks caused by soil, wetland sediment/soil, surface water, and LNAPL contamination, as well as vapor intrusion. The proposed remedial measures included removal of the DAPL source material from the aquifer, extracting and treating highly contaminated groundwater, removal of contaminated soil and sediments from on- and off-Property wetlands and restoration of the wetland areas, capping and covering contaminated soils across the Property to prevent exposure and potential leaching from soil into groundwater in excess of drinking water standards; removal of LNAPL and contaminated soil vapor from the Property; preventing indoor air exposures via the vapor intrusion pathway; and allowing for restoration of the Property to beneficial uses. Remedial infrastructure for the treatment of groundwater and DAPL will generally consist of tanks or other vessels to equalize influent groundwater, distribute treatment chemicals, remove metals, ammonia, and particulates, dewater solids, and ultimately remove volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and destroy NDMA via ultra-violet (UV) light transmittance. The final location of extraction wells and conveyance piping, and the groundwater treatment system and other remedial equipment will be determined during a remedial design phase, which will follow the issuance of the ROD (see **Figure 4** for a conceptual plan of the remedial infrastructure for the interim action remedy for groundwater).

The conceptual layout in **Figure 4** shows potential extraction well locations both on and off the Property, including extraction wells cited within Maple Meadow Brook aquifer. Shown on the figure is the Middlesex Canal (Middlesex Canal Historic and Archaeological District), located in the off-Property area of the Site, in close proximity to Maple Meadow Brook. The Middlesex Canal runs between the Merrimack River in Lowell, southeast to the Charles River in Boston, through Lowell, Chelmsford, Billerica, Wilmington, Woburn, Winchester, Medford, Somerville, and Boston (Charlestown). EPA does not anticipate any impacts to the Middlesex Canal from the construction or operation of the groundwater remedy.

EPA is not aware of any indigenous or historical use of the Property. Numerous investigations (which included soil borings and the installation of monitoring wells) have been conducted throughout the Property since the 1980s, which have not revealed any artifacts or potential artifacts. For example, the 2015 RI report documents the advancement of test borings and the collection of soil samples throughout the Property, conducted to better define the horizontal and vertical boundaries of areas of contamination. Additionally, the draft 2019 RI report documents the completion of soil borings down to bedrock and installation of monitoring wells throughout the Site, including the Property.

In total, borings were completed at depths ranging from 1 to 38 ft bgs and more than 750 locations were sampled. All pertinent observations were recorded and logs were completed for soil borings. The RI reports may be viewed by visiting EPA's webpage for the Site at www.epa.gov/superfund/olin. Soil sample locations on the Property are shown on Figure 2.2-1 of the 2015 RI Report (attached as **Figure 5**, Remedial Investigation Soil Sample Locations). Soil boring locations for the groundwater RI are shown on multiple figures in the draft 2019 RI

Report. See, for example, Figure 2.1-1 (attached as **Figure 6**, Shallow Overburden Monitoring Well Locations). Additionally, boring logs from the monitoring well installations between 1977 and 2018 may be found in Appendix A of the draft 2019 RI Report (*Boring Logs and Well Diagram Binder 1977-2018*).

EPA requests that your office contact us if you are aware of any historic or potentially historic properties or cultural resources that could be on the Olin property at 51 Eames Street in Wilmington or in off-Property areas where remedial infrastructure may be located, as shown on the conceptual layout in **Figure 4**. It is our understanding from review of the National Register of Historic Places that no resources that are currently listed fall within the bounds of the Property and off-Property areas where remedial infrastructure may be located. The Town of Wilmington has designated an area within the Town – Wilmington Centre Village – from Middlesex Drive and Church Street, from Adams Street to Wildwood Cemetery, as a historic district. Other places and landmarks within the Town are also listed on the National Register, but such places and structures are not within the bounds of the Property, nor within off-Property areas where remedial equipment may be located for the purposes of remediating the aquifer. As discussed above, the Middlesex Canal, a subject resource, is located within the off-Property area of the Site, but no remedial infrastructure is planned for the canal or its environs.

If EPA receives a response from you by Friday, February 26, 2021, indicating historic or potentially historic properties or cultural resources within the Olin Property or in off-Property areas where remedial infrastructure may be located, EPA will identify such properties or resources in the ROD for the Site.

As the remedial design and remedial action are performed following EPA's issuance of the ROD, we will coordinate with your office further if subject or potentially subject resources are identified within the Olin Property or at any off-Property areas of the Site where remedial equipment may be sited. If protected resources are identified, we will consult with your office to address measures to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate any impacts to protected resources.

Please note EPA is evaluating and preparing a response to the public comments received during the formal comment period, which began on Wednesday, August 26, 2020 and ended on Monday, October 26, 2020. EPA's proposed remedy may change based upon the public comments. EPA anticipates issuing the ROD during the first quarter of 2021.

As discussed above, enclosed are six figures to help your office visualize the location of the Property and the broader Site. The first figure is a location map showing the boundaries of the Property within the Town of Wilmington, just to the north of boundary with the City of Woburn. The second figure shows key features on the Property, including former manufacturing and disposal areas, streams, and wetlands. The third figure shows the contaminant plume in shallow overburden groundwater. This contour map is based on historical concentrations of the primary Site contaminant, NDMA, which drives the human health risks posed by the Site. The fourth figure presents a conceptual plan of the interim remedy for DAPL and groundwater, showing potential locations for extraction wells on and off the Property and a potential site for the groundwater treatment system. The fifth and sixth figures show soil sampling locations on the Property and monitoring well locations throughout the Site, respectively.

Please contact me at 617-918-1292 or by e-mail to morash.melanie@epa.gov if you have any questions or if additional information about the Site is needed for you to respond fully to our inquiry. Thank you in advance for your timely attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Melanie Morash

**MELANIE
MORASH**

Digitally signed by MELANIE
MORASH
Date: 2021.01.19 17:58:34 -05'00'

Melanie Morash
Remedial Project Manager
Massachusetts Superfund Section

Enclosures: Site Location Maps

cc: Lynne Jennings, Chief, Massachusetts Superfund Section, EPA
Kevin Pechulis, Enforcement Counsel, EPA
Josh Fontaine, Remedial Project Manager, EPA
Garry Waldeck, Project Manager, MassDEP
Jeffrey Hull, Manager, Town of Wilmington

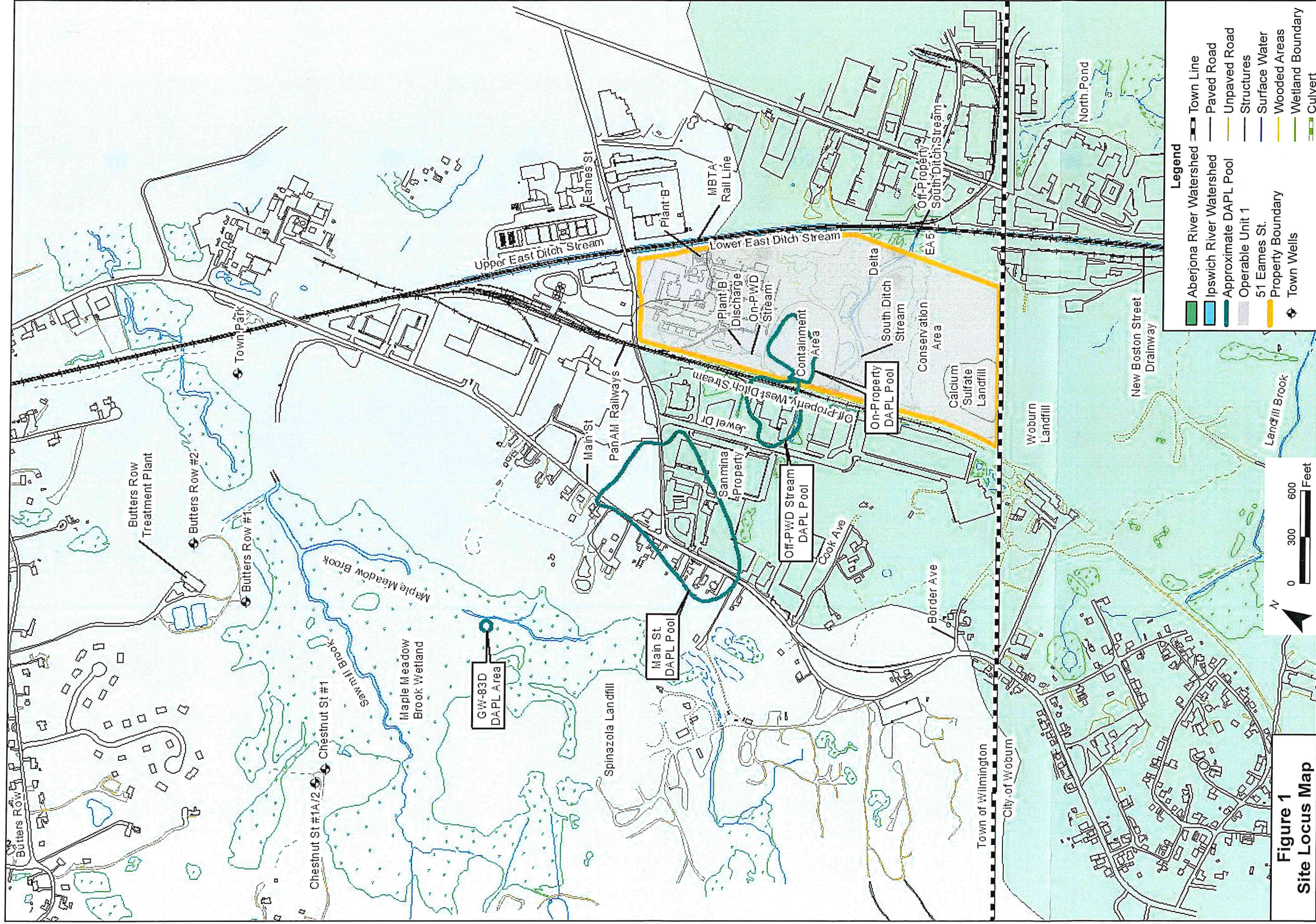


Figure 1
Site Locus Map

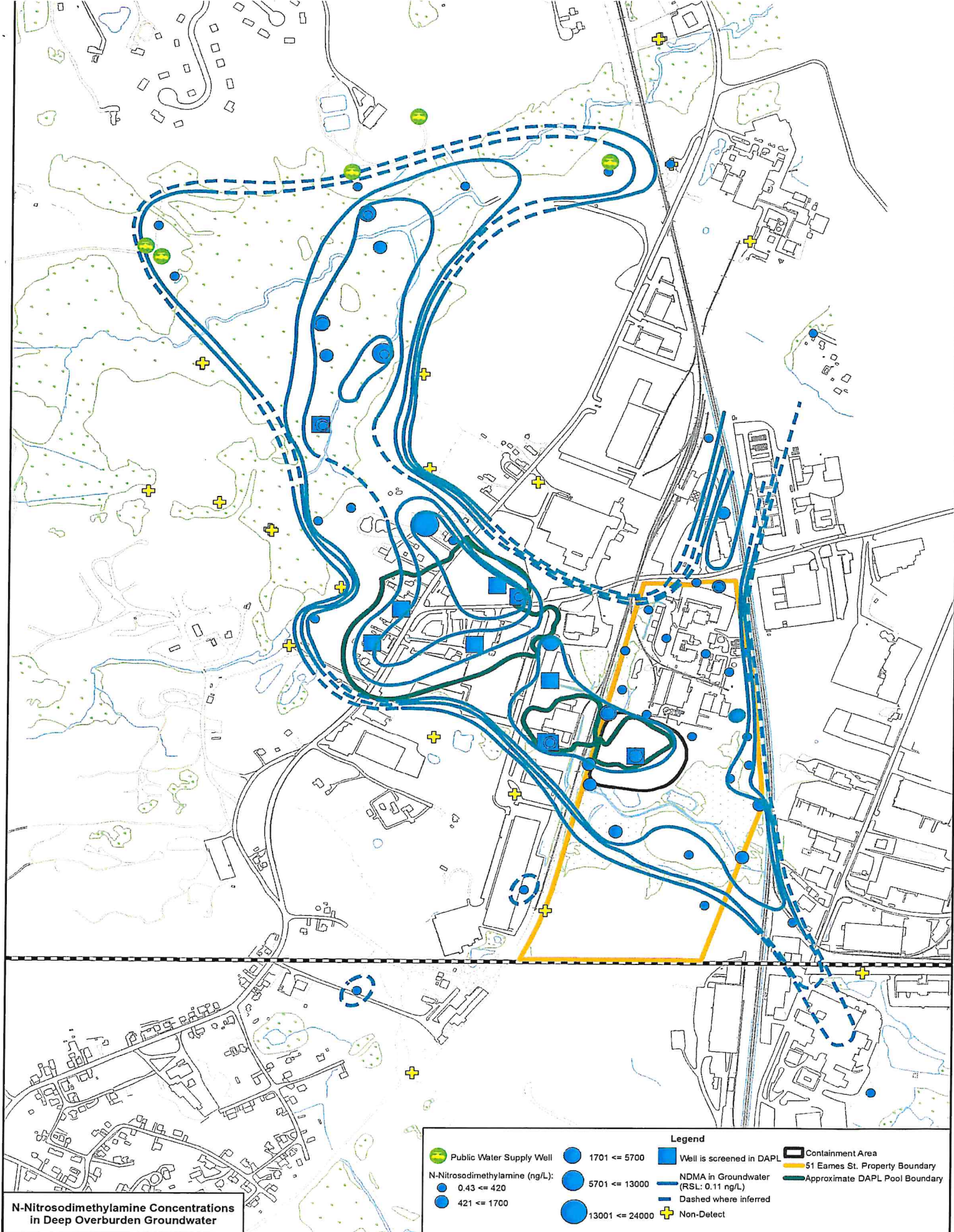


Figure 3. Olin Site contaminant plume in shallow overburden groundwater. Contour map based on historical concentrations of n-nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) – the primary Site contaminant that drives human health risks.



Wilmington, Massachusetts

INTER-DEPARTMENTAL COMMUNICATION

FROM THE TOWN MANAGER

January 22, 2021

TO: Board of Selectmen

RE: Woburn Street Truck Exclusion

Attached is the Town's submission to the Massachusetts Department of Transportation (MassDOT) seeking a truck exclusion on a portion of Woburn Street between the intersections of Woburn Street and Eames Street and Woburn Street and Lowell Street. This has been a collaborative effort between the Police Department and the DPW Engineering Division, in addition to receiving a letter of support from Woburn's Mayor. There is no prescribed time frame for MassDOT to act on this request but the expectation is that the review process could take three (3) to six (6) months. The Board will be kept apprised of any developments with respect to the truck exclusion.


Jeffrey M. Hull
Town Manager

Attachment

cc: Kerry Colburn-Dion, Assistant Town Manager/Human Resources Director
Joseph Desmond, Police Chief
William Cavanaugh, Fire Chief
Michael Woods, Public Works Director
Paul Alunni, Town Engineer



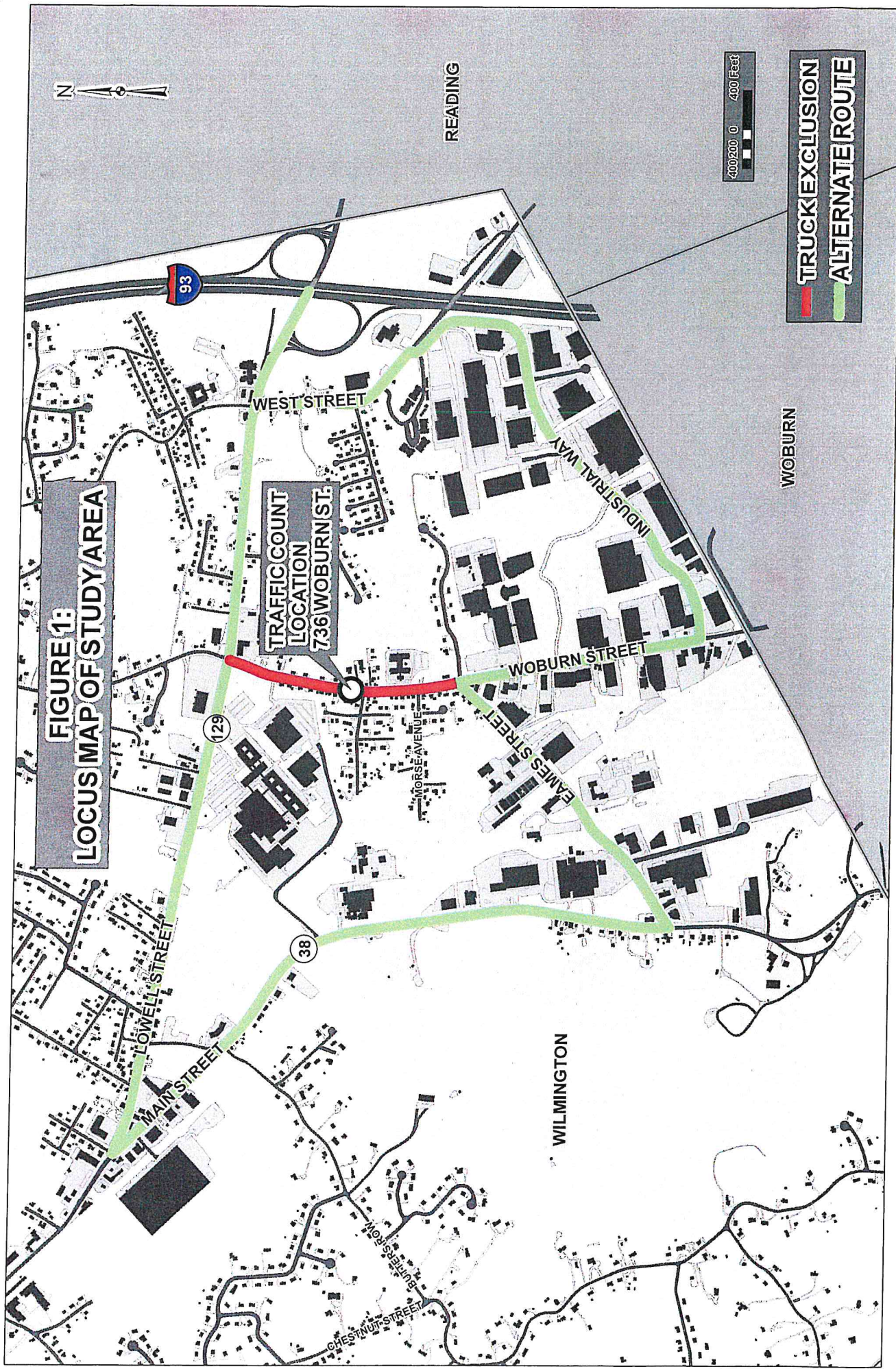
READING



TRUCK EXCLUSION
ALTERNATE ROUTE

**FIGURE 1:
LOCUS MAP OF STUDY AREA**

**TRAFFIC COUNT
LOCATION
736 WOBURN ST.**



WOBURN

WILMINGTON



Wilmington, Massachusetts

INTER-DEPARTMENTAL COMMUNICATION


FROM THE TOWN MANAGER

January 22, 2021

TO: Board of Selectmen

RE: Recognition of Robert Allen

Jamie Magaldi, Public Works Operations Manager, has been in contact with Ginny Allen, the sister of Robert Allen, to discuss options for remembering her brother. She has indicated a desire to purchase a tree to be planted on the Town Common. She will be making a donation to fund a Princeton Elm tree which will cost between \$400 and \$500. Mr. Magaldi has a tree on order with the expectation that the tree will be planted in April around Arbor Day. He noted that this donation is very much appreciated as the tree will replace one of several trees on the Town Common that is diseased. Given the fact that Mr. Allen served for many years as foreman of the Public Works Tree Division this donation is particularly appropriate.


Jeffrey M. Hull
Town Manager

cc: Michael Woods, Public Works Director
Jamie Magaldi, PE, MCA, Operations Manager/Tree Warden