



TINKHAM GARAGE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN



**2024
September**

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INTRODUCTION

The goal of this Community Involvement Plan (CIP) is to encourage and facilitate community engagement during the Tinkham Garage Superfund Site (Site) cleanup. The CIP describes how EPA will involve the community and address local needs as we continue through the Superfund process. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the community will work together by using the tools described in this plan. Active public involvement is crucial to the success of any project. EPA's community involvement activities at the Site are designed to inform the public of ongoing investigations as well as planned cleanup activities and to include the community in the decision-making process.

EPA defines the "community" as those people and entities who have an interest in or are or may be affected by the Site. EPA also recognizes that other stakeholders, including local, State and Federal agencies, as well as the Potentially Responsible Parties responsible for the finance of and cleanup of the Site (referred to as the Cannon's Site Group or CSG) may have an interest in the Site. This CIP is based on a series of community interviews conducted in 2023 and 2024 with the affected community and stakeholders in accordance with EPA's Superfund community involvement and cleanup guidance. The CIP is a "living document," meaning that it can be updated or revised by the EPA over the course of Site cleanup to reflect long-term changes in the community.

Community Involvement at the Tinkham Garage Superfund Site

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



Figure 1: Contractors setting up a drill rig.

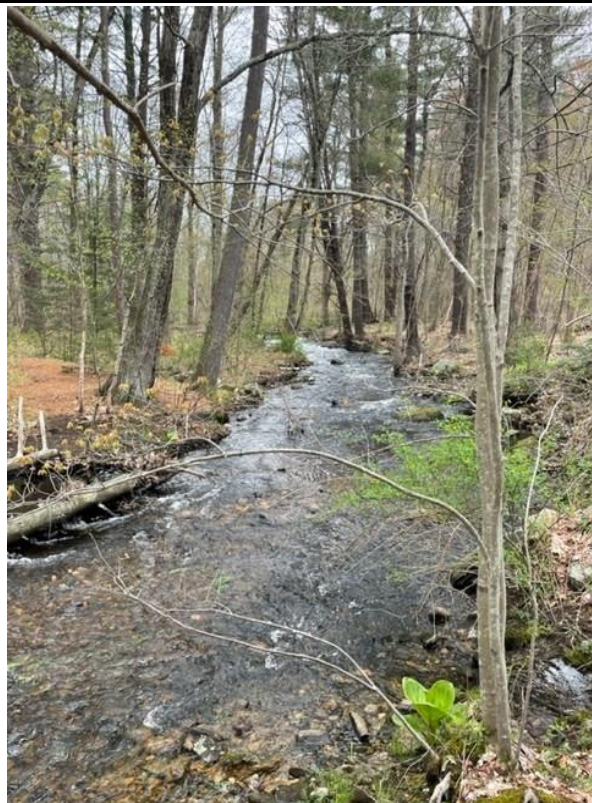


Figure 2: Stream 1A within the condominium complex.

THE COMMUNITY

Site Overview

The Tinkham Garage Superfund Site is located in Londonderry, New Hampshire and is generally defined as the land bordered by Route 102 to the north, Ross Drive to the South, the Woodland Condominium complex to the west, and the Home Depot plaza to the northeast (Figure 4). Improper disposal of oil, oily wastes, solvents, industrial hazardous wastes, tanker truck washings, septic waste materials, and other substances across the Site in leach fields, trenches and to the ground surface resulted in the contamination of soils, surface water and groundwater at the Site. The contamination was initially identified in 1978 when a resident along Ross Drive complained of foam and odors in a small unnamed brook and their water supply well. Residents living in the Woodland Village Condominium Complex (formerly Londonderry Green Apartments) and along Mercury and McAllister Drives were also found to be impacted by groundwater contamination and were connected to a permanent public water supply in 1983. A risk assessment at the Site determined that there posed an unacceptable risk from potential exposure to groundwater at the Site from future ingestion. Remedial Actions to address contamination included the extraction of contaminated groundwater by pumping, offsite treatment, and discharge to the Derry public water treatment facility. They also included soil vacuum extraction to reduce contaminant concentrations in shallow soils, soil piles, and groundwater within the Tinkham Garage Source area. Cleanup levels were set in the 1986 Record of Decision (ROD) for both soils and groundwater. Following implementation of the cleanup in the mid 1990's, the CSG requested that the groundwater extraction system be shutdown, which the 1986 ROD allowed for should groundwater concentrations reach steady state conditions and remedial cleanup objectives could not be met. Groundwater extraction continued in the shallow area near the Tinkham Garage and monitoring was then performed for several years to continue to assess steady state conditions.

A 2003 Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD) modified the remedy from active extraction to monitored natural attenuation to further reduce contaminant levels in groundwater to attain cleanup levels throughout the Site. The decision was based on significant monitoring results, hydrological evaluations, and modeling. Long-term monitoring is required as a component of the 1986 Record of Decision. Monitoring was performed by the NHDES through 2006, and Site monitoring has been performed at the Site by CSG on an annual basis under a State Groundwater Management Permit (GMP) since 2002. In 2014, NHDES notified the EPA that nearby households northeast of the Tinkham Garage property along Boston and Charleston Avenues were found to be impacted with contaminants like those found in groundwater at the Site. In 2016, EPA issued an ESD that required households along Boston and Charleston Avenues, whose water supply wells exceeded federal and/or state drinking water standards, to be connected to an existing waterline. EPA also required that remedial investigations be performed by the CSG to assess the extent of Site contamination and its potential migration and impact to nearby residents who continue to utilize groundwater as their drinking water source, and specifically those residents within the Ross and Tokanel neighborhood identified in the 1986 Record of Decision as potential receptors.

In the time since the Site was first listed on the National Priorities List and a remedy was selected, knowledge of additional contaminants and their potential transport has evolved. It is now understood that chlorinated compounds, such as Trichloroethylene (TCE) and perchloroethylene (PCE), released to the environment can be found as either light or dense non-aqueous liquids which have similar characteristics as contaminants that float above the water table (such as oils) or sink to deeper depths in the soil. In 2008 1,4-dioxane was found in groundwater within the Site. Further studies revealed elevated concentrations in individual fractures within the bedrock aquifer.

The 2016 ESD established a cleanup level for 1,4-dioxane of 3 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$ or parts per billion, ppb), which was consistent with NHDES drinking water standards at that time. Sampling initiated in 2016 indicated that 1,4-dioxane was detected in groundwater across the Site with concentrations found highest east of the Tinkham Garage field area. In 2018, NHDES lowered the Ambient Groundwater Quality Standards (AGQS) for 1,4-dioxane to 0.32 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$). Sampling performed since 2018 has indicated the presence of 1,4-dioxane above this level in groundwater across the Site and in drinking water samples collected from residential properties downgradient of the Site that rely on groundwater for their water supply. Under the New Hampshire GMP Regulations, bottled water was offered by the CSG

to households found to exceed the NH AGQS. As of 2024, 13 households have been offered bottled water within the neighborhoods whose drinking water supply wells had concentrations of 1,4-dioxane above the State AGQS.

In late 2018, Perfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) was required to be monitored at the Site. PFAS was initially monitored and found in groundwater within source areas of the Site and subsequently found in nearby water supply wells. The development of standards for individual PFAS substances have focused largely on PFOA and PFOS. The EPA initially issued a Health Advisory of 70 nanograms per liter (ng/L or parts per trillion, ppt) and Site screening levels in groundwater of 40 nanograms per liter (ng/L), while the State of NH promulgated drinking water standards for four PFAS compounds in 2020 set at 12 nanograms per liter (ng/L) for PFOA, 15 nanograms per liter (ng/L) for PFOS, 18 nanograms per liter (ng/L) for PFHxS, and 11 nanograms per liter (ng/L) for PFNA. The monitoring for PFAS conducted under the ongoing remedial investigation and the Groundwater Management Permit has identified PFAS above the NH AGQS in groundwater and drinking water at the Site and surrounding areas. This monitoring has resulted in additional homes along Ross and Tokanel Drives and Boston and Charleston Avenues being offered bottled water as a temporary measure while investigations continue and a solution for long-term alternate water is considered. Sampling under the Groundwater Management Permit and the ongoing Remedial Investigations have focused on characterizing potential migration pathways for Site contaminants and developing a better understanding of the extent of contamination in the areas of the Site that continue to rely on private bedrock water supply wells for drinking water.

On April 10, 2024, EPA announced the finalization of a National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR) establishing legally enforceable levels, called Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), for six PFAS in drinking water. PFOA, PFOS, PFHxS, PFNA, and HFPO-DA as contaminants with individual MCLs, and PFAS mixtures containing at least two or more of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and PFBS using a Hazard Index MCL to account for the combined and co-occurring levels of these PFAS in drinking water. EPA also finalized health-based, non-enforceable Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs) for these PFAS.

A summary of the Federal MCLs are as follows:

Compound	Final MCLG	Final MCL (enforceable levels)
PFOA	Zero	4.0 parts per trillion (ppt) (also expressed as ng/L)
PFOS	Zero	4.0 ppt
PFHxS	10 ppt	10 ppt
PFNA	10 ppt	10 ppt
HFPO-DA (commonly known as GenX Chemicals)	10 ppt	10 ppt
Mixtures containing two or more of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and PFBS	1 (unitless) Hazard Index	1 (unitless) Hazard Index

On April 19, 2024, EPA designated PFOA and PFOS, and their salts and structural isomers, as hazardous substances under CERCLA based on significant evidence, including epidemiological and toxicological studies, that PFOA and PFOS, when released into the environment, may present a substantial danger to public health or welfare or the environment. This designation enables EPA to act, respond to, and cleanup contamination. CERCLA designation will help protect public health and the environment from potentially harmful exposure to these chemicals and provides tools to hold polluters accountable.

In May 2024, Regional Screening levels (RSL) were updated to reflect current data about the potential health effects of being exposed to PFOA and PFOS. RSLs are used to screen contaminants at Superfund Sites and promote national consistency. They also can be used when a potential or current Superfund Sites is being investigated to determine if significant levels of contamination are present to warrant further investigation through a Remedial

Investigation/Feasibility Study. Those updated Regional Screening levels can be found at <https://www.epa.gov/risk/regional-screening-levels-rsls>.

The CSG agreed to offer bottled water to those households whose water supply wells exceeded the EPA federal MCLs. As of May 2024, 59 households that are monitored proximate to the Site have been found to exceed either the State's current drinking water standards for 1,4 Dioxane and/or EPA's MCLs for PFAS and have been offered bottled water. As monitoring of residential wells continues, it is possible that additional exceedances will be discovered, and additional homes will be offered bottled water. Risk mitigation measures are being considered to address unacceptable risk posed by contaminants found in groundwater used as drinking water and from the uncontrolled migration of contaminants through groundwater at and from the Site. EPA and NHDES plan to prioritize mitigation of those risks and are currently evaluating alternatives for these neighborhoods.

Remedial Investigations at the Site related to contamination which may remain within groundwater, soils, sediment, surface water, and soil vapors will continue to be performed to further characterize the nature and extent of the contamination and potential risks related to exposure to determine the need to address contaminants remaining at the Site. For more information and site updates, please visit: www.epa.gov/superfund/tinkham.

About the Community

Based on the 2019 census, over 26,000 people live in Londonderry, New Hampshire. The Sites formerly agricultural lands now includes residential, commercial, and undeveloped forested lands and wetlands.

The Woodland Village Condominium complex and several single-family homes remain on the northern and western portion of the Site. The northeastern portion of the Site was developed in the early 2000's and currently includes a shopping complex with a Home Depot, Staples, Dunkin' Donuts, and 99 Restaurant. The Nevins Retirement Cooperative Association (over 128 residences) is located over the central portion of the Site, while a large wetland and forested portion of the Site remains towards the southeast. The Site includes several stream beds and drainage pathways, including a brook which runs through the condominium development and connects with Beaver Brook and the large wetlands to the southwest of the Site, and a surface water feature, which passes by the Tinkham Garage property and migrates south before being diverted towards the west through the Nevins property. The stream and wetlands drain through the Ross and Tokanel neighborhood in numerous locations.

The Site includes several land areas and neighborhoods as described below:

Tinkham Garage Site:

This tract of land, currently approximately 7 acres, houses the former Tinkham Garage which remains in use on the property. During the 1970's, land use related to Tinkham's operations extended further into the field south and east of the garage. The historical disposal of hazardous substances is documented within these fields, including migration into the drainage pathways from these properties into the Ross and Tokanel Drive neighborhood. Actions requiring cleanup in this location were documented as early as 1978 following the initial complaint from a Ross Drive resident. The primary stream bed was altered to minimize drainage of surface water away from the Ross and Tokanel Drive neighborhood across what is now the Nevins. The field to the east of the Garage was a primary release area for solvents and other hazardous substances; cleanup actions related to this area were performed in the late 1990's. While the former source area is partially covered by the current Home Depot plaza, monitoring well data indicate that cleanup standards have not been met in groundwater in this area. 1,4-dioxane is found at levels more than 1000 micrograms per liter (ug/l) at FW11D, which is a monitoring well located at what was the southeastern boundary of the former field behind the garage. PFAS has been documented at elevated concentrations within and downgradient of the former Tinkham Garage Source area.

Woodland Village Condominiums/ McAllister and Mercury Drive:

The Woodland Village Condominiums were another area of documented releases. The leachfields for these condominiums were allegedly used to dispose of various hazardous substances as was a trench referred to as a "solvent swale", which was located behind buildings designated as E/F. The soils from failed leachfields were excavated as part of the initial cleanup and placed with contaminated soils at the Tinkham Garage to be addressed via the vacuum extraction

operations. The solvent swale was covered with soils in 1982 to reduce the risk of human contact contaminated soils in the area. The water supply well (LGSW) that supplied drinking water to the condominiums was found contaminated in the early 1980's. Household water supply wells along Mercury and McAllister Drives were also found to have contamination.

In January 1983, the drinking water supply well (LGSW) servicing the Londonderry Green Apartments (presently Woodland Village Condominiums) and residential water supply wells along Mercury and McAllister Drives were taken out of service because of the documented contamination. These residents were temporarily supplied bottled water and point of entry (POE) treatment systems until a feasibility study was completed and a permanent water line was installed by the NHWS&PCC (currently known as NHDES) under a cooperative agreement between the State and the EPA in November 1983.

During the mid-1990's, as part of the cleanup, contaminated groundwater was extracted from the former potable water supply wells located in the Woodland Village Condominium complex and sent for treatment to the Derry POTW, along with shallow contaminated groundwater from the Tinkham Garage source area.

Monitoring of groundwater within and beyond the condominium area indicate concentrations that exceed cleanup standards, EPA MCLs, and/or NH drinking water standards.

Home Depot Plaza:

To the northeast of the Tinkham Garage, Site development has included stores and restaurants such as a Home Depot, Staples, Dunkin' Donuts, and 99 Restaurant. This development was built after the vapor mitigation measures were completed on the Tinkham Garage source area contaminated soils located adjacent to the Tinkham Garage property. A portion of the paved parking area covers this former source area.

Nevins Property:

The Nevins property sits within approximately 98 acres in the central portion of the Tinkham Garage Superfund Site. This land was proposed for development in the late 1990's to include the construction of the Nevins Retirement Cooperative Association. Residents in the Nevins community are served by a public waterline and sewer. Residents living in the Nevins may have noted the recent installation of monitoring wells as part of the ongoing investigations and may continue to see ongoing activity relative to sampling and general Site maintenance due to the community's location within the Site and proximity to the areas that require additional characterization. The Nevins development required vapor mitigation provisions as a preventative measure.

Boston/Charleston Neighborhood:

In 2014, the NHDES Methyl tertiary-Butyl Ether (MtBE) Remediation Bureau, as part of investigations to evaluate the potential presence of MtBE in residential water supply wells near the Site, provided the NHDES Hazardous Waste Remediation Bureau and EPA with data, which indicated that residential wells along Boston and Charleston Avenues were found contaminated with chemical constituents similar to those found in groundwater at the Site (TCE, VC, and 1,4-dioxane). The levels exceeded Federal maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) and the NH AGQS for 1,4-dioxane. Monitoring of all residential wells within the Boston/Charleston Avenue neighborhood was then conducted and five households were determined to be impacted above Federal MCLs and the then current NH AGQS for 1,4-dioxane and subsequently connected to a waterline per the 2016 Explanation of Significant Differences.

Monitoring being performed under the Groundwater Management Permit in the Boston and Charleston neighborhood of homes which continue to rely on groundwater as their drinking water, have detected additional exceedances of the NH AGQS and/or EPA MCLs for PFAS. As a result, several homes have been offered bottled water as an interim measure while a long-term alternate water solution is implemented. Additional households, initially monitored prior to 2016 and not found to exceed a state or federal standard, will be sampled for PFAS in 2024.

Ross and Tokanel Neighborhood:

The EPA remedy in 1986 required that soils and groundwater within the Site be addressed to both attain cleanups standards and to minimize the potential further migration of site contaminants in groundwater, specifically toward the

Ross and Tokanel neighborhood. From 2002-2006, the NHDES monitored this neighborhood and determined no impacts related to VOCs. However, one household was impacted by Methyl Tertiary-Butyl Ether, a gasoline additive, and a point of entry system was installed. In 2009, the initial monitoring of nine households along Ross Drive for 1,4-dioxane did not identify concentrations of the contaminant above the laboratory reporting limits in the targeted households.

In 2016, sampling across all available monitoring wells at the Site indicated the widespread presence of 1,4-dioxane in groundwater and significantly elevated concentrations within the Tinkham Garage source areas. Continued assessment of contaminant migration along Mercury Drive and within the Ross and Tokanel Drive neighborhood in 2018 resulted in the Cannon Site Group providing bottled water to households exceeding NHDES' revised 1,4 dioxane AGQS in compliance with the Groundwater Management Permit. One household along Mercury Drive was connected to the existing waterline. The 2019 Groundwater Management Permit renewal included an expansion of the Groundwater Management Zone (GMZ) based upon the review of sampling data collected since 2012 (the previous Groundwater Management Permit issued), which demonstrated that the contaminant plume from the Site had migrated within the bedrock fractures and extended into the nearby residential neighborhood. In addition to work being performed as part of the Remedial Investigations, the 2019 Groundwater Management Permit also included increased monitoring requirements for both on and off-site locations to further assess concentrations in groundwater across the Site, plume migration, and the potential capture by nearby residential drinking water supply wells that remain in use near the Site. Subsequent and continued sampling of groundwater monitoring wells and private drinking water wells have documented the presence of 1,4-dioxane and PFAS constituents in many household wells along Ross, Tokanel, Gail and Gilcreast where groundwater is used for drinking water. Concentrations are found above applicable State AGQS as well as the April 2024 EPA MCLs. Houses that exceed NH AGQS standards and/or EPA MCLs have been offered bottled water. Ongoing investigations continue to be required to assess the migration pathways for contaminants. EPA and NHDES are currently assessing alternatives to address risk related to continued utilization of groundwater as a water supply in the neighborhood.

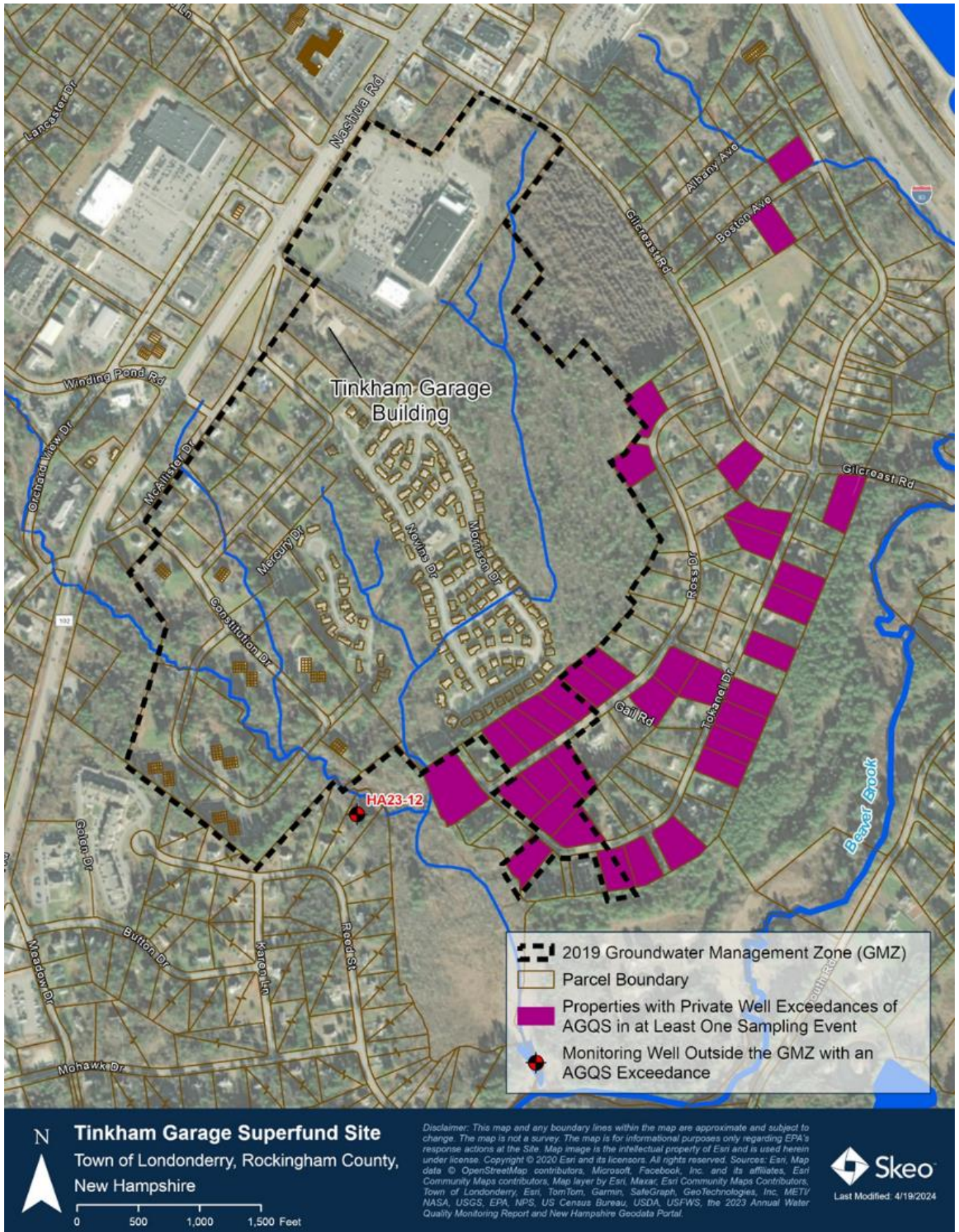


Figure 3: New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (“NHDES”) 2019 Groundwater Management Zone boundary. The map shows properties with private wells that exceed NHDES ambient quality groundwater standards for PFAS in at least once sampling event since 2019.

Tinkham Garage Neighborhoods

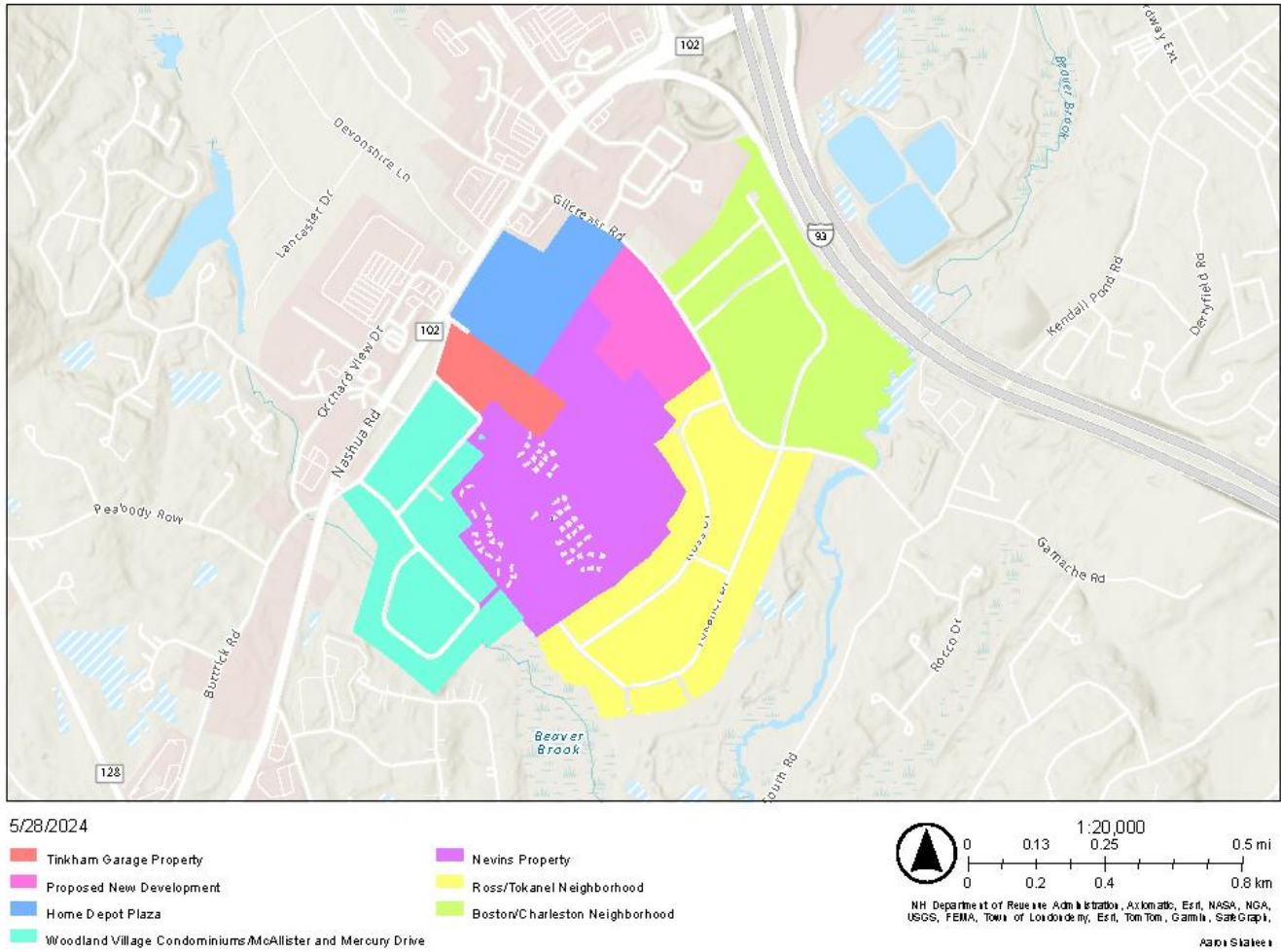
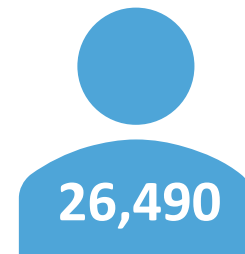


Figure 4: Map showing the neighborhoods of the Tinkham Garage Superfund Site.

Environmental Justice

Environmental Justice is the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income, with respect to the development, implementation and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.

EPA Region 1 programs collaborate closely to make sure underserved, low income and tribal communities facing disproportionate environmental risks have opportunities for meaningful participation in environmental decision-making. Region 1 also coordinates closely with EPA Headquarters and states to support initiatives that provide all people living near Superfund sites with technical assistance, training opportunities and other services. EPA has a variety of environmental justice resources available at www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice, including:



Londonderry, New Hampshire
2019

- [Environmental Justice Collaborative Problem-Solving \(CPS\) Cooperative Agreement Program](#) provides funding for eligible applicants for projects that address local environmental and public health issues in an affected community. The program assists recipients in building collaborative partnerships to help them understand and address environmental and public health concerns in their communities.
- [Environmental Justice Small Grants Program: EPA’s Environmental Justice Small Grants Program](#) supports and empowers communities working on solutions to local environmental and public health issues. The program helps communities understand and address exposure to multiple environmental harms and risks.

EJScreen

EJScreen is an environmental justice mapping and screening tool. It uses environmental indicators for a community to show potential exposures and demographic factors to show potential susceptibility. An EJScreen analysis for a 1-mile radius surrounding the Site in 2024 found none of the 12 environmental justice indicators at the 80th percentile or above, compared to the rest of the state of New Hampshire or the United States.

1 mile Ring Centered at 42.861211,-71.346167, NEW HAMPSHIRE, EPA Region 1
Approximate Population: 4,266 Input Area (sq. miles): 3.14

Selected Variables	State Percentile	USA Percentile
Environmental Justice Indexes		
Particulate Matter 2.5 EJ index	64	2
Ozone EJ index	69	5
Diesel Particulate Matter EJ index*	66	18
Air Toxics Cancer Risk EJ index*	45	12
Air Toxics Respiratory HI EJ index*	63	19
Traffic Proximity EJ index	63	29
Lead Paint EJ index	21	21
Superfund Proximity EJ index	75	48
RMP Facility Proximity EJ index	66	24
Hazardous Waste Proximity EJ index	52	29
Underground Storage Tanks EJ index	64	43
Wastewater Discharge EJ index	74	42

EJ Indexes - The EJ indexes help users screen for potential EJ concerns. To do this, the EJ index combines data on low income and people of color populations with a single environmental indicator.

EJScreen Quick Facts

To summarize how environmental indicators and demographics come together in the same location, EJScreen uses EJ Indexes. EJScreen has 12 Environmental Justice (EJ) Indexes that reflect the 12 environmental indicators below. In the EJ Indexes, environmental indicators are combined with information about the low-income and minority population in a Census block group. EJScreen presents results in terms of percentiles, allowing the community to be compared to the rest of the state, EPA Region, or nation.

- National Scale Air Toxics Assessment Air Toxics Cancer Risk
- National Scale Air Toxics Assessment Respiratory Hazard Index
- National Scale Air Toxics Assessment Diesel Particulate Matter (DPM)
- Particulate Matter (PM2.5)
- Ozone
- Lead Paint Indicator
- Traffic Proximity and Volume
- Proximity to Risk Management Plan Sites
- Proximity to Treatment Storage and Disposal Facilities
- Proximity to National Priorities List (NPL) Sites
- Underground Storage Tanks Indicators
- Wastewater Discharge Indicator

Our Partners

EPA is partnering with New Hampshire Department of Environmental Sciences (NHDES) and the Town of Londonderry to ensure community members receive appropriate information about the site status and ongoing activities.

Key Contacts

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Overview of the CIP Process

In early 2023, EPA conducted interviews with State, Town, and local stakeholders who responded via email, phone calls and/or door-to-door canvassing to inform people about the preparation of the CIP and to ask for participation in CIP interviews. EPA encourages additional information from residents and the Town to better serve the community and update the CIP throughout the Site's cleanup.

Community Issues and Concerns

Community issues and concerns generally surrounded the history of activities at the Site, the status of drinking water quality and the status of the potential water line installation. EPA will continue to pursue community involvement opportunities to ensure that concerns are heard and discussed or addressed and that information is provided in an appropriate forum and manner so that it can be clearly understood by those impacted by Site-related activities.

HUMAN HEALTH



Interviewees expressed interest in the status of drinking water quality and the location of places where residential wells have been impacted by Site-related contamination. One interviewee asked if a certain residence qualifies for bottled water. Interviewees also expressed curiosity about the potential waterline installation.

CLEANUP



Interviewees expressed interest and curiosity in the status of the Site, cleanup to date and upcoming activities, including the potential water line installation.

An interviewee asked what happens to private wells if or when a residence is connected to a municipal water supply and how landscaping will be impacted and repaired during the activities.

Concerns were raised about whether additional groundwater characterization is necessary given the presence of emerging contaminants and what activities are ongoing to ensure there are not any potential exposure routes to remaining contamination.

ECONOMY



Extensive development has occurred on the Site that supports the local economy including a retail shopping center and a senior housing development.

Property owners are concerned about how the Site affects their ability to sell their house and what steps need to be taken when selling a house in the Site area.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT



Interviewees expressed surprise about their lack of knowledge surrounding the history of the Site and data associated with the Site. There are also questions about EPA's involvement at the Site throughout the remediation and why additional actions were not conducted years ago.

EPA reached out to community members by phone and email requesting interviews to better inform how to communicate with the community. Although we received limited responses, EPA will update this documents as we receive more feedback.

WATER



There are general concerns within the municipality about water quality.

Related to the Site, questions and concerns surround the use of bottled water, the potential installation of a waterline and how private residences can know if their well is affected by the Site. Additionally, there is interest in what wells are being sampled, how frequently they are sampled and who to contact with questions about well sampling. Residents also have concerns about their water bills.

METHOD OF COMMUNICATION



Interviewees expressed interest in the creation and dissemination of a fact sheet that could: highlight current Site-related activities and planned next steps; and outline geographic areas impacted by the Site to better understand what areas will be impacted by Site-related activities.

Participants appreciate an in person and virtual blend for meetings, to accommodate individual preferences.

THE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ACTION PLAN

Introduction to the Action Plan

Using information gathered during community interviews, EPA developed this Action Plan to address the community's needs, concerns, questions, and expectations, as well as the community's communication styles and preferences.

Ongoing Communication

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

To sign up for the site email list, please contact Shaheen.aaron@epa.gov or (617) 918-1071

Community Involvement Tools and Activities

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

Webpage

EPA will continue to maintain a webpage specifically for the Tinkham Garage Superfund site. For past, current and future updates on the Site, please visit: www.epa.gov/superfund/tinkham.

The webpage will:

- Provide an overview and history of the Site and EPA's involvement.
- Include posts about updated information on the Superfund cleanup process. New information will be featured under Stay Updated, Get Involved (Announcements and Key Topics section).
- Share site-related reports and documents with the public as they become available. A link to the document section is located under Site Documents and Data.

EPA also has other webpages available for information about the Superfund program and Region 1:

- National Superfund program: www.epa.gov/superfund
- EPA Region 1 <https://www.epa.gov/aboutepa/epa-region-1-new-england>
- Superfund Community Involvement: www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-community-involvement

Other organizations with webpages that provide information about the Site include:

- NHDES One Stop: <https://www4.des.state.nh.us/DESOneStop/PRSDetail.aspx?ID=0001880&Type=PRS>.

Community Meetings

Based on availability, EPA staff may attend meetings held by community groups, the local government, and other organizations upon request to share information about the Site and to address community questions, concerns, ideas, and comments. To identify appropriate opportunities and venues to deliver information about the Site, EPA will work with the community to coordinate the meetings. As is often the case, there are times when the Site activities are prevalent such as active remediation work and will require more communication than other times such as periods of long-term monitoring.

EPA-hosted Events

EPA staff may host meetings, workshops and/or open houses to share information with the community. Meetings will be held at a central location that is Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)-accessible and accessible by public transportation, such as the Londonderry Town Hall. Interviewees indicated an overall preference for midweek evening meetings.

Virtual Meetings

EPA staff may host or participate in meetings virtually, as coordinated with the community. To best accommodate community members, EPA staff may provide options to participate by phone for people unable to join a web-based meeting. EPA staff may share meeting materials ahead of the meeting so people unable to view the presentation can follow along.

Briefings with Local Officials

EPA staff may brief the Londonderry Town Administrator, Board of Selectmen, Board of Health, Department of Public Works, or other municipal departments upon their request for information or in correspondence with relevant site information.

Educational Materials

To help address community concerns about the Site, EPA staff may collect, prepare, and distribute user-friendly documents to help people understand Site conditions. These materials include, but are not limited to, factsheets and postcards that relay Site updates and information.

Formal Public Comment Periods

During the Superfund process, EPA announces and opens public comment periods and encourages people to submit information. EPA accepts formal comments on several types of documents, including Proposed Plans, as well as when EPA proposes a site for listing on or deletion from the NPL. EPA considers all public comments in the Superfund decision-making process.

Public Comment Tips

Commenting is an important way to make your voice heard. Public comments can strengthen an environmental decision by providing the authoring agency with facts or perspectives lacking in the original draft. Commenting helps EPA create an accurate and comprehensive document to support appropriate and informed decision-making.

- Prepare for commenting by familiarizing yourself with the scope of the issue and relevant laws.
- Identify your key issues and concerns.
- Identify allies who can help with the document review and understanding of the report and coordinate your comments with them to strengthen your message.
- Be specific with your comments, including what you think could improve the document, what you think is missing from the document, what you like about the document, and what parts you want to remain in the document.

Local Media Outlets

EPA may provide updates and information to local newspapers and radio and television stations and ask them to report on site-related issues. EPA staff will be available for interviews and will respond to media inquiries in a timely fashion. Inquiries from the news media should be directed to Aaron Shaheen, (617) 918-1071.

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



Londonderry Times
<https://londonderrytimes.net/>
603-537-2760

Derry News
46 West Broadway, Route 102
Derry, NH 03038
<https://www.derrynews.com/>
603-437-7000

The Eagle Tribune
181 Merrimack St
Haverhill, MA 01830
<https://www.eagletribune.com/>
603-421-3847

Mailing List

EPA will build a site mailing list or continue to maintain and update the site mailing list. The list has been developed based on meeting sign-in sheets, community interviews, and email and telephone inquiries. To be added to the mailing list, please send a request by email, telephone, or regular mail to EPA. [Sign up](#) for this Superfund site's mailing list.

Social Media

EPA will share site updates through Facebook, Twitter, and other social media:

- EPA Region 1 Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/EPARegion1>
- EPA Region 1 X: @EPANewengland
- EPA site webpage (Stay Updated, Get Involved page): www.epa.gov/superfund/tinkham
- EPA Region 1 News Releases: <https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/search>

Information Repository

EPA keeps site project information and reference materials for the public to read at local information repositories. Copies of cleanup documents for the Tinkham Garage Superfund Site are available at the location below.

Leach Library
276 Mammoth Road
Londonderry, NH 03053
602-432-1132
<https://www.londonderrynh.gov/leach-library> Monday-Thursday

Information is primarily provided electronically, but hard copies are available for the repository upon request. Some of the materials available at the repository include:

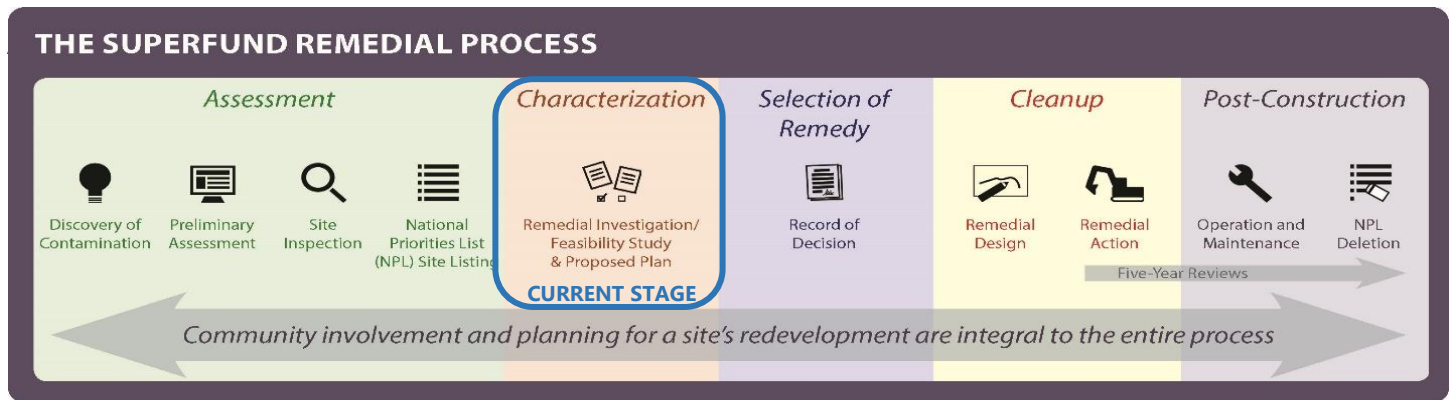
- Record of Decision (ROD)
- Proposed Plans
- Action Memorandum for time-Critical removal actions
- Site fact sheets

Many of these documents are also available through the site webpage: www.epa.gov/superfund/tinkham

APPENDICES

Superfund Remedial Process

After Superfund sites are discovered or identified, EPA uses two basic types of responses to manage polluted sites: removal actions and remedial actions. Removal actions handle emergency oil spills, chemical releases, and short-term responses. Emergency actions eliminate immediate risks and ensure public safety. Remedial actions handle complex sites needing long-term responses. Remedial actions manage releases that do not pose an urgent threat to public health or the environment and do not require immediate action. Remedial actions involve complex and highly contaminated sites that often require several years to study the problem, develop a permanent solution, and clean up the hazardous waste. These are the sites that most people think of when they hear about the Superfund program. The section below describes the general steps in EPA’s Superfund remedial process.



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

Characterization

Once a site is on the NPL, further investigation into the problems at the site and the best way to address them is required. This is called the remedial investigation and feasibility study (RI/FS). After development of cleanup alternatives, EPA recommends the option it considers best for the site and offers it to the community for evaluation and comment in a Proposed Plan.

Once a site is on the NPL, further investigation into the problems at the site and the best way to address them is required. This is called the remedial investigation and feasibility study (RI/FS). After development of cleanup alternatives, EPA recommends the option it considers best for the site and offers it to the community for evaluation and comment in a Proposed Plan.

Selection of Remedy

The cleanup method ultimately chosen for the site, and the reasons for the selection, are set forth in the Record of Decision (ROD). The ROD discusses all activities prior to the selection of a cleanup method and describes how the cleanup method will be protective of human health and the environment.

Cleanup

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

Post-Construction

After EPA determines that the physical construction at a site is complete, post-construction activities ensure that the cleanup actions will protect human health and the environment over the long term. These activities may include routine maintenance at a site such as making sure signs and fences are intact or soil treatment systems are running smoothly. EPA may delete a site or portion of a site (sometimes called an operable unit) from the NPL if all cleanup goals have been met and no further cleanup action is required to protect human health and the environment.

Community Technical Assistance Resources

EPA provides additional assistance to communities through a variety of technical assistance resources. These resources include the Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) program, the Technical Assistance Services for Communities (TASC) program and Community Advisory Group (CAG) formation support. For more information on these resources, please visit: www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-technical-assistance-communities.

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

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act	NCP	National Contingency Plan
AGQS	Ambient Groundwater Quality Standards	NHDES	New Hampshire Department of Environmental Sciences
CAG	Community Advisory Group	NPL	National Priorities List
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act	PFAS	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances
CD	Consent Decree	PM2.5	Particulate Matter
CIP	Community Involvement Plan	PPM	Part Per Million (mg/L)
CPS	Collaborative Problem Solving	PPB	Parts Per Billion (ug/L)
		PPT	Parts Per Trillion (ng/L)
DPMHI	Diesel Particulate Matter Hazard Index	RI/FS	Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study
HRS	Hazard Ranking System	ROD	Record of Decision
EJ	Environmental Justice	SARA	Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency	TAG	Technical Assistance Grant
MCLs	Maximum Contaminant Levels	TASC	Technical Assistance Services for Communities
		Mg/L	Milligrams Per Liter
		Ug/L	Micrograms Per Liter
		Ng/L	Nanograms Per liter

Tinkham Garage COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN

2024

September

www.epa.gov/superfund/tinkham

