



Community Involvement Plan

Chapman Valve, Lot 70
E/S Pinevale Street
Brownfields Cooperative Agreement 4B00A01525

August 2026

Prepared For:
City of Springfield,
Massachusetts

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1.0 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN OVERVIEW

1.1 Overview

This Community Involvement Plan (CIP) outlines the outreach strategy that the City of Springfield (the City) will employ while performing cleanup activities at the property located at E/S Pinevale Street, Springfield, Massachusetts, and known as the Former Chapman Valve Manufacturing Company (the Site). Cleanup activities will be performed to support future commercial redevelopment of the Site. Currently, a non-profit organization is proposing to redevelop the Site as an eco-industrial park and open space.

The City will perform cleanup activities at the Site, which is a Disposal Site subject to the requirements in the Massachusetts Contingency Plan (MCP; 310 CMR 40.0000), in accordance with the MCP. MCP response actions at the Site are being tracked under Release Tracking Number (RTN) 1-170 (Crane Company) and will be overseen by a Commonwealth of Massachusetts Licensed Site Professional (LSP). MassDEP assigned RTN 1-170 for a release of oil to soil and groundwater that was observed during the removal of 19 underground storage tanks (USTs) from the Site in February 1987.

This CIP outlines how the City will involve the public and key stakeholders, including surrounding area residents, during cleanup activities. The City's objective is for City officials, neighborhood residents, nearby business owners, and local community-based organizations to be involved in the decision-making process regarding environmental cleanup. Site cleanup activities are being funded, in part, by a Brownfields Cleanup Grant that was awarded to the City by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). This CIP fulfills a requirement of the grant and will bolster the success of cleanup and redevelopment efforts by addressing stakeholder concerns through community engagement.

1.2 Spokesperson and Information Repository

The spokesperson for this project is Mr. Brian Connors, Deputy Development Officer, of the City of Springfield Office of Planning and Economic Development (OEPD). Mr. Connors may be contacted at:

70 Tapley Street
Springfield, MA 01104
bconnors@springfieldcityhall.com

The Information Repository is located at the City's Public Library – Indian Orchard Branch. To conduct a review of the Information Repository, please contact the administrator during business hours at:

Indian Orchard Branch
Indian Orchard, MA
Monday: 10am to 5pm; Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday: 1 to 5pm; Wednesday: 1 to 8pm
413-263-6846

All project related documents are also available for public review on the City of Springfield's project website, <https://www.springfield-ma.gov/planning/econ-dev/e/s-pinevale-cleanup-past-reports-for-rfp>.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY

2.1 Site Location and Description

The Site is a 15.93-acre parcel of land located on the east side of Pinevale Street in the Indian Orchard neighborhood of Springfield, Massachusetts, where the Chapman Valve Manufacturing Company historically operated. The Site has historically been owned and operated by others and is also known by alternative names, including the Crane Company and ES Pinevale. The Indian Orchard neighborhood was historically an independent mill town but is presently among the most impoverished neighborhoods in Massachusetts. The area is densely developed for mixed residential, commercial, and industrial use. Properties adjoining the Site are primarily residential.

The Site is currently densely vegetated. Concrete slabs from the foundations of the former manufacturing buildings remain across the Site, partially covered by thin layers of topsoil and vegetation. The now-vacant Site features evidence of its historical industrial use, including areas of wood block flooring, an exposed subsurface vault in the northwestern corner of the Site, railroad tracks, and debris piles. Contents of the debris piles include concrete with some brick and metal rebar. Many of the piles have become overgrown with vegetation. The entire perimeter of the Site is bounded by a chain-link fence with a locked access gate on Pinevale Street.

2.2 Site History

2.2.1 Operations and Ownership

The Site was historically operated as the former Chapman Valve Manufacturing Company for approximately 85 years between at least 1874 and 1959. Chapman Valve manufactured valves for the Navy and worked under contract with the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) to manufacture uranium metal for Manhattan Engineering District (MED) projects. In 1959, Crane Company acquired Chapman Valve and continued to manufacture valves at the Site until the 1980s. Crane Co. demolished the original 12 factory buildings located at the Site between the 1980s and 1996, leaving the slabs and foundations in place. Site ownership was transferred several times between 2003 and 2013 before the City of Springfield acquired the Site through a municipal tax taking in May 2013.

2.2.2 Site Investigations

Response actions conducted at the Site since 1986 are summarized below. Tables and figures associated with these response actions are presented in Weston & Sampson's 2023 Phase II ESA, and most are available via the Massachusetts Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs (EEA) Data Portal under RTN 1-0000170 (<https://eeaonline.eea.state.ma.us/portal#!/wastesite/1-0000170>). MassDEP records refer to the Site as the Crane Company.

Phase I Environmental Review - 1986

ERT, Inc. of Laurel, Maryland (ERT), on behalf of Crane Co., completed a Phase I Environmental Review of the Site in October 1986. At the time, the Site consisted of a 16-acre fenced property containing 13 buildings. A 20-acre landfill, which was part of the larger Chapman Valve/Crane facility, existed south of the Site. During this investigation, asbestos-containing materials (ACM), lead paint, silica sand and blasting dust (free silica), fuel oil, solvents, probable polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) oil, and various unknown substances were noted throughout the Site. Based on the findings of the Phase I ESA, ERT recommended the following:

- Assessment and removal/repair of asbestos insulation by a licensed asbestos contractor.
- Filling or sealing the pipe tunnel located on the Site, or leaving as is.
- Underground storage tank (UST) inventory and removal.
- Assessment of possible PCB oil containing transformers for off-site disposal.
- Assessment and disposal of unknown substances located throughout the Site.

Underground Storage Tank Removals and Remedial Investigations - 1987

In February 1987, Clean Harbors Environmental Services of Kingston, Massachusetts (CHES), was contracted by Crane Co. to empty, clean, excavate, remove, and dispose of the USTs identified in the 1986 Phase I ESA by ERT. Nineteen USTs with varying capacities and contents were removed from the Site.

During UST removal activities, free product, oily soil, and/or oily groundwater were observed in multiple excavation areas, including Tanks 1-4, Tanks 6-7, and Tanks 10-11. ERT proposed to perform limited subsurface investigation activities to support the development of remedial alternatives for these areas of contamination. Recommendations for assessment and remediation were submitted to the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Quality Engineering (DEQE, now MassDEP) in a Remedial Action Plan and a Scope of work in 1987.

Remedial investigations were implemented and presented in an October 1987 ERT report titled "Remedial Investigations for Indian Orchard Facility." The following actions were taken at the Site:

- A subsurface exploration program, including the advancement of 25 soil borings and installation of 25 monitoring wells at each boring location, and collection and analysis of soil and groundwater samples, including within the Tank 1-4 grave.
- Collection and analysis of water samples within a cistern adjacent to the Tank 1-4 excavation area were collected and analyzed. A temporary discharge permit was approved and all the water within the cistern was pumped into the municipal sewer system.
- Inspections of potential past spill areas across the Site

Based on the findings of these remedial investigations, ERT recommended the following:

- Identification of locations of oily soil for removal and disposal by a clean-up contractor
- Assessment of the Tank 1-4 excavation areas and design a long-term oil removal system
- Impacted soil removal within the excavations of Tanks 1-4, 6-7, and 10-11
- Impacted surficial soil removal at the Dept #7 yard

Phase II Comprehensive Site Assessment - 1991

Con-Test, Inc. of East Longmeadow, Massachusetts (Con-Test), on behalf of Crane Co., completed a Phase II Comprehensive Site Assessment (CSA) in 1991. Subsurface investigation activities included a wood block subfloor investigation, oily surface verification, site security analysis, and monitoring well installation, sampling, and analysis. Findings of the Phase II CSA included:

- Total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) were detected in soil samples collected from beneath portions of concrete subfloors associated with Buildings 23, 25, and 48. Semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) were detected at low concentrations in some soil samples collected beneath Buildings 23, 25, and 48.
- Groundwater sample data indicated that groundwater at the Site was impacted with low concentrations of VOCs and SVOCs
- Oil under Building 23 was deemed to be potentially attributable to a spill of #4 oil from Tanks 10 and 11.
- TPH, TCLP barium, and TCLP lead were detected at concentrations of 140 to 3100 mg/kg, 0.65 mg/L, and 0.56 mg/L, respectively, in various composite samples collected from Oily Soil Area #2. Trace concentrations of VOCs and SVOCs were detected.
- TPH, anthracene, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, fluoranthene, phenanthrene, 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene, TCLP barium, and TCLP lead were detected in various composite samples collected from Oily Soil Area #3.
- Bedrock was identified at depths ranging from 2 to 20 feet below ground surface (bgs) in three monitoring well locations (CMW-30, CMW-31S, and CMW-31D) and three subfloor borings beneath Building 23. Two bedrock cores were collected and identified as the Portland Formation.
- A radiological survey of the Site was requested by MassDEP due to the disposal of uranium metallic dust and/or waste or plant equipment contaminated with uranium or uranium oxides in shallow burials. The contamination is associated with work conducted in Building 23 for the Manhattan Project in the 1940s by Chapman Valve. The survey was to be completed by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) in 1995 (see below).

Post-Remedial Action Report - 1996

Bechtel National, Inc of Reston, Virginia (BNI), on behalf of the DOE, assisted in the planning and implementation of remedial activities for radioactive contamination at the Site from July to September 1995. Residual uranium contamination was present in the western third of Building 23 from operations conducted for the AEC in 1948.

Remedial activities included the decontamination of a bridge crane, overhead trusses, horizontal wall surfaces, wooden block and concrete floor pads, underlying soils, and a drain line. A portion of the decontaminated material were left onsite, including concrete monoliths, wooden decking from the crane, wooden blocks, and concrete pads. Post-remediation surveys performed in the area indicated levels of radioactivity below the applicable DOE cleanup guidelines.

Phase II CSA Addendum - 1998

In May 1998, ATC Associates, Inc. (ATC) of Woburn, Massachusetts, on behalf of Crane Co., completed an addendum to the Phase II CSA performed by Con-Test in 1991. Supplemental assessment and investigation activities included soil boring and monitoring well installation, soil and groundwater sample collection and analysis, product recovery testing in culvert wells, disposal of on-Site transformers and switches, transformer pad confirmation sampling, disposal of PCB-containing woodblocks, interim measures (i.e., gauging and bailing, test pitting, oily soil excavation and removal, NAPL extraction and dewatering activities), and a Method 3 Risk Characterization. The findings of the supplemental investigation included:

- Data indicated minimal impact to soil and groundwater from historical Site operations.
- Interim measure activities listed above have addressed UST releases to subsurface and surficial soils Site-wide.
- Residual petroleum-impacted soils surrounding the tank grave associated with Tanks 1-4 are located beneath substantial, permanent, concrete structures and are considered inaccessible, apparently limited in quantity, and isolated. Petroleum-impacts are associated with #4 and #6 oil. The permanent concrete structures are proposed to be left in place and limit the potential migration of residual petroleum impacts.
- Constituents of concern included VOCs, PCBs, and metals in groundwater, SVOCs and selenium in soil only, and petroleum hydrocarbons and PCBs in both soil and groundwater.

The Method 3 Risk Characterization was performed to evaluate the potential for site-specific risk to employees of Crane Co., trespassers, potential construction or utility workers, and future residential populations. Based on the results of the Method 3 Risk Characterization and the interim measures performed at the Site, a condition of No Significant Risk (NSR) was achieved in association with the documented release conditions.

Post-Audit Completion Statement and Risk Characterization - 2003

Between September and October 2003, ATC, on behalf of Crane Co., conducted supplemental assessment activities in response to a Notice of Audit Findings/Notice of Non-Compliance (NOAF/NON) issued by MassDEP on July 1, 2003. In the NOAF/NON, MassDEP asserted that the 1998 Phase II CSA Addendum did not establish the horizontal and vertical extent of metals and petroleum impacts in soil and groundwater. MassDEP required additional assessment and an updated Method 3 Risk Characterization.

Assessment activities included a metals assessment program, “black-stained soil” assessment, indoor air sampling, and a surficial oil staining assessment. The findings of the supplemental field assessment included:

- Soil samples collected in the vicinity of former monitoring well locations and in areas of the former Iron Machine Shop and Brass Foundry contained antimony, beryllium, lead, copper, and zinc at elevated concentrations. Arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, mercury, nickel, and silver were also detected.
- “Black-stained soil” identified near a manhole cover west of the Tank 1-4 excavation during a Site inspection conducted by MassDEP on June 11, 2003, was found to contain petroleum hydrocarbons. Additionally, polarized light microscopy (PLM) and scanning electron microscope (SEM)/energy dispersive x-ray (EDX) analysis identified a moderate amount of anthracite coal and coal ash in the material. The “black-stained soil” was determined by ATC to be exempt from the MCP and was therefore left out of the risk characterization conducted for the Site.
- A soil vapor assessment identified air-phase petroleum hydrocarbons at concentrations above laboratory reporting limits in soil gas samples. Sample concentrations were not indicative of likely impacts to indoor air in the occupied buildings downgradient of area assessed.

- Surficial oil staining was identified near the eastern end of former Building 10 and several locations in the footprint of Building 23 during a Site inspection conducted by MassDEP on June 11, 2003. The stained materials generally consisted of a sand, gravel, brick, and wood fragment mixture that was likely used to cut material associated with oil spills from former equipment operations. Additionally, a concrete containment bin located in the area was observed to have an oily sheen after sediments within the containment bin were disturbed. Clean up activities were conducted by ATC within the identified areas. Oily water and materials, such as soil, debris, and wooden blocks, were generated and disposed of off Site at appropriate facilities.

Risk characterization results were amended with the additional metal results and did not significantly impact the risk characterization results reported in the 1992 Phase II ESA Addendum submitted in May 1998.

Release Abatement Measure (RAM) - 2007-2009

On January 4, 2007, WjF GeoConsultants, Inc. (WjF), on behalf of Goodwin Realty, LLC, submitted a Release Abatement Measure (RAM) Plan to address additional areas of contamination at the Site that were identified by O'Reilly, Talbot & Okun (OTO) during a due diligence environmental assessment. OTO had conducted environmental assessment activities on behalf of a prospective purchaser, Western Area Development Corporation. OTO's assessment identified similar COCs to previous investigations (metals, PCBs, and petroleum hydrocarbons) but in additional areas of concern that had not previously been identified. The objective of the RAM plan was to address soil impacted with EPH and PCBs in the area of the former machine shop (Building 10). OTO identified additional areas of impacted soil beneath the former brass foundry (Building 5) and former iron foundry (Building 16); however, those areas were not proposed to be addressed under the RAM.

In December 2006, WjF conducted a soil boring program to delineate the proposed RAM excavation area. Former foundations and utility tunnels limited the feasible extent of the assessment and excavation. The assessment delineated the northern and western extents of impacts in the proposed RAM excavation area. Contaminated soils and concrete foundations in the former machine shop building were excavated and stockpiled on Site. In June 2008, approximately 160 tons of contaminated soil and concrete rubble was disposed of at Ondrick Construction Company.

Asbestos Assessment - 2010

In 2010, OTO completed an asbestos assessment on behalf of Springfield Redevelopment Authority. The purpose of the assessment was to identify ACMs that may have remained on site or were left in place when the former foundry buildings were demolished and to identify areas of asbestos in soil. The asbestos assessment primarily focused on surface-level construction debris piles and soil piles. The assessment also included subgrade exploration in the boiler room and the main north/south utility tunnel. Representative bulk samples of suspected ACMs were collected from the ground surface and from limited subsurface structures. ACMs including asbestos cement (AC; brand name Transite) pipe, AC panels, black building construction paper, black pipe insulation, various roofing materials, resilient floor tiles, and adhesive mastic, were identified in construction debris and soil piles as well as the boiler room and utility tunnel. OTO estimated that cumulative volumes of approximately 1,850 cubic yards of ACM construction debris and 31,625 cubic yards of ACM soil were present at the Site.

Environmental Site Assessment - 2010

In April 2012, OTO completed an Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) at the Site on behalf of Springfield Redevelopment Authority. The purpose of the ESA was to assess the nature and extent of

OHM in soil and groundwater at the Site. During assessment activities, OTO identified 13 locations requiring additional response actions. OTO estimated response actions would cost up to \$105,000 to address the 13 areas and to prepare a aa Response Action Outcome (RAO) Report supported by a Method 3 Risk Characterization.

Preliminary Geotechnical Findings - 2010

In April 2010, OTO completed a preliminary geotechnical assessment on behalf of Springfield Redevelopment Authority to assess the geotechnical suitability of on-Site soils for the proposed future redevelopment of the Site as a business and office park. The investigation found two primary Site conditions with significant cost implications for redevelopment:

1. Non-engineered fill consisting of ash and building debris and organic soils at the Site would need to be removed and replaced with engineered fill.
2. Concrete floor slabs, foundations, and buried debris would need to be removed prior to development. Additionally, voids, basements, tunnels, and improperly abandoned utilities were found to be present in some portions of the Site and would need to be removed from any proposed building footprint and replaced with engineered fill prior to building construction.

EPA Removal Action – 2011-2015

In March 2011, the MassDEP Western Regional Office (WERO) requested EPA assistance with an investigation to determine the extent of asbestos contamination in soil and debris piles at the Site. MassDEP submitted the request to the EPA Region I Emergency Planning and Response Branch (EPRB). On August 17, 2015, EPA's Superfund Technical Assessment Team (START) and Emergency Rapid Response Service (ERRS) mobilized to the Site and established work zones, developed a staging area, and prepared for Site excavation at three piles, five surface areas, and four surface soil grids. Excavation activities commenced on August 24, 2015, and were completed on September 2, 2015. Approximately 2,500 tons of soil and debris were excavated and stockpiled on-Site.

In October 2015, the asbestos-containing soil was transported to Seneca Meadow, Inc. Disposal Facility in Waterloo, New York. Six of 18 post-excavation confirmatory soil samples contained asbestos at detectable concentrations; however, no additional soil removal was conducted. EPA and MassDEP conducted a final site walk on November 2, 2015, and considered activities completed on November 4, 2015. Site activities, data, and findings were summarized in a Removal Program After Action Report.

ASTM Phase II ESA - 2023

In 2023, Weston & Sampson performed an ASTM Phase II ESA of the Site. Subsurface investigation activities included the advancement of 34 soil borings, installation of four groundwater monitoring wells, and the collection and analysis of soil and groundwater samples. Soil sample data indicated that soil in multiple areas of the Site contained polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and petroleum hydrocarbons at concentrations exceeding MCP Method 1 Cleanup Standards. Groundwater analytical data identified no COCs exceeding the applicable Method 1 GW-3 Cleanup Standards in the groundwater samples collected at the Site. A Method 3 Risk Characterization conducted included in the Phase II ESA concluded that a condition of NSR does not exist at the Site under current and future use conditions due to lead, PAHs, and asbestos in soil.

Weston & Sampson concluded that regulatory closure of the Site would be feasible if the source of impacts (asbestos, lead, and PAHs) is eliminated or controlled. The report noted that remedies might

include a combination of soil removal and off-site disposal, capping of residual soil impacts, and/or the implementation of an Activity and Use Limitation (AUL) to restrict certain uses of the Site. The 2023 Phase II ESA recommended that an analysis of remedial alternatives be conducted for the Site.

2.3 MCP Obligations

RTN 1-170 was considered a waiver site under a previous version of the MCP. Numerous response actions have been conducted for RTN 1-170 since the 1980s; however, the Site has not achieved closure under the MCP. The Site is currently an open disposal site.

2.4 Nature of Threat to Public Health and Environment

As previously stated, soil at the Site is impacted with asbestos, metals, PAHs, petroleum hydrocarbons, and PCBs related to former industrial operations and filling at the Site. Risk to receptors at the Site is primarily driven by asbestos, lead, and PAHs.

Although access to the Site is currently restricted and controlled by a perimeter fence, Site soils would pose significant risks to future Site users if cleanup does not occur; therefore, remediation at the Site is required. The current remediation plan is to excavate and remove targeted areas of contaminated soil, install an engineered cap over residual impacts, and, if required, record an AUL for portions of the Site.

To address short-term risks during cleanup activities, implementation of engineering controls during cleanup and redevelopment may include dust controls, air monitoring, control of storm water runoff, and/or the dewatering and treatment of contaminated groundwater, if necessary.

EPA Brownfields funds will be used to mitigate risks to human health and the environment by addressing impacted soil at the Site. A portion of the funding will also be used to prepare reports required under the MCP.

3.0 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND AND INVOLVEMENT

3.1 Community Profile

Springfield, Massachusetts has a population of 155,929, making it the third largest city in Massachusetts and the fourth largest in New England. Springfield is known as the “City of Firsts,” a moniker earned through a history of innovated, including America’s first Armory and military arsenal and the first American-made automobile. According to the Massachusetts Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs, 100% of Springfield’s total population is in block groups designated as Environmental Justice (EJ) neighborhoods due to low-income, minority, and/or English fluency status.

Over the years, most of the former industries (textile, paper, distilleries, and metals, etc.) have disappeared, leaving many City residents living, working, and playing next to contaminated brownfield sites. There are over 1,290 known Disposal Sites in Springfield according to MassDEP, and the City estimates that there are an additional 250 brownfield sites that constitute more than 200 acres in area.

3.1.1 Indian Orchard Neighborhood

Springfield has many neighborhoods, each with distinct qualities and requirements. The City government receives feedback from a variety of neighborhood councils and civic associations. There are approximately 20 distinct neighborhoods in Springfield, and many of these areas are represented by organized civic associations or councils. The neighborhood of Indian Orchard, where the Site is located, contains multiple brownfield sites. The Indian Orchard neighborhood, which features several minority and other underserved populations, is among the most impoverished neighborhoods in Massachusetts and lacks quality employment opportunities and access to healthy foods. The Indian Orchard Neighborhood Council represents neighborhood interests, promotes civic engagement, and improves the quality of life for residents and businesses in the area.

3.2 Chronology of Community Involvement

The Springfield OPED published a public meeting notice and notice of intent to apply for an EPA Brownfields Cleanup grant and requested comments on the draft application and draft ABCA in The Springfield Republican on October 27, 2023. The draft application, ABCA, narrative, and other documentation along with public meeting information was also posted on the OPED website at www.springfield-ma.gov/planning and on the City of Springfield’s Development Services Division Facebook page at <http://www.facebook.com/SpringfieldDevelopmentServicesDivision> on October 26, 2023.

The public meeting was held on November 1, 2023, at 4:00 pm at 70 Tapley Street in Springfield. Information about the site, draft application, and ABCA were presented, and residents were given the opportunity to comment and ask questions about the application as well as potential future uses of the remediated site. Assistance for non-English speaking and/or hearing impaired residents was provided if requested at least four business days prior to the meeting. No public comments were received at the meeting or during the comment period.

3.3 Key Community Concerns

Due to the lack of public comments received during the first public meeting, specific community concerns related to the project are not yet known. This CIP includes community engagement to identify and support key community concerns.

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Since the Indian Orchard neighborhood is recognized as an EJ community at both the state and federal levels, as defined by EPA, the Indian Orchard Neighborhood Council has agreed to prioritize actions to address environmental and public health challenges and ensure meaningful community participation in decision-making processes that affect their environment and quality of life. Weston & Sampson's community outreach subcontractor for this work will be engaging with the Indian Orchard Neighborhood Council President to directly address neighborhood concerns regarding the project. The Indian Orchard neighborhood Council has discussed involvement with the community outreach subcontractor and has agreed to prioritize actions to address environmental and public health challenges and ensure meaningful community participation in decision-making processes that affect their environment and quality of life.

3.4 CONTINUED COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Plans for community involvement in the project are proposed to include public meetings, opportunities for public comment, and public notices in the local newspaper, the Springfield Republican. Public meetings will be held at The Springfield City Library – Indian Orchard Branch Community Room at 44 Oak Street, Indian Orchard. The following provides an estimated schedule for community involvement in the project.

Task	Estimated Start Date	Estimated Completion Date
Publish Public Notice in the Springfield Republican (print and web) and City website, which will announce public meeting, timing of 30-day public comment period, and availability of information repository.	August 19, 2026	August 19, 2026
30-day Public Comment Period for Draft ABCA	August 24, 2026	September 23, 2026
Public Meeting #1 - Discuss CIP and ABCA	August 26, 2026	August 26, 2026
Respond to Comments	August 26, 2026	September 25, 2026
Finalization of CIP and ABCA	September 25, 2026	October 23, 2026
Implementation of Remedial Alternative	January 2027	October/November 2027
Public Meeting #2 – Discuss Project Progress	April/May 2027	April/May 2027
Public Meeting #3 – Discuss Project Completion	December 2027 / January 2028	December 2027 / January 2028

Dates in the proposed schedule above may change based on community feedback, site conditions, and review/approval of the relevant cleanup documents by EPA and MassDEP. This CIP will be updated periodically to reflect changes in the project schedule, if needed.

Public meetings will be hybrid when feasible to accommodate working parents, seniors, and others. Recordings will be available online for those who are unable to attend. Outreach materials, including program flyers and other educational materials, will be distributed at in-person community events such as farmers markets or other community gatherings. Updates regarding the project, including public meeting notices, will be posted online. Surveys will be conducted during the project to solicit community feedback and input on proposed cleanup and redevelopment plans and the needs/desires of

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community and Target Area residents. Because Spanish is the second most spoken language in the Target Area, translation services will be provided for meetings and materials.

In addition to the above estimated schedule, community involvement will also include quarterly Brownfields Advisory Committee (BAC) meetings, held in-person or hybrid to discuss cleanup and reuse planning activities and alternatives. As detailed in the application for this project, the following organizations/points of contact will support community engagement for this project:

Organization/Point of Contact	Specific Involvement in Project/Assistance
Indian Orchard Citizens Council Zaida Govan 413-209-8240 IOCC.council@gmail.com	Liaison between City and Target Area residents. Neighborhood organization that will perform education and outreach about the Site and the role of brownfields redevelopment in the community. Will engage the public for input regarding cleanup and future reuse of the Site. Will provide meeting notice to Target Area residents and space for public meetings as needed.
Pioneer Valley Planning Commission Erica Johnson 413-781-6045 ejohnson@pvpc.org	BAC Member. Will assist with cleanup and reuse planning activities.
MassDevelopment David Bancroft 413-731-8848 www.massdevelopment.com	BAC Member. Will assist through financial resources and expertise to advance future reuse of the Site.
Springfield Redevelopment Authority Brian Connors 413-787-6020 bconnors@springfieldcityhall.com	Quasi-agency separate from City responsible for Urban Renewal Planning and BAC Member. Will assist the City with community engagement and will support reuse planning efforts.