

US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

Land Reuse Opportunity On Former Firestone Parcel

Former Firestone Facility

Noblesville, Indiana

December 2013

Moving forward

In the months to come, EPA will be sharing more information with you. We are currently studying the soil data collected from the 8-acre parcel. The study included 21 samples that were tested for a wide variety of contaminants, including: metals, polychlorinated biphenyls, volatile organic compounds and semi-volatile organic compounds. We tested for a wide variety of chemicals in order to be cautious. The study will help us determine safe ways the land can be reused, based on what we find.

Firestone and the city of Noblesville will also share information with you as site plans begin. Your input will be important.

Firestone and the city agree the parcel should be redeveloped for the benefit of the community. The city, the company and EPA are working together on the project – Firestone owns the property, the city will provide input on plans for reuse, and EPA will verify it is safe for the proposed reuse.

A word from Noblesville's

Mayor Ditslear:

"We have been meeting with Firestone officials and are pleased to be continuing to do so in order to collaborate on potential ways in which their property could be successfully redeveloped."

Contact EPA

For questions, comments or for more information, contact:

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Firestone is currently looking at options to reuse an 8-acre parcel of its former plant site in Noblesville. The parcel is located at the corner of Pleasant and 13th streets. The area was historically used to dispose of rubber products and related waste before laws prohibited it. The parcel is now covered with grass and several large trees.



The figure above shows the 8-acre Firestone parcel and the locations where samples were taken to study the soil.

EPA supports land reuse

EPA's role in potential land reuse includes a study of any contamination that may be present on the property. The pollution levels found in the soil will be compared to what environmental experts call "screening levels." Screening levels are intended to help the identification and evaluation of potential environmental concerns at polluted sites. Comparison of the actual contamination level to the screening level number will tell EPA what kind of reuse might be appropriate. For example, it may be appropriate to safely reuse a property for commercial use, but not appropriate for residential use.

The nature of the material historically disposed of on the Firestone property – nonhazardous solid waste – poses low health risks for certain uses. This parcel could safely be used for non-residential purposes.

EPA experts believe there may be an opportunity to return this unused property to the community for beneficial and safe reuse. Although EPA officials will determine if this area *can* be reused, we cannot tell Firestone or the city *how* to redevelop it.