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1. Please discuss, step-by-step, the industrial processes that will take place at this facility. CCC Plastics produces plastic masterbatch resins. Manufacturing operations involve 1) storage of raw materials, 2) resin grinding, 3) blending of resins with pigments and/or additives, and 4) extrusion into pelletized finished goods.
2. What are the by-products produced and intermediates used in the manufacturing process? There are very few industrial by-products from the company's process. Everything is made into a finished product or recycled. Examples of by-products include oil, dust, packaging waste. Their operations are generally considered "clean manufacturing" because they do not chemically synthesize plastics.
3. What is the product to be sold and who is the market? Is the buyer within the US or international? This is B2B. CCC primarily sells to plastic manufactures. Their customers purchase plastic compounds, color concentrates, and additive masterbatches that are incorporated into finished plastic products
4. Please discuss the transportation plan: How many trucks per day, what will they deliver and remove, by what route? How has the neighborhood been informed? What is the anticipated traffic route for hazardous waste and toxic material transfers? Company expects 5 trucks per day. County Road 110 (Poston Road) is the primary route to the industrial park. Given minimal increased traffic, the 15 residential addresses and Beckford Place were not specifically notified but certainly can be. The company does not transport toxic materials.
5. To what treatment facilities will hazardous and toxic materials be shipped? If hazardous waste occurs, it is collected and stored in closed containers, removed by a licensed solid waste hauler, and managed in compliance with applicable non-hazardous solid waste regulations.
6. Is any waste accumulated on site before disposal, and for how long? What is this waste, and what are its degradation products? Is an EPA permit required to store this waste, as the Canadian regulators require in CCC's Canadian facilities? Company does not generate waste from products or generate degradation products. Any waste generation is from manufacturing processes like gear oil (same oil cars generate) or packaging products. No flammable liquids, corrosives, solvents, oxidizers or regulated bulk chemicals are used or stored on site. Company will be required to obtain OAC 3745-52-13: Hazardous Waste Generator Notification permit.
7. Given that at least one of CCC's Canadian facilities (Colborne ON) lists releases and off-site transfers of (highly toxic) **hexavalent chromium** and **lead** (for which there

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are no safe levels) and their compounds (<https://pollution-waste.canada.ca/national-release-inventory/2025/1152>), should Athens County assume similarly hazardous and highly toxic emissions and movement of such substances here? **N/A. These compounds will not be used at the Athens location.**

8. Do the decision makers know why ethylene oxide is also required by Canadian officials to be reported for CCC's Colborne facility? **N/A. Ethylene Oxide will not be used at the Athens location.**
9. How will transportation of nurdles and chemicals be tracked, and how will residents learn of any instances of spills, fires, or truck accidents? **Company does not use any chemicals that, if spilled, require EMA involvement or notification of residents for safety reasons. Tracking the company's transportation of materials is outside the scope of the ACPA.**
10. How will spillage and fires be addressed, and by whom? What guarantees would our community have that a fire onsite would not cause community impacts similar (though perhaps at a smaller scale) to contaminants that spread from the recent East Palestine fire? **The fire department would be called to address fires. The company will have an emergency preparedness binder made available to the fire department.**
11. How will the company prevent or mitigate releases of dangerous substances, including dioxin, during emergencies such as spills, fires, or explosions? Has the company shared its emergency response plan with local emergency responders, medical professionals, and the County Commissioners? **Company uses all solid, non-volatile materials that are generally stable under normal storage and handling. Emergency preparedness binder will be made available when a lease is executed.**
12. How many miles will raw materials, finished products, and waste travel? **This depends on locations of suppliers and customers.**
13. How soon do the finished products degrade and what are their degradation products? **Unknown, but this would be offsite.**
14. Will the waste and eventually the plastic products produced and discarded be subjected to chemical "recycling," i.e., pyrolysis, a highly toxic process (which resulted in the shutting down this year of the Hebron Ohio pyrolysis plant after only two years of operation, due to significant EPA violations and clear health impacts on workers)? **No materials/products at the site will require pyrolysis.**

15. What is the annual volume of water usage expected and what purification provisions will be in place to prevent downstream contamination from chemical constituents used in production processes? [Proposed water usage is within the limits of service at the building. There are no purification provisions beyond standard treatment by county water & sewer district. There have been no concerns raised by LeAx.](#)
16. What will the pay range and health and retirement benefits be for each of the 25 people to be hired? Does the company guarantee it will hire 25 Athens County residents as full time employees, or will some of the workforce come from elsewhere? Are these union jobs? [The average wage of CCC employees at the Athens location will be \\$70,000. Employees are offered health and retirement benefits. Company will hire regionally but does not guarantee that only Athens residents be considered for positions. These are not union jobs.](#)
17. What provisions for health protection of workers, air, and water during normal operations in this facility will be enforced? Is there a maximum safe level of exposure to the process or products, and does long term exposure pose a risk for workers? [Throughout its long 104-year history, CCC has demonstrated a commitment to safety, sustainability, and social responsibility through its participation in the Responsible Care® program. The Responsible Care program is a voluntary environmental health and safety initiative that requires the company to:](#)
- [Continuously improve performance](#)
  - [Conduct third-party audits](#)
  - [Transparently report on sustainability and safety](#)

[To ensure worker safety, all materials are used in closed handling processes and are stored in their original sealed bags, pails, boxes. The production environment is pristine with appropriate PPE. The company has gone over 22 years without a lost time incident \(no missed work due to injury\). ACPA will visit the Colborne facility for first-hand account of facility prior to lease execution.](#)

18. What evidence do we have that the on-site coal ash pond is now safe, and will continue to be safe with new construction and activity? [2011 environmental site assessment and brownfield remediation/cleanup activities. The site can only be used for industrial and light manufacturing. The ACPA is also conducting another site assessment to obtain a No Further Action letter from Ohio EPA.](#)
19. Why does CCC Plastics indicate a need for a covenant not to sue (CNS)? [The company does not want to be held responsible or liable for the site's existing legacy](#)

conditions from prior use as an AEP power plant. A CNS comes from the Ohio EPA – not from the Port Authority.

20. Does this CNS shield the company from all litigation from impacted parties, or are there exceptions where the company can be held accountable for harm done in our community? [The CNS does not shield CCC from responsibility of its own operations, if it were ever to cause an issue.](#)
21. Please give specifics of the "minimal" hazardous waste that the company states it produces, and how it is to be managed. [Most solid polymer materials are non-hazardous under federal and state regulations and are recycled. If hazardous waste occurs, it is collected and stored in closed containers, removed by a licensed solid waste hauler, and managed in compliance with applicable non-hazardous solid waste regulations. Most hazardous waste includes oil from operating machines.](#)
  1. Please explain the need for permits for air and Hazardous Waste Generation Notification required by the EPA. [Please refer to Ohio EPA.](#)
  2. Since a contract is to be signed before permits are obtained, how long after signing does the company have to obtain permits? If permits are not granted, what happens? [If permits are not granted, the lease will be terminated.](#)
  3. Where and when will materials safety data sheets be posted, and what concerns have decision makers had relating to that information (I found online MSDS from other master batch plastic producers documenting many toxicological, ecological, and transportation specifics as ‘not regulated’ or ‘unable to be classified’ or ‘no data available’.) [Company will comply with any OSHA or Ohio EPA regulations for posting data.](#)
  4. What are the criteria used to choose this production plant for our community? What is the rationale for our commissioners to agree to a 60% 15-year tax abatement on improvements for this company? [Benchmarks and parameters taken into consideration in the decision-making process include: ACPA comfort level with the company including review of company financials; living wage job creation and annual payroll associated with project; environmental impacts and outputs of processes; investment level of company; support of local school boards and townships. ACPA understands the Commissioners’ rationale for the tax abatement to be the 1\) number of jobs created and associated wages, 2\) attraction of a company in a targeted industry sector, and 3\) the significant increase in assessed property value resulting from the company’s investment.](#)

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5. Are our local authorities aware of the harmful impacts of plastics locally and globally and the world-wide concern about known impacts of plastics production and waste on human health, including reproduction, developmental and neurological health, and incidence of cancers, as well as impacts on global environmental health? [Cannot speak to local authorities' specific awareness of the impacts of plastics production on human health.](#)
6. What kind of local oversight can we expect and by whom over this facility, and what consequences are to be issued by whom for any harm caused, if it is allowed to proceed? [ACPA will oversee the lease and ensure company is abiding by the terms of the lease. Ohio EPA and OSHA will oversee regulations pertaining to environmental safety.](#)