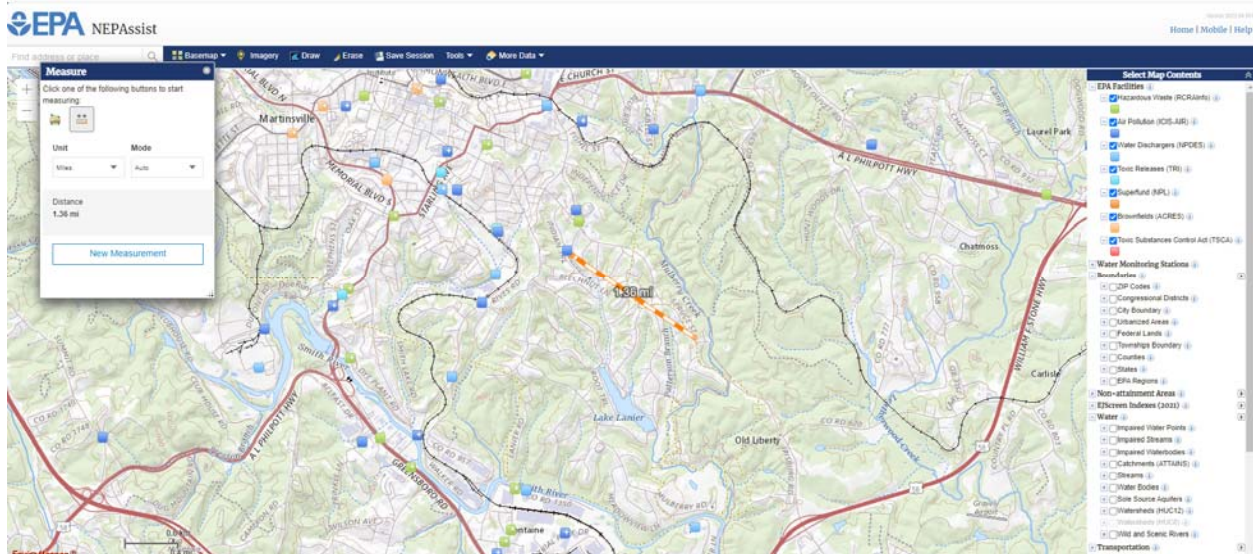


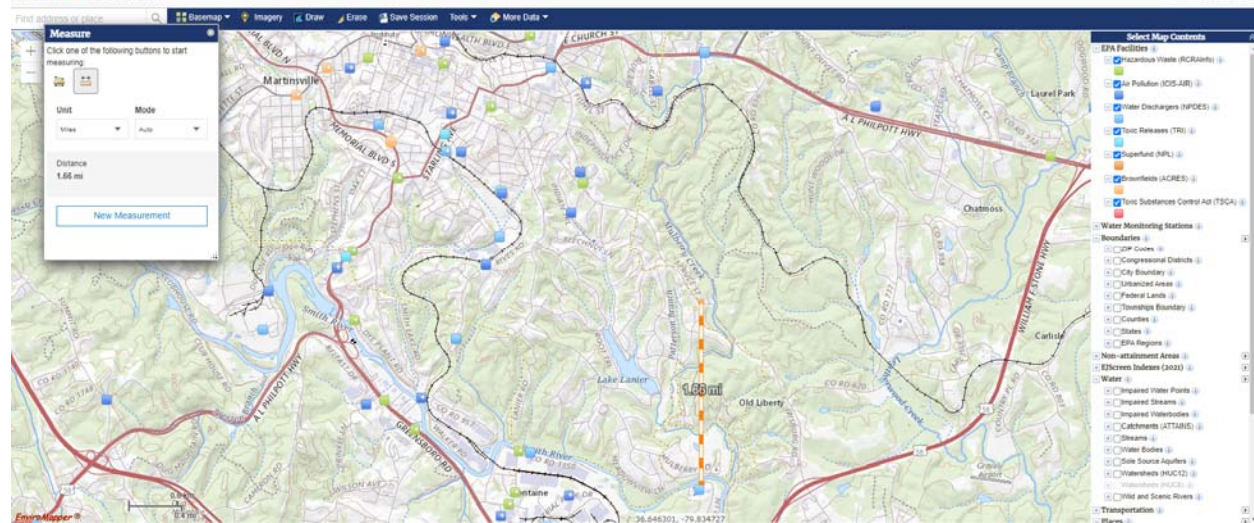
ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW RECORD

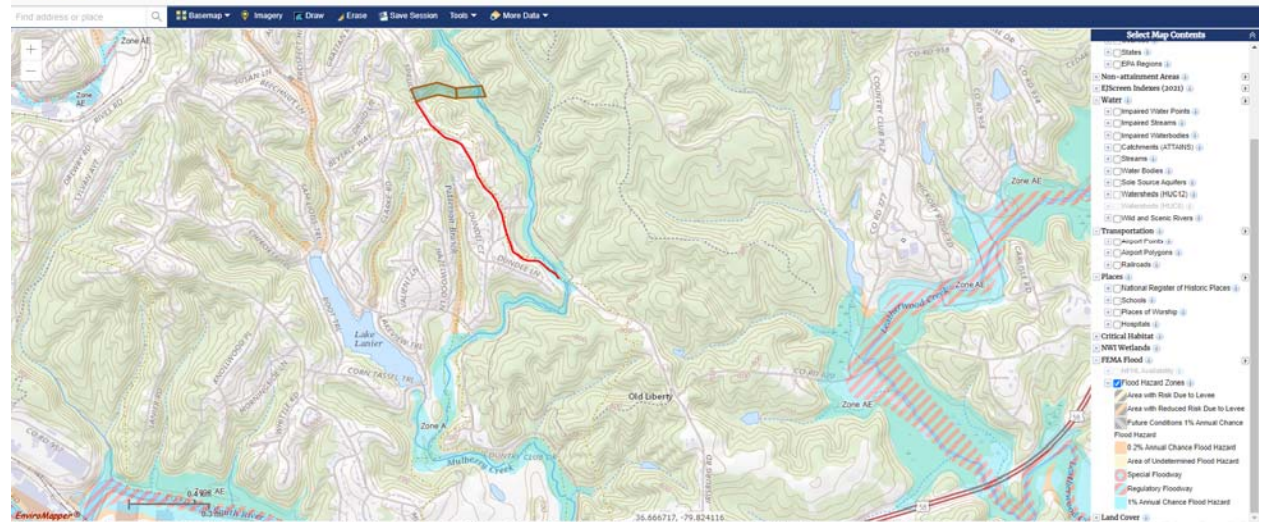
APPENDIX 13 – Contamination and Toxic Substances

GRANT NUMBER: **DHCD CONTRACT # 22-PW-01A**

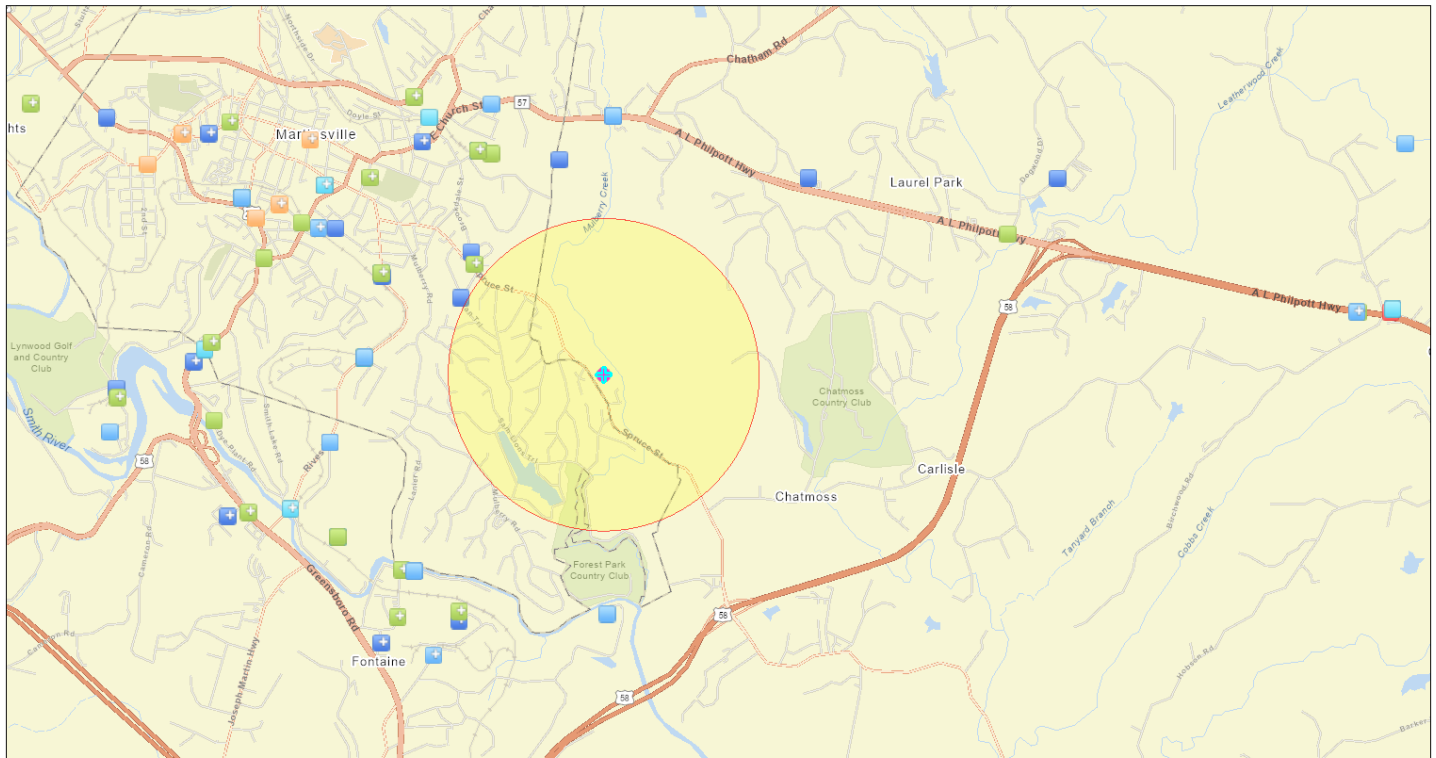
PROJECT NAME:
Dick & Willie Passage Trail 6A Completion







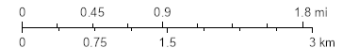
NEPAssist Report



July 18, 2023

- Project Buffer
- + Water Dischargers (NPDES)
- + Hazardous Waste (RCRAInfo)
- + Hazardous Waste (RCRAInfo)
- + Toxic Releases (TRI)
- + Brownfields (ACRES)
- + Brownfields (ACRES)
- + Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)
- + Air Pollution (ICIS-AIR)
- + Air Pollution (ICIS-AIR)
- Project 1

1:45,862



VG/IN, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/ NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA

Project Location	36.667816,-79.835484
Within 1 mile of an Ozone 8-hr (1997 standard) Non-Attainment/Maintenance Area?	no
Within 1 mile of an Ozone 8-hr (2008 standard) Non-Attainment/Maintenance Area?	no
Within 1 mile of a Lead (2008 standard) Non-Attainment/Maintenance Area?	no
Within 1 mile of a SO2 1-hr (2010 standard) Non-Attainment/Maintenance Area?	no
Within 1 mile of a PM2.5 24hr (2006 standard) Non-Attainment/Maintenance Area?	no
Within 1 mile of a PM2.5 Annual (1997 standard) Non-Attainment/Maintenance Area?	no
Within 1 mile of a PM2.5 Annual (2012 standard) Non-Attainment/Maintenance Area?	no
Within 1 mile of a PM10 (1987 standard) Non-Attainment/Maintenance Area?	no
Within 1 mile of a Federal Land?	no
Within 1 mile of an impaired stream?	yes
Within 1 mile of an impaired waterbody?	no
Within 1 mile of a waterbody?	yes
Within 1 mile of a stream?	yes
Within 1 mile of an NWI wetland?	Available Online
Within 1 mile of a Brownfields site?	no
Within 1 mile of a Superfund site?	no
Within 1 mile of a Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) site?	no
Within 1 mile of a water discharger (NPDES)?	no
Within 1 mile of a hazardous waste (RCRA) facility?	no
Within 1 mile of an air emission facility?	no
Within 1 mile of a school?	no

Within 1 mile of an airport?	no
Within 1 mile of a hospital?	no
Within 1 mile of a designated sole source aquifer?	no
Within 1 mile of a historic property on the National Register of Historic Places?	no
Within 1 mile of a Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) site?	no
Within 1 mile of a Land Cession Boundary?	no
Within 1 mile of a tribal area (lower 48 states)?	no
Within 1 mile of the service area of a mitigation or conservation bank?	yes
Within 1 mile of the service area of an In-Lieu-Fee Program?	yes
Within 1 mile of a Public Property Boundary of the Formerly Used Defense Sites?	no
Within 1 mile of a Munitions Response Site?	no
Within 1 mile of an Essential Fish Habitat (EFH)?	no
Within 1 mile of a Habitat Area of Particular Concern (HAPC)?	no
Within 1 mile of an EFH Area Protected from Fishing (EFHA)?	no
Within 1 mile of a Bureau of Land Management Area of Critical Environmental Concern?	no
Within 1 mile of an ESA-designated Critical Habitat Area per U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service?	no
Within 1 mile of an ESA-designated Critical Habitat river, stream or water feature per U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service?	no

Created on: 7/18/2023 7:27:10 PM

Phase 6A-2

prepared for: Henry County
Ref:

2023-07-18

Environmental Radius Report

Summary

Federal

	< 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1
Lists of Federal NPL (Superfund) sites	0	0	0
Lists of Federal Delisted NPL sites	0	0	-
Lists of Federal sites subject to CERCLA removals and CERCLA orders	0	0	-
Lists of Federal CERCLA sites with NFRAP	0	0	-
Lists of Federal RCRA facilities undergoing Corrective Action	0	0	0
Lists of Federal RCRA TSD facilities	0	0	-
Lists of Federal RCRA generators	0	-	-
Federal institutional control/engineering control registries	0	-	-
Federal ERNS list	0	-	-

State

	< 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1
Lists of state and tribal Superfund equivalent sites	0	0	0
Lists of state and tribal hazardous waste facilities	0	0	-
Lists of state and tribal landfills and solid waste disposal facilities	0	0	-
Lists of state and tribal leaking storage tanks	0	8	-
Lists of state and tribal registered storage tanks	0	-	-
State and tribal institutional control/engineering control registries	0	-	-
Lists of state and tribal voluntary cleanup sites	0	0	-
Lists of state and tribal brownfields sites	0	0	-

Other

	< 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1

Lists of Federal NPL (Superfund) sites

The National Priorities List (NPL) is the list of sites of national priority among the known releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants throughout the United States and its territories. The NPL is intended primarily to guide the EPA in determining which sites warrant further investigation. The NPL is updated periodically, as mandated by CERCLA.

There were no Federal NPL sites found within a one-mile radius of the target property.

Lists of Federal Delisted NPL sites

The EPA may delete a final NPL site if it determines that no further response is required to protect human health or the environment. Under Section 300.425(e) of the NCP (55 FR 8845, March 8, 1990), a site may be deleted when no further response is appropriate if EPA determines that one of the following criteria has been met: 1) EPA, in conjunction with the state, has determined that responsible parties have implemented all appropriate response action required, 2) EPA, in consultation with the state, has determined that all appropriate Superfund-financed responses under CERCLA have been implemented and that no further response by responsible parties is appropriate, 3) A remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS) has shown that the release poses no significant threat to public health or the environment and, therefore, remedial measures are not appropriate.

There were no Federal Delisted NPL sites found within a half-mile radius of the target property.

Lists of Federal sites subject to CERCLA removals and CERCLA orders

CERCLA identifies the classes of parties liable under CERCLA for the cost of responding to releases of hazardous substances. In addition, CERCLA contains provisions specifying when Federal installations must report releases of hazardous substances and the cleanup procedures they must follow. Executive Order No. 12580, Superfund Implementation, delegates response authorities to EPA and the Coast Guard. Generally, the head of the Federal agency has the delegated authority to address releases at the Federal facilities in its jurisdiction.

There were no Federal sites subject to CERCLA removals and/or orders found within a half-mile radius of the target property.

Lists of Federal CERCLA sites with NFRAP

No Further Remedial Action Planned (NFRAP) is a decision made as part of the Superfund remedial site evaluation process to denote that further remedial assessment activities are not required and that the facility/site does not pose a threat to public health or the environment sufficient to qualify for placement on the National Priorities List (NPL) based on currently available information. These facilities/sites may be re-evaluated if EPA receives new information or learns that site conditions have changed. A NFRAP decision does not mean the facility/site is free of contamination and does not preclude the facility/site from being addressed under another federal, state or tribal cleanup program.

There were no Federal CERCLA sites with No Further Remedial Action Planned (NFRAP) decisions found within a half-mile radius of the target property.

Lists of Federal RCRA facilities undergoing Corrective Action

Corrective action is a requirement under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) that facilities that treat, store or dispose of hazardous wastes investigate and cleanup hazardous releases into soil, ground water, surface water and air. Corrective action is principally implemented through RCRA permits and orders. RCRA permits issued to TSDFs must include provisions for corrective action as well as financial assurance to cover the costs of implementing those cleanup measures. In addition to the EPA, 44 states and territories are authorized to run the Corrective Action program.

There were no Federal RCRA facilities undergoing corrective action(s) found within a one-mile radius of the target property.

Lists of Federal RCRA TSD facilities

The final link in RCRA's cradle-to-grave concept is the treatment, storage, and disposal facility (TSDf) that follows the generator and transporter in the chain of waste management activities. The regulations pertaining to TSDf's are more stringent than those that apply to generators or transporters. They include general facility standards as well as unit-specific design and operating criteria.

There were no Federal RCRA treatment, storage and disposal facilities (TSDf's) found within a half-mile radius of target property.

Lists of Federal RCRA generators

A generator is any person who produces a hazardous waste as listed or characterized in part 261 of title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). Recognizing that generators also produce waste in different quantities, EPA established three categories of generators in the regulations: very small quantity generators, small quantity generators, and large quantity generators. EPA regulates hazardous waste under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) to ensure that these wastes are managed in ways that protect human health and the environment. Generators of hazardous waste are regulated based on the amount of hazardous waste they generate in a calendar month, not the size of their business or facility.

There were no Federal RCRA generators found at the target property and/or adjoining properties.

Federal institutional control/engineering control registries

Institutional Controls (IC) are defined as non-engineered and/or legal controls that minimize the potential human exposure to contamination by limiting land or resource use. Whereas, Engineering Controls (EC) consist of engineering measures (e.g. caps, treatment systems, etc.) designed to minimize the potential for human exposure to contamination by either limiting direct contact with contaminated areas or controlling migration of contaminants through environmental media.

There were no Federal institutional or engineering controls found at the target property.

Federal ERNS list

The Emergency Response Notification System (ERNS) is a database used to store information on notification of oil discharges and hazardous substances releases. The ERNS program is a cooperative data sharing effort encompassing the National Response Center (NRC), operated by the US Coast Guard, EPA HQ and EPA regional offices. ERNS data is used to analyze release notifications, track EPA responses and compliance to environmental laws, support emergency planning efforts, and assist decision-makers in developing spill prevention programs.

There were no Federally recorded releases of oil and/or hazardous substances at the target property.

Lists of state and tribal Superfund equivalent sites

In order to maintain close coordination with the states and tribes in the NPL listing decision process, the EPA's policy is to determine the position of states and tribes on sites that EPA is considering for listing. Consistent with this policy, since 1996, it has been the EPA's general practice to seek the state or tribe's position on sites under consideration for NPL listing by submitting a written request to the governor/state environmental agency or tribe. Various states may have their own program for identifying, investigating and cleaning up sites where consequential amounts of hazardous waste may have been disposed that work in conjunction with the EPA's Superfund remedial program.

There were no State and/or tribal Superfund equivalent sites found within a one-mile radius of target property.

Lists of state and tribal hazardous waste facilities

EPA established basic hazardous waste management standards for businesses who produce hazardous waste and categorized three businesses based on the volume of hazardous waste produced in a calendar month. On the federal level, there are three generator categories: large quantity generator, small quantity generator, and conditionally exempt small quantity generator. Some states are authorized to establish generator categories that are different from those that federal EPA set up. State regulatory requirements for generators of hazardous waste may be more stringent than the federal program.

There were no State and/or tribal hazardous waste facilities found within a half-mile radius of the target property.

Lists of state and tribal landfills and solid waste disposal facilities

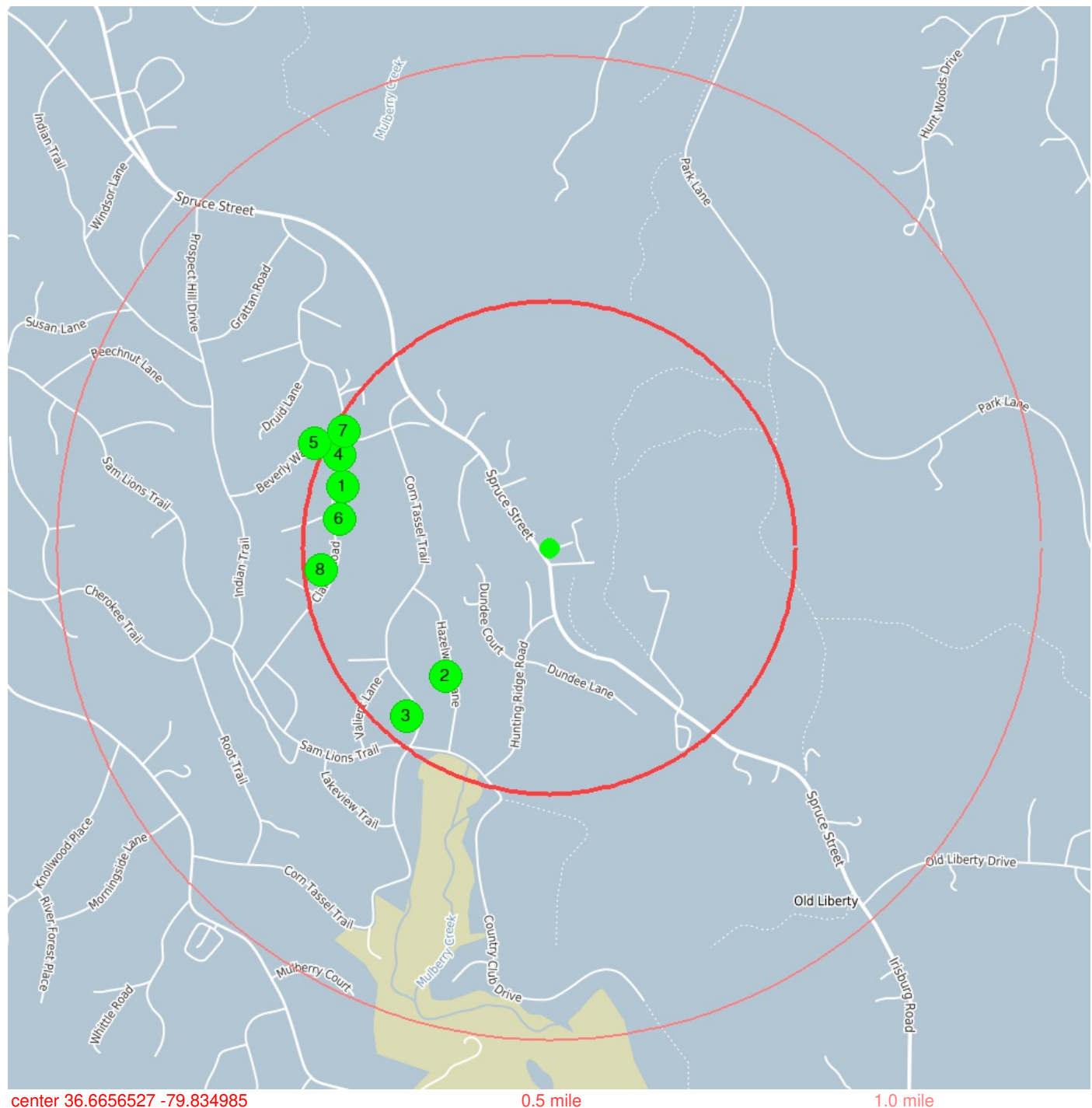
Title 40 of the CFR parts 239 through 259 contain the regulations for non-hazardous solid waste programs set up by the states. EPA has requirements for state solid waste permit programs, guidelines for the processing of solid waste, guidelines for storage and collection of commercial, residential and institutional solid waste, and the criteria for municipal solid waste landfills. State solid waste programs may be more stringent than the federal code requires.

There were no State and/or tribal landfills or solid waste disposal facilities found within a half-mile radius of the target property.

Lists of state and tribal leaking storage tanks

VADEQ - LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS

This Virginia DEQ data layer consists of suspected or confirmed leaks and/or spills of petroleum and/or regulated substances into the environment that are reported to DEQ by the public and/or environmental contractors. The Virginia DEQ Petroleum Tank Program provides various customer services to the Virginia community and other interested parties that includes graphical information and other pertinent information for petroleum release sites. This data layer was searched to return all petroleum release sites within a half-mile of the target property.



1

Facility Name	Deitz Sarah Residence
Address	709 Clarke Rd
City	Martinsville
Facility ID	200000209219
Release	Confirmed
Release Reported	2002-12-18
Release Case Closed	2005-09-19
Federally Regulated	No
distance from center (miles)	0.4361
data source	last updated 2021-11-18 from VADEQ-LUST

2

Facility Name	Surratt Greg Residence
Address	900 Hazelwood Ln
City	Martinsville
Facility ID	200000853353
Release	Confirmed
Release Reported	2010-04-21
Release Case Closed	2010-06-15
Federally Regulated	No
distance from center (miles)	0.3352
data source	last updated 2021-11-18 from VADEQ-LUST

3

Facility Name	Wes Moorefield Residence
Address	914 Com Tassel Rd
City	Martinsville
Facility ID	200000858921
Release	Confirmed
Release Reported	2013-01-23
Release Case Closed	2013-06-16
Federally Regulated	No
distance from center (miles)	0.4475
data source	last updated 2021-11-18 from VADEQ-LUST

4

Facility Name	Young Ruth Residence
Address	702 Clarke Rd
City	Martinsville
Facility ID	200000851144
Release	Suspected
Release Reported	2009-04-19
Release Case Closed	2009-08-11
Federally Regulated	No
distance from center (miles)	0.4662
data source	last updated 2021-11-18 from VADEQ-LUST

5

Facility Name	Brandon Spencer Residence
Address	704 Clarke Rd
City	Martinsville
Facility ID	200000875643
Release	Confirmed
Release Reported	2014-04-24
Release Case Closed	2014-06-25
Federally Regulated	No
distance from center (miles)	0.4619
data source	last updated 2021-11-18 from VADEQ-LUST

6

Facility Name	Katherine Ashwell Residence
Address	717 Clarke Rd
City	Martinsville
Facility ID	200000213863
Release	Confirmed
Release Reported	2004-01-20
Release Case Closed	2005-11-01
Federally Regulated	No
distance from center (miles)	0.4304
data source	last updated 2021-11-18 from VADEQ-LUST

7

Facility Name	Earl Vincent Property
Address	701 Beverly Way
City	Martinsville
Facility ID	200000890874
Release	Confirmed
Release Reported	2020-04-20
Release Case Closed	2020-09-16
Federally Regulated	No
distance from center (miles)	0.4843
data source	last updated 2021-11-18 from VADEQ-LUST

8

Facility Name	Bolen Edith Residence
Address	814 Clarke Rd
City	Martinsville
Facility ID	200000889155
Release	Confirmed
Release Reported	2019-06-03
Release Case Closed	2019-10-01
Federally Regulated	No
distance from center (miles)	0.4660
data source	last updated 2021-11-18 from VADEQ-LUST

Lists of state and tribal registered storage tanks

EPA initially issued UST regulations in 1988. In 2015, EPA modified the UST regulation, which was effective October 13, 2015 in Indian Country and states without State Program Approval. EPA recognizes that, because of the size and diversity of the regulated community, state and local governments are in the best position to oversee USTs: 1) State and local authorities are closer to the situation in their domain and are in the best position to set priorities, 2) Subtitle I of the Solid Waste Disposal Act allows state UST programs approved by EPA to operate in lieu of the federal program, 3) the state program approval (SPA) regulations set criteria for states to obtain the authority to operate in lieu of the federal program. State programs must be at least as stringent as EPA's. A complete version of the law that governs USTs can be found in U.S. Code, Title 42, Chapter 82, Subchapter IX.

There were no State and/or tribal registered storage tanks found at subject and adjoining properties.

State and tribal institutional control/engineering control registries

Institutional controls are non-engineered instruments such as administrative and legal controls that help minimize the potential for human exposure to contamination and/or protect the integrity of the remedy. Engineering controls consist of engineering measures (e.g., caps, treatment systems, etc.) designed to minimize the potential for human exposure to contamination by either limiting direct contact with contaminated areas or controlling migration of contaminants through environmental media. It is EPA's expectation that treatment or engineering controls will be used to address principal threat wastes and that groundwater will be returned to its beneficial use whenever practicable.

There were no State and/or tribal institutional and/or engineering controls found filed against the target property.

Lists of state and tribal voluntary cleanup sites

State cleanup programs play a significant role in assessing and cleaning up contaminated sites. State cleanup programs typically are programs authorized by state statutes to address brownfields and other lower-risk sites that are not of federal interest. The EPA has historically supported the use of state cleanup programs and continues to provide grant funding to establish and enhance the programs. This approach was codified in 2002 as Section 182 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA).

There were no State and/or tribal voluntary cleanup sites found within a half-mile radius of the target property.

Lists of state and tribal brownfields sites

Since its inception in 1995, EPA's Brownfields and Land Revitalization Program has grown into a proven, results-oriented program that has changed the way communities address and manage contaminated property. The program is designed to empower states, tribes, communities, and other stakeholders to work together to prevent, assess, safely clean up, and sustainably reuse brownfields. Beginning in the mid-1990s, EPA provided small amounts of seed money to local governments that launched hundreds of two-year Brownfields pilot projects and developed guidance and tools to help states, communities and other stakeholders in the cleanup and redevelopment of brownfields sites.

There were no State and/or tribal brownfields sites found within a half-mile radius of the target property.

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