Environmental and Intergovernmental Reviews

July - September 2019

In cooperation with State Agencies, PlanRVA routinely is requested to provide environmental and intergovernmental reviews. PlanRVA staff circulate the review requests among member locality staff for comments and questions prior to submitting a response to the requesting State Agency.

Located within the Richmond Region

Project Peanut- AKA American Tobacco

Chesterfield

The proposed project will develop the site for use as a large-scale data center with associated infrastructure including three buildings, seven electrical substations, water and sewer pump stations, five equipment yards, road access and parking, and stormwater management infrastructure. A 160-foot electrical easement will be maintained around the northern, eastern, and western boundary of the site. Approximately 3.65 acres of Palustrine Forested (PFO) wetlands will be permanently impacted during site development, 2.17 acres of which are jurisdictionally isolated. Additionally, 1.34 acres of PFO wetlands will be converted to palustrine emergent wetlands as a result of easement development and maintenance

C&R Battery

Chesterfield

DEQ seeks $10,000 in Federal funding to continue project management and coordination related to this Superfund site. About the site: C&R Battery is located near the James River in Chesterfield County. Between the early 1970's and 1985, C&R Battery Co. used the site to dismantle batteries from cars, trucks, and commercial applications in order to recover lead and lead oxide. The process involved cutting open batteries and draining acid into on-site ponds. These practices contaminated soil, sediment and surface water with lead and other hazardous chemicals. The site was added to the NPL in 1987. More information about the site is available here: https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0302581 .

Moore's Lake Phase II

Chesterfield

The proposed undertaking includes the new construction of Phase II of the Moore's Lake Apartments, to consist of one (1) residential building housing 185 units, 0.51 acres of open space, and associated asphalt-paved parking and landscaping. Utilities will run 3-6 feet below grade. The property has been partially cleared for construction directly behind Phase I of the Moore's Lake Apartments; the remainder of the property consists of historical roadways and undeveloped wooded land. A wetland delineation has not been performed on the property, however, the NWI and visual observations indicate wetland areas on the property. The property also includes a portion of a non-jurisdictional pond and three existing stormwater retention ponds on the east adjacent property. AEI has recommended filing a restrictive deed to protect delineated wetlands on site and obtaining a letter from the civil engineer confirming that the project will have no indirect impacts on the off-site delineated wetlands/storm water retention ponds. Based on the proposed development plan, AEI has determined that the proposed Moore's Lake Phase II will not have an adverse effect on the coastal uses and/or natural resources of Virginia.

Moorefield Commons Property: Vehicle Repair Garage & Parking Lot Expansion

Chesterfield

The proposed project involves the construction of a proposed garage development totaling 4,600 square feet and additional paved and landscaped areas. The existing property is developed with an office building and parking lot that will be leased and used as the new headquarters building for the Virginia Department of Emergency Management (VDEM). As part of their expanding operations, VDEM requires onsite repair facilities primarily for their mobile response units. The new headquarters building has adequate office and administrative space, but lacks the necessary maintenance garage. The proposed building is intended to be utilized for maintenance and repair of VDEM vehicles. The proposed development will be located on a portion of Chesterfield County Parcel No. 749706792600000, located southwest of the intersection of Farrar Court and Moorefield Park Drive in Chesterfield County, Virginia. The project site proposed for future development is part of the 6.8 acre parent parcel which also includes an existing two-story, 50,108 square foot office building. It is located in a mixed light industrial, commercial, and residential area of Chesterfield County. The area of the proposed garage currently consists of an asphalt-paved parking lot and a landscaped area with grassy cover.
At this time, the project is still in the design phase, but based on preliminary information provided for the proposed facility and the review of the natural and cultural resources existing at the site, the potential project impacts appear to be limited and are not expected to be significant.

Capital One Data Center - Meadowville Technology Park

Chesterfield

The purpose of the project is to expand an existing financial services call and data center located in the Meadowville Technology Park in Chesterfield County by adding a second building and ground parking. The project will impact approximately 2.56 acres of jurisdictional wetlands regulated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). Capital One certifies that the proposed expansion of the existing call center complies with the enforceable policies of Virginia's Coastal Zone Management Program (VCP) and will be conducted in a manner consistent with the VCP. The project will involve activities in non-tidal forested wetlands totaling 2.56 acres of fill for the construction of a multi-story office building and ground parking. Impacts will be mitigated at a USACE approved mitigation bank or through payments to the Virginia Aquatic Restoration Trust Fund. A Joint Permit Application (JPA) has been submitted to VMRC, DEQ, and the Corps for review and approval.

Mosaic - Phase I and II

Goochland

HHHunt Mosaic LLC has applied for a new permit for the Mosaic – Phase 1 and 2 project. The project site is located east of Hockett Road, south of Tuckahoe Creek Parkway, and west of Capital One Drive in Goochland County, Virginia. The permit will allow the applicant to fill wetland and stream bed. The proposed activity would impact 4.72 acres of wetland and 2,320 linear feet of stream bed. The activity proposed in the permit will affect Broad Branch and unnamed streams and wetlands in the James River watershed. To compensate for the affected area, the applicant would purchase 7.72 wetland credits and 2,967 stream credits from a DEQ approved mitigation bank that is authorized to sell credits to the permitted impact site and/or the Virginia Aquatic Resources Trust Fund. DEQ's preliminary decision is to issue the permit.

Elk Hill Farm WWTP

Goochland

Elk Hill Farm, Inc. has applied for reissuance of a permit for the private Elk Hill Farm WWTP. The applicant proposes to release treated sewage wastewaters from residential areas at a rate of 12,500 gallons per day into a water body. The sludge will be transported by a contractor to Richmond's WWTP. The facility proposes to release the treated sewage in an unnamed tributary to Little River in Goochland in the James River watershed. The permit will limit the following pollutants to amounts that protect water quality: organic matter, solids, chlorine, and bacteria.

H&H Burn Pit

Hanover

DEQ seeks $15,000 in Federal funds to continue project management and coordination at this Superfund site. About the site: This 1 acre site is located on Route 33 in Hanover County. Haskell Chemical Company used the site between 1960 and 1976 for disposal of dried printing inks, solvents, and resins. These materials were emptied into shallow unlined pits and burned. EPA sampling in 1984 revealed that PCBs were being discharged off site through surface drainage. The site was included on the NPL on March 21, 1989. More information about the site is available here: https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0302659 .

Property Acquisition: Studley Road & Times Dispatch Blvd

Hanover

The proposed project involves the acquisition of the property and the subsequent development of multiple interconnected buildings ranging from one to three stories and totaling approximately 183,000 square feet. The proposed buildings are intended to be utilized as wet and dry lab space as well as office space for the Central Virginia Office of the Department of Forensic Science (DFS) and the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (OCME). The property is comprised of three parcels totaling approximately 24.804 acres located at the southeast corner of Studley Road and Times Dispatch Boulevard in Mechanicsville, Hanover County, Virginia. The project site proposed for future development consists of approximately 15-acres of the 24.804-acre property, and is currently undeveloped. It is located in a mixed light industrial, commercial, and residential area of Hanover County and the desired start of construction is Spring of 2021.
At this time, project specific plans are not available as the project is still in preliminary conceptual design phases, but based on preliminary information provided for the proposed facility and the review of the natural and cultural resources existing at the site, the potential project impacts appear to be limited and are not expected to be significant.

Chickahominy Falls

Hanover

CFalls, LLC has applied for a new permit for the Chickahominy Falls – Sections I, II, IV and Remaining Phase I project. The project site is located south of Cedar Lane (Route 623), east of Holly Hill Road (Route 713), and west of Washington Highway (Route 1) in Hanover County, VA. The project consists of the construction of a residential development, which includes single-family homes, townhomes, multi-family homes, utility infrastructure and stormwater management facilities. The project also consists of roadway improvements along Cedar Lane at the intersection of Holly Hill Road. The proposed activity will result in permanent impacts to no more than 0.42 acre palustrine forested wetland, 0.10 acre isolated forested wetland, 0.19 acre palustrine scrub-shrub wetland, 0.29 acre isolated scrub-shrub wetland, 0.47 acre palustrine emergent wetland, 0.85 acre isolated emergent wetland, 210 linear feet of stream bed, 649 linear feet of jurisdictional ditch, 64 linear feet of isolated jurisdictional ditch and 0.04 acre of permanent conversion of palustrine forested wetland to palustrine emergent wetland. Additionally, the project shall result in temporary impacts to no more than 0.03 acre palustrine forested wetland, 145 square feet palustrine scrub-shrub wetland, 172 square feet palustrine emergent wetland, 40 linear feet of jurisdictional ditch, and 133 linear feet of stream bed. The applicant will provide compensation for permanent impacts to wetlands and streams authorized by this permit through the purchase of 3.13 wetland mitigation bank credits and 288 USM stream mitigation bank credits from a mitigation bank in the same or adjacent watershed. If sufficient wetland or stream mitigation bank credits are not available, the permit allows the permittee to purchase credits from an in-lieu-fee fund. The DEQ's preliminary decision is to issue the permit.

Missionary Learning Center Sewage Treatment Plant

Hanover

The International Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention has applied for reissuance of a permit for the private Missionary Learning Center Sewage Treatment Plant. The applicant proposes to release treated sewage wastewaters at a rate of 40,000 gallons per day into a water body. Sludge generated from the treatment process is hauled to a permitted off-site wastewater treatment facility when necessary. The facility proposes to release the treated sewage wastewater into the South Anna River in Hanover County in the York River watershed. The permit will limit the following pollutants to amounts that protect water quality: organic matter, solids, nutrients, and bacteria.

Rhapsody Industrial Park

Hanover

CIRCAM Corporation has applied for reissuance of a permit for Rhapsody Industrial Park/Purgo. The applicant proposes to release treated sewage wastewaters at a rate of 5,000 gallons per day into an unnamed tributary of the North Anna River in Hanover County, VA in the York River watershed. The permit will limit the following pollutants to amounts that protect water quality: nutrients, organic matter, and solids.

Rentokil

Henrico

DEQ seeks $15,000 in Federal funding to continue project management and coordination of this Superfund site. About the site: The Rentokil site is located on 10 acres in Henrico County. It was used for wood preserving operations between 1956 and 1990. During this period different wood preserving chemicals were used including creosote, copper chromated arsenate (CCA), and pentachlorophenol (PCP). Soil, ground water, and surface water were contaminated. EPA added the site to the NPL in 1989. More information about the site is available here: https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0302607 .

Highland Springs High School

Henrico

The proposed activity involves the construction of a new school building, parking areas, athletic facilities, and appurtenance facilities (utilities, stormwater, fencing, etc.) The Project lies within the Lower James watershed and drains to an unnamed tributary of Gillie Creek, ultimately discharging into the James River. A wetland delineation was previously conducted to identify the presence and location of jurisdictional wetlands and streams within the Project limits. The development of the Project will require unavoidable impacts to 4.01 acres of palustrine forested (PFO) wetlands, 0.043 acres of palustrine scrub-shrub (PSS) wetlands, 0.26 acres of palustrine unconsolidated bottom (PUB) wetlands and 125 linear feet of intermittent (R4) stream channel. Compensatory mitigation for these unavoidable impacts will be achieved through the purchase of off-site mitigation credits from a Wetlands and Stream Mitigation Bank approved for use in the Lower James watershed.

National Air Toxics Trend Station (NATTS)

Henrico

DEQ is requesting $383,464 in Federal Funds from EPA to support operation of the NATTS(National Air Toxics Trends Station) Program, a site of which is located in Henrico County. There are currently 187 hazardous air pollutants (HAPs), or air toxics, regulated under the Clean Air Act (CAA) that have been associated with a wide variety of adverse health effects, including cancer and neurological effects. This site is part of a national network of air toxics monitoring stations. The primary purpose of the NATTS network is tracking trends in ambient air toxics levels to facilitate measuring progress toward emission and risk reduction goals.

Carriage Club Continuing Care Retirement Community

Henrico

The proposed project is the new construction of the new Carriage Club CCRC facility. The project consists of 1 assisted living building housing 125 units, an assisted living courtyard, a memory care courtyard, a dog park, a stormwater management pond, asphalt-paved parking, and associated landscaping. The site is currently undeveloped and includes 9,967 square feet of palustrine forested wetlands as delineated in a Preliminary Jurisdictional Waters of the US Delineation. The developers of the proposed project intend to use HUD’s LEAN Section 232/223(f): Mortgage Insurance for the new construction or substantial rehabilitation of residential care facilities, thereby necessitating a review.

Preliminary Assessment/ Site Investigation (PASI)

Multiple Locations, including Henrico & New Kent

DEQ seeks $125,000 in Federal funds for site assessment and pre-remedial program activities associated with various sites across Virginia. These activities are intended to determine what, if any, cleanup actions should be taken at uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. Specifically, funding will be used by DEQ staff for administrative tasks, program planning, dissemination of information, and laboratory QA/QC for preliminary assessments and site investigations for Superfund sites. New Kent Wood Preservers and the Virginia Air National Guard property in Henrico County is Included on the list of sites associated with the grant. In addition, the Schneider Landfill in Henrico County is included in the "Landfill Strategy."

Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS)

Multiple Locations, including Henrico & Richmond

DEQ seeks $135,000 in Federal funds to continue implementation of the Virginia FUDS strategy through this and future years. With the requested funding, intended to cover 1 year, DEQ will continue field investigations and sampling at Priority and Secondary sites. The Secondary Sites listing includes two locations in the Richmond region: James River Shipbuilding in Richmond and Byrd Field in Henrico.

Community-wide Brownfields Coalition Assessment Grant

Richmond & Henrico

The City of Richmond is the lead applicant for an EPA Brownfields grant in partnership with Henrico County and project:HOMES. The proposed project budget is $600,000. The City will focus its efforts in a target area known as Southside; Henrico will target its efforts in an area adjacent to the City known as Northside that includes the Laburnum Gateway. The localities will focus on commercial sites within these target areas. Project:HOMES will utilize appropriate sites in the two target areas for affordable housing opportunities.

Superfund Core

Virginia

DEQ seeks $76,383 in Federal funding to continue project management and coordination for the Superfund program at DEQ Central Office. Those Federal funds will be matched with $8,487 for a total cost of $84,870 associated with the program. Activities in the work program associated with this funding include: supervision and delegation of responsibilities to Division staff, recruitment and selection activities if staff vacancies occur, monitoring and dissemination of information to staff about CERCLA, review and management of the Superfund program MOA and Comprehensive Accomplishment Plan with EPA, etc.

State Revolving Loan Capitalization 2019

Virginia

Virginia DEQ is requesting $32,518,000 in EPA Federal funds to be matched with $6,503,600 in applicant funding for a total cost of $39,021,600. This grant request is Virginia's FY 2019 Clean Water State Revolving Fund Capitalization Grant Application. This Federal program provides communities a source of low-cost financing for water quality infrastructure projects. More information can be found here: https://www.epa.gov/cwsrf.

Coastal Zone Management 34th Year

Virginia

Virginia DEQ is requesting $2,882,000 of Federal funds to be matched with $729,237 in state funds, $643,779 in local funds, and $1,005,984 in CZM program applicant funds for a total program cost of $5,261,000. These funds are used to operate the Virginia Coastal Zone Management Program housed at DEQ. More information about the program can be found here: https://www.deq.virginia.gov/Programs/CoastalZoneManagement.aspx . Projects funded through the CZM Program include ocean planning, state and local coordination, GIS and mapping support, coastal resilience planning, and working waterfronts planning. PlanRVA currently receives 2 grants from the Virginia CZM Program. One grant funds local technical assistance and coordination, in part through the PlanRVA Environmental Technical Advisory Committee; the second grant funds a project focused on the economics of natural resource conservation in the Lower Chickahominy watershed.

Chesapeake Bay Implementation Grant - Amendment 2

Virginia

Virginia DEQ is requesting Federal funds through the Chesapeake Bay Implementation Grant (CBIG) authorized under the Clean Water Act. This amendment requests additional funds over previous grant requests and transfers a portion of local funding from CBIG to the Chesapeake Bay Regulatory and Accountability Program (CBRAP) funding. Specifically, this grant amendment requests an additional $247,407 in Federal funds to be matched 1:1 with state funds for $494,814 total additional funds. These additional funds will be added to the previous grant total of $16,865,732. With the additional amendment funds, the total, four year project cost will be $17,360,546. These funds will be used to accomplish objectives of the Virginia Chesapeake Bay TMDL Phase III Watershed Implementation Plans and Virginia's Milestones, with an emphasis on nonpoint source pollution reduction programs. The Chesapeake Bay Implementation Grant is part of Virginia's overall effort for Chesapeake Bay restoration complementing existing regulatory, incentive-based grant programs. Activities to be funded with these grant funds include: Bay TMDL Implementation Support Roundtables, Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act implementation tasks that align with Phase III WIP initiatives, funding for expansion of the VCAP program, Agricultural BMP cost-share program & SWCD technical assistance, and DEQ grant management.

Brownfields Small Community Grant FY20

Virginia

The grant amount requested for this project is $20,000.00; there are no state match funds required. This grant will be focused on bringing technical assistance, research, and training intended to facilitate the revitalization of brownfields sites across an area. The target area is made up of three localities to include the Town of Appalachia, Town of Big Stone Gap, and City of Norton. Virginia is already providing assistance with the development of a section of an abandoned rail trial that will eventually connect all three communities as part of the Powell River Trail system.

604(b) - Amendment 1

Virginia

Virginia DEQ is seeking $332,000 in Federal funds from EPA. DEQ is seeking a waiver regarding the requirement that 40% of the FFY18-19 funds be provided to "regional public comprehensive planning organizations and interstate organizations." VADEQ proposes to instead provide 20% ($65,600) of the FFY19 funds to these regional or interstate organizations. These funds will be used to develop several local TMDLs across Virginia and to support citizen monitoring programs.

Leaking Underground Storage Tank Program (LUST) FY 20 - 22

Virginia

Virginia DEQ seeks $3,622,512 in Federal funds to be matched with $402,501 in state funds for a total project cost of $4,025,013. These funds will be used by DEQ staff to manage the LUST program which mitigates the impact of accidental or intentional releases of petroleum from underground storage tanks by cleaning up and restoring contaminated sites or properties to appropriate levels.

Clean Deisel (DERA)

Virginia

The total amount requested by the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) DERA 2019 Project is $326,561. Paired with a state match amount of $276,750, the total amount of funding for the project is $603,311. The Port of Virginia activities generate significant diesel truck traffic in the surrounding metropolitan area. The goals of this project are to reduce impacts of diesel particulate emissions and to prevent the deterioration of air quality in the Port's metropolitan area. With DERA funding from FY 2019 the initiative will continue to provide financial incentives for participants in the Virginia Port Authority "Green Operator" (GO) Program, which encourages truck companies and individual owner/operators serving the Port to replace old dray trucks with newer and cleaner engine dray trucks to reduce emissions.

Chesapeake Bay Monitoring 117€ - Amendment 8

Virginia

Virginia DEQ is requesting $32,030 in Federal funds to be matched with $32,030 in state funds for this amendment. These funds will be used by DEQ to support monitoring of the Chesapeake Bay mainstem and tidal tributaries. Monitoring will include benthic and phytoplankton communities, habitat conditions, SAV, and baseline status and trend analyses.

Chesapeake Bay Regulatory and Accountability Program (CBRAP III)

Virginia

The total amount of Federal funds requested by the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) for the 2019-21 CBRAP Grant is $6,836,638. These funds will be matched with the same amount of state funding for a total program cost of $13,673,276. The Phase III WIP Local Engagement objective will begin the transition from planning to implementation, building on the momentum gained through the local engagement process. The Second objective is Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act Liaison positions. The focus of the CBPA is to reduce the ongoing impacts of land uses on water quality. Other objectives associated with the funding include Agricultural BMP tracking and reporting, support for VCAP, Forestry BMP monitoring and enforcement, and septic system tracking.

LUST Prevention FY 20 - 22

Virginia

Virginia DEQ seeks $1, 803, 936 in Federal funding to be matched with $601, 311 in state funding for a total project cost of $2, 405, 247. The LUST Prevention program seeks to reduce the risks to human health and the environment from Underground Storage Tank (UST) releases by properly managing petroleum and hazardous substances. The funding will be used by DEQ staff to implement the additional requirements of the 2015 UST Amendments and continue management of the LUST program.

Located outside - but potentially impacting - the Richmond Region

Buckingham Landfill

Buckingham

DEQ seeks $22,500 in Federal funding to continue project management and coordination of this Superfund site. About the site: The site is a former waste disposal facility that operated between 1962 and 1982. The site consists of a 2-acre hazardous waste disposal area (HDWA) and surrounding areas where hazardous substances from the HDWA have migrated or otherwise come to be located. The HDWA in contaminated with VOCs, SVOCs, and metals. A 7-acre municipal solid waste landfill (MSWL) is located directly south of the HDWA. The MSWL was covered and closed in 1979 by Buckingham County under supervision of the Virginia State Board of Health. The site was added to the NPL in 1989. More information about the site is available here: https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0302624 .

Culpeper Wood

Culpeper

DEQ seeks $30,000 in Federal funding to continue project management and coordination of this Superfund site. About the site: Culpeper Wood Preservers (CWP) lies on approximately 21.5 acres in Culpeper, VA. CWP pressure treated wood with chromated copper arsenate (CCA) from 1976 to 2002. From 1976 – 1980, treated wood was stored outdoors for drying with no runoff protection. In early 1981, approximately 100,000 gallons of CCA-contaminated wastewater escaped from an unlined impoundment containing neighboring surface waters, primarily Jonas Run. In 1981, the Virginia State Water Control Board conducted groundwater testing and concluded that the groundwater was contaminated with arsenic and chromium from the wood treatment process. Contaminated soil containing chromium, copper and arsenic was discovered at the site in 1983. The site was listed on the National Priorities List on October 4, 1989. Groundwater sampling in 2007, 2008, 2016, and 2017 confirmed that contamination has reached private wells to the north of CWP property affecting 25 – 30 private homes and businesses. More information about the site is available here: https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0302592 .

Hidden Lane Landfill

Loudoun

DEQ seeks $35,000 in Federal funds to continue project management and coordination of this Superfund site. About the Site: The Hidden Lane landfill was operated as an unlined dump from 1971 – 1984. The dump accepted a wide range of construction and non-construction wastes. The landfill was forced to close in 1984 since it was shown that they were accepting domestic solid waste and hazardous waste. Upon inspection by EPA in 1988 semi-volatile (SVOC) and volatile (VOC) contamination was found in ground water, surface water, and sediment samples. In 1989 VOCs were first detected in private drinking wells west of the landfill. In 2005 EPA completed an integrated site assessment; Trichloroethylene (TCE), a carcinogenic industrial solvent, was detected in surface and subsurface soil samples and in downgradient residential wells. The landfill site was placed on the NPL on March 19, 2008. More information about the site is available here: https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0302762 .

US Titanium

Nelson

DEQ seeks $17,500 in Federal funds for project management and coordination of this Superfund site. About the site: The former titanium dioxide manufacturing facility operated from 1931 to 1971. In the sulfate process, the ilmenite ore was treated with sulfuric acid to dissolve titanium dioxide; waste streams form this process included acid contaminated un-reacted ore, spent sulfuric acid, and solid copperas waste. The solid copperas waste materials from decades of mining and manufacturing were piled along a hillside adjacent to the Piney River. Six major fish kills occurred in the river from 1977 to 1981 due to acidic runoff. The site was placed on the NPL in September 1983; site concerns include Piney River water quality, acidic leachate, and groundwater contamination. A formerly unknown debris mound was discovered in February 2016; radioactive materials were discovered in the debris mound. More information about the site is available here: https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0302737 .

First Piedmont

Pittsylvania

DEQ seeks $15,000 in Federal funding to continue project management and coordination of this Superfund site. About the Site: The site was initially operated as a quarry for crushed stone; it was subsequently used as an industrial landfill. Drainage from the site goes to Lawless Creek. Between 1970 and 1972, the site was operated as a disposal site for solid and hazardous waste. In July 1972, VDH ordered the site closed after a spontaneous fire. Lead and zinc were found in the surface waters and wetland areas at levels potentially harmful to aquatic life. No contaminants were found in the testing of wells serving a neighboring community. The Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study indicated that hundreds of drums were buried in the landfill/quarry; leachate was found on the western edge of the quarry and also found to discharge to 2 north ponds onsite and eventually into a drainage area north of the landfill. Constituents of concern in the leachate were arsenic, barium, cadmium, lead, antimony, and zinc. The site was formally added to the EPA's NPL on July 21, 1987. More information about the site is available here: https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0302708 .

Peck Iron & Metal

Portsmouth

DEQ seeks $35,000 in Federal funding to continue project management and coordination of this Superfund site. About the site: The site is an inactive 33-acre scrap metal storage, processing, and recycling facility located in Portsmouth, Virginia. From 1945 to 1999, Peck purchased, processed, stored, and shipped metal scrap from various military bases; other federal, state, and local government agencies; and local businesses. EPA added the Site to the National Priorities List on November 3, 2009. More information about this site is available here: https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0306115 .

Atlantic Wood

Portsmouth

DEQ seeks $50,000 in Federal funding to be matched with $5,556 for staff to continue project management and coordination of this Superfund site. About the Site: From 1926 to 1992, a wood-treating facility operated at the site using both creosote and pentachlorophenol (PCP). The site was contaminated from the treatment operation, storage of treated wood and disposal of wastes. At one time, the Navy leased part of the property from AWI and disposed of waste on site, including used abrasive blast media from the sand blasting of naval equipment resulting in contamination with heavy metals such as copper, lead, zinc and arsenic. The Navy also disposed of sludge from the production of acetylene in a wetland on the border of the Southgate Annex of the Shipyard and the AWI site. Sediments in the Elizabeth River contain heavy metals and visible creosote. The groundwater and soil at the site are also contaminated with creosote and heavy metals. The site was added to the NPL in 1990. More information about the site is available here: https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0302836 .

Abex Corp

Portsmouth

DEQ seeks $20,000 in Federal funding for staff to continue project management and coordination of this Superfund site. About the Site: From 1928 to 1978, the Abex Superfund site was a foundry that melted used railroad car journal bearings and recast the material into new bearings. Spent casting sand laden with heavy metals, primarily lead, was disposed in a 1 acre are north of the foundry facility. In 1986, EPA identified high lead concentrations in the foundry waste, in soil around the process area, and in off-site soil in residential lots next to the site. This site was listed on the National Priorities List in 1990. More information about this site is available here: https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0302667

Saltville RIFS OU4

Saltville

DEQ seeks $32,500 in Federal funding to continue project management and coordination for the remedial investigation and feasibility study and immediate actions required to protect public health related to this Superfund site. About the Site: The Saltville Waste Disposal Ponds Site is located along the North Fork of the Holston River between the Town of Saltville and the community of Allison Gap in western Smyth County and eastern Washington County. From 1895 to 1972, Olin Chemical Corporation and its predecessor used the site for various chemical operations, including the production of chlorine gas. Chlorine gas and sodium hydroxide were produced by passing brine between electrodes; the cathode used in this process was mercury. Industrial wastewater containing mercury was released into 2 large adjacent wastewater treatment ponds. The ponds were primarily used for the containment of ammonia soda ash wastes, which are naturally high in pH. Mercury contamination of the North Fork of the Holston river and contamination of fish within the river has been the primary basis for the Superfund Site. The contaminants of concern are mercury and methylmercury. High pH groundwater is also a concern. The site was added to the NPL in 1983. More information about the site is available here: https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0302526 .

Saltville RA OU3

Saltville

DEQ seeks $15,000 in Federal funding to continue project management and coordination for remedial action, closeout activities, and site monitoring and maintenance of this Superfund site. About the Site: The Saltville Waste Disposal Ponds Site is located along the North Fork of the Holston River between the Town of Saltville and the community of Allison Gap in western Smyth County and eastern Washington County. From 1895 to 1972, Olin Chemical Corporation and its predecessor used the site for various chemical operations, including the production of chlorine gas. Chlorine gas and sodium hydroxide were produced by passing brine between electrodes; the cathode used in this process was mercury. Industrial wastewater containing mercury was released into 2 large adjacent wastewater treatment ponds. The ponds were primarily used for the containment of ammonia soda ash wastes, which are naturally high in pH. Mercury contamination of the North Fork of the Holston river and contamination of fish within the river has been the primary basis for the Superfund Site. The contaminants of concern are mercury and methylmercury. High pH groundwater is also a concern. The site was added to the NPL in 1983. More information about the site is available here: https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0302526 .

Arrowhead Associates/ Scovill Corp

Westmoreland

DEQ seeks $30,000 in Federal funding for staff to continue project management and coordination of this Superfund site. About the Site: From 1966 to 1979 Scovill, Inc and Arrowhead Associates, Inc manufactured cosmetic cases on site. Copper zinc, cyanide and acid/alkali solutions were used and chlorinated solvents were used for degreasing. Wastewater was pre-treated prior to discharge into onsite settling ponds. Supernatant from the ponds was either reused by the facility or discharged to a nearby stream, Scates Branch, pursuant to VPDES permit. Concerns at the site include groundwater and soil contamination and impacts to Scates Branch. The site was added to the NPL in 1990. More information about the site is available here: https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0302565 .

Chisman Creek PRP LR RA OU2

York

DEQ seeks $15,000 in Federal funding to continue project management and coordination of this Superfund site. OU-2 addresses surface drainage modifications for ponds A, B, and C and a monitoring program for the ponds, Chisman Creek estuary, and a freshwater tributary. About the site: The Chisman Creek site is 27 acres consisting of 4 former sand and gravel pits in which an estimated over 500,000 tons of fly ash for the Yorktown Power Generating Station was disposed from 1957 to 1974. The fly ash was removed from one of the pits and placed in another pit in the 1970s. In the early 1980s, the Virginia State Board of Health, the Virginia State Water Control Board, and the Virginia Institute of Marine Science sampled residential wells and the surface water in the area in response to complaints. These investigations found heavy metal contamination in Chisman Creek and the groundwater in and near the fly ash disposal areas. The Chisman Creek site was added to the National Priorities List on September 8, 1983. More information about the site is available here: https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0302756 .

Chisman Creek PRP LR OU1

York

DEQ seeks $20,000 in Federal funding to continue project management and coordination of this Superfund site. OU-1 requires remediation of three fly ash pits and the associated groundwater. About the site: The Chisman Creek site is 27 acres consisting of 4 former sand and gravel pits in which an estimated over 500,000 tons of fly ash for the Yorktown Power Generating Station was disposed from 1957 to 1974. The fly ash was removed from one of the pits and placed in another pit in the 1970s. In the early 1980s, the Virginia State Board of Health, the Virginia State Water Control Board, and the Virginia Institute of Marine Science sampled residential wells and the surface water in the area in response to complaints. These investigations found heavy metal contamination in Chisman Creek and the groundwater in and near the fly ash disposal areas. The Chisman Creek site was added to the National Priorities List on September 8, 1983. More information about the site is available here: https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0302756 .