

EJSCREEN Report (Version 2019)

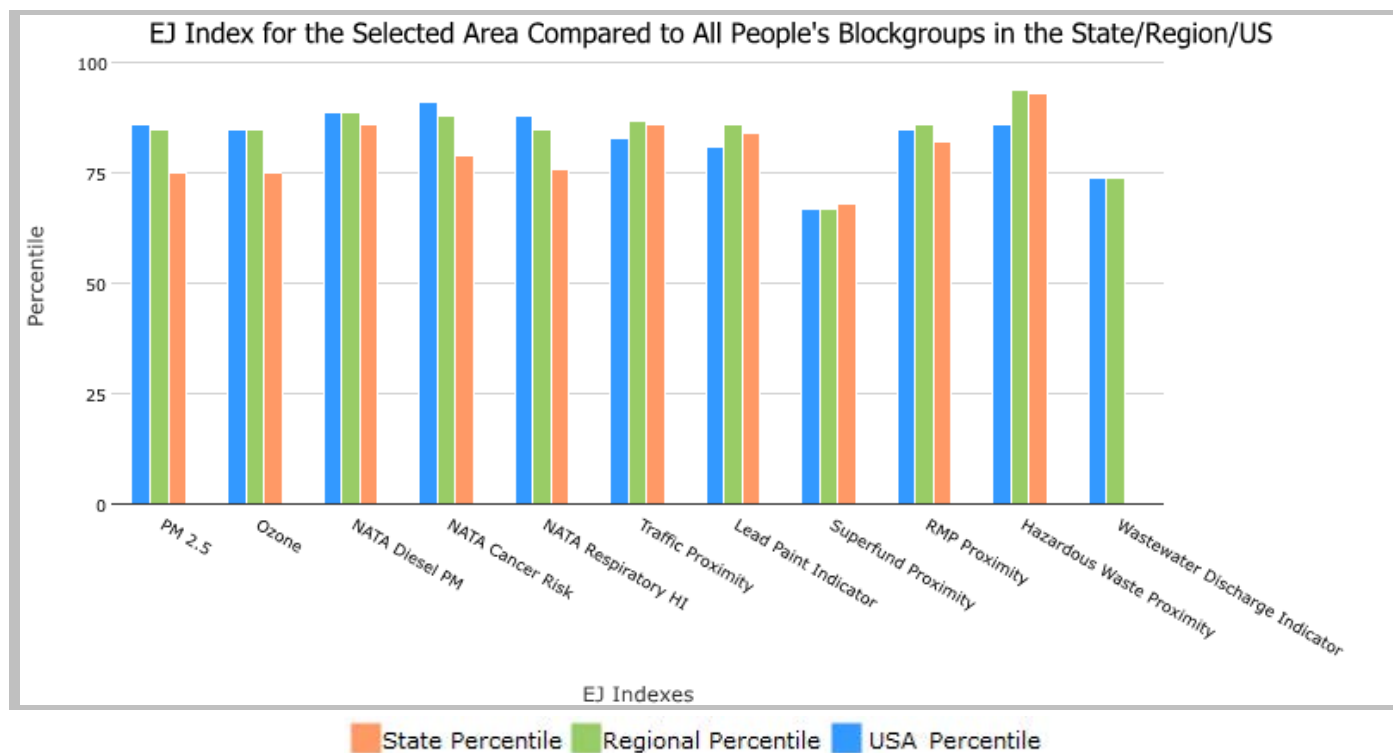
the User Specified Area, GEORGIA, EPA Region 4

Approximate Population: 2,569

Input Area (sq. miles): 0.44

Westside Lead

Selected Variables	State Percentile	EPA Region Percentile	USA Percentile
EJ Indexes			
EJ Index for PM2.5	75	85	86
EJ Index for Ozone	75	85	85
EJ Index for NATA* Diesel PM	86	89	89
EJ Index for NATA* Air Toxics Cancer Risk	79	88	91
EJ Index for NATA* Respiratory Hazard Index	76	85	88
EJ Index for Traffic Proximity and Volume	86	87	83
EJ Index for Lead Paint Indicator	84	86	81
EJ Index for Superfund Proximity	68	67	67
EJ Index for RMP Proximity	82	86	85
EJ Index for Hazardous Waste Proximity	93	94	86
EJ Index for Wastewater Discharge Indicator	N/A	74	74



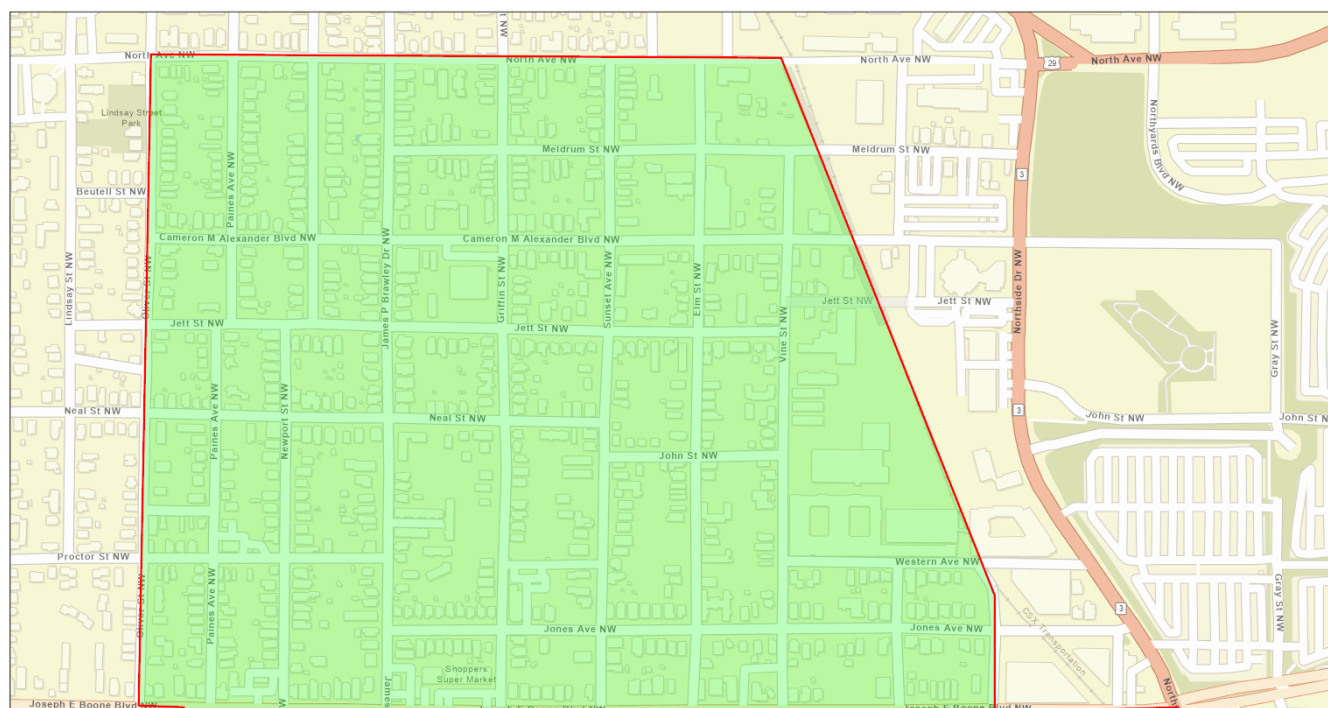
This report shows the values for environmental and demographic indicators and EJSCREEN indexes. It shows environmental and demographic raw data (e.g., the estimated concentration of ozone in the air), and also shows what percentile each raw data value represents. These percentiles provide perspective on how the selected block group or buffer area compares to the entire state, EPA region, or nation. For example, if a given location is at the 95th percentile nationwide, this means that only 5 percent of the US population has a higher block group value than the average person in the location being analyzed. The years for which the data are available, and the methods used, vary across these indicators. Important caveats and uncertainties apply to this screening-level information, so it is essential to understand the limitations on appropriate interpretations and applications of these indicators. Please see EJSCREEN documentation for discussion of these issues before using reports.

the User Specified Area, GEORGIA, EPA Region 4

Approximate Population: 2,569

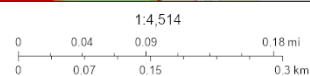
Input Area (sq. miles): 0.44

Westside Lead



August 21, 2020

Westside Lead



Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Sites reporting to EPA

Superfund NPL	0
Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities (TSDF)	0

EJSCREEN Report (Version 2019)

the User Specified Area, GEORGIA, EPA Region 4

Approximate Population: 2,569

Input Area (sq. miles): 0.44

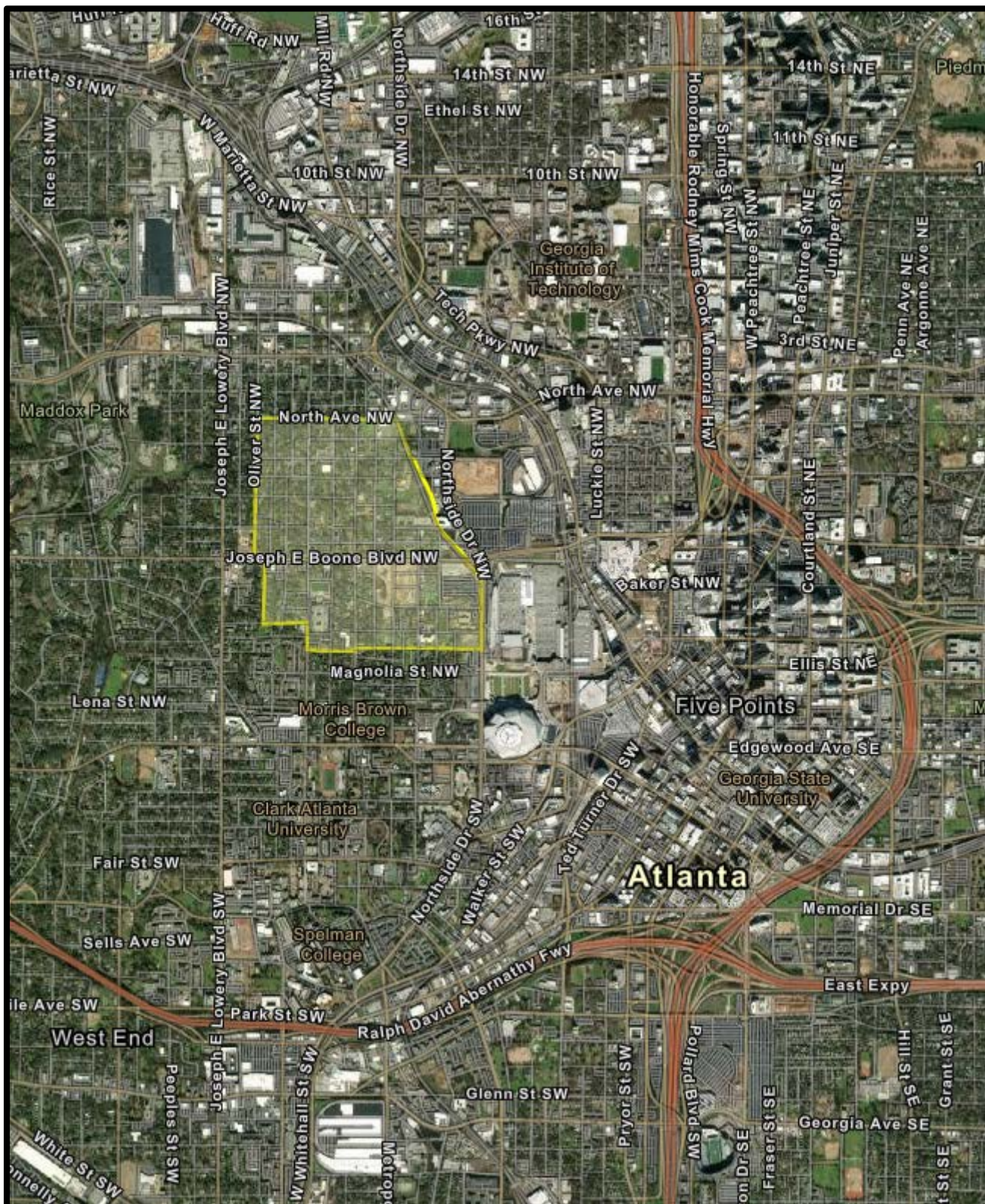
Westside Lead

Selected Variables	Value	State Avg.	%ile in State	EPA Region Avg.	%ile in EPA Region	USA Avg.	%ile in USA
Environmental Indicators							
Particulate Matter (PM 2.5 in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	10.8	9.9	97	8.59	98	8.3	94
Ozone (ppb)	47.9	44.2	81	40	95	43	85
NATA* Diesel PM ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	0.886	0.406	96	0.417	90-95th	0.479	90-95th
NATA* Cancer Risk (lifetime risk per million)	59	42	98	36	95-100th	32	95-100th
NATA* Respiratory Hazard Index	0.69	0.59	91	0.52	90-95th	0.44	90-95th
Traffic Proximity and Volume (daily traffic count/distance to road)	370	370	79	350	75	750	61
Lead Paint Indicator (% Pre-1960 Housing)	0.29	0.13	87	0.15	83	0.28	61
Superfund Proximity (site count/km distance)	0.012	0.037	45	0.083	12	0.13	6
RMP Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.85	0.62	77	0.6	78	0.74	72
Hazardous Waste Proximity (facility count/km distance)	2.1	0.46	95	0.52	94	4	78
Wastewater Discharge Indicator (toxicity-weighted concentration/m distance)	0	0.22	N/A	0.45	42	14	37
Demographic Indicators							
Demographic Index	81%	42%	95	38%	96	36%	96
Minority Population	93%	46%	91	38%	93	39%	92
Low Income Population	69%	37%	92	37%	92	33%	93
Linguistically Isolated Population	0%	3%	50	3%	51	4%	45
Population With Less Than High School Education	18%	14%	70	13%	70	13%	74
Population Under 5 years of age	11%	6%	86	6%	89	6%	87
Population over 64 years of age	9%	13%	30	16%	20	15%	24

* The National-Scale Air Toxics Assessment (NATA) is EPA's ongoing, comprehensive evaluation of air toxics in the United States. EPA developed the NATA to prioritize air toxics, emission sources, and locations of interest for further study. It is important to remember that NATA provides broad estimates of health risks over geographic areas of the country, not definitive risks to specific individuals or locations. More information on the NATA analysis can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/national-air-toxics-assessment>.

For additional information, see: www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice

EJSCREEN is a screening tool for pre-decisional use only. It can help identify areas that may warrant additional consideration, analysis, or outreach. It does not provide a basis for decision-making, but it may help identify potential areas of EJ concern. Users should keep in mind that screening tools are subject to substantial uncertainty in their demographic and environmental data, particularly when looking at small geographic areas. Important caveats and uncertainties apply to this screening-level information, so it is essential to understand the limitations on appropriate interpretations and applications of these indicators. Please see EJSCREEN documentation for discussion of these issues before using reports. This screening tool does not provide data on every environmental impact and demographic factor that may be relevant to a particular location. EJSCREEN outputs should be supplemented with additional information and local knowledge before taking any action to address potential EJ concerns.



LEGEND



Site Boundary

SCALE

0.25 Mile

FIGURE 1
SITE LOCATION MAP
WESTSIDE LEAD SITE
ATLANTA, FULTON COUNTY, GEORGIA



LEGEND

- Site Boundary
- Pb < 400 mg/kg
- Pb > 400 mg/kg

SCALE

500 Feet

FIGURE 2
SITE LOCATION MAP
WESTSIDE LEAD SITE
ATLANTA, FULTON COUNTY, GEORGIA

Action-Specific ARARs/TBC
Westside Lead Site (2020 Removal Action), Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia

Action-Specific ARARs/TBC			
Action	Requirements	Prerequisite	Citation
<i>General Construction Standards – All Land-disturbing Activities (i.e., excavation, clearing, grading, etc.)</i>			
Managing stormwater runoff from land-disturbing activities	Shall implement best management practices, including sound conservation and engineering practices to prevent and minimize erosion and resultant sedimentation, as provided in O.G.C.A. § 12-7-6(b), during excavation activity.	Land-disturbing activity (as defined in O.C.G.A. § 12-7-3(9)) of more than one acre of land – applicable	GA Erosion and Sedimentation Act O.G.C.A. §12-7-6(b)
	Shall control turbidity of stormwater runoff discharges to the extent the limits in O.C.G.A. § 12-7-6 shall not be exceeded.	Land-disturbing activity (as defined in O.C.G.A. § 12-7-3(9)) of more than one acre of land – applicable	GA Rule §391-3-7-.06
Managing fugitive dust emissions	Shall take all reasonable precautions to prevent fugitive dust from becoming airborne, including the following precautions: (i) use of water or chemicals for dust control; (ii) application of asphalt, water, or chemicals on surfaces that can give rise to airborne dusts; (iii) installation of hoods, fans, and filters to enclose and vent the handling of dusty materials; (iv) covering, at all times when in motion, open bodied trucks transporting materials likely to give rise to airborne dusts; and (v) prompt removal of earth or other material from paved streets onto which it has been deposited.	Operations, processes, handling, transportation or storage which may result in fugitive dust – relevant and appropriate	Georgia Air Quality Control Regulations Rule §391-3-1-.02(2)(n)(1)
	Shall not allow the percent opacity from any fugitive dust source to equal or exceed 20 percent		Georgia Air Quality Control Regulations Rule § 391-3-1-.02(2)(n)(2)
Excavating and/or removing soil in proximity to trees	Shall erect fences surrounding root save areas, as provided in City of Atlanta Tree Ordinance, prior to commencement of land disturbance, demolition, or construction activity.	Land-disturbing activity in proximity to trees – TBC	City of Atlanta Tree Ordinance Article II, Sec. 158-34(c)

Action-Specific ARARs/TBC
Westside Lead Site (2020 Removal Action), Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia

Action-Specific ARARs/TBC			
Action	Requirements	Prerequisite	Citation
	<p><i>Root save area</i> means the area surrounding a tree that is essential to that tree's health and survival. For a free-standing tree with no apparent root restrictions the root save area shall consist of a circle having a radius of one foot for each one inch of diameter at breast height of the tree.</p> <p><i>NOTE: Per CERCLA §121(e)(1) permits are not required for on-site response action; however project must comply with any substantive requirements that otherwise would be included in a permit.</i></p>		<i>Tree Protection</i>
Waste Characterization – Primary Wastes (e.g., excavated soil/sediment) and Secondary Wastes (e.g., contaminated equipment that is not reused)			
Characterization of <i>solid</i> waste (all primary and secondary waste)	Must determine if solid waste is hazardous waste or if waste is excluded under 40 CFR 261.4(b); and must determine if waste is listed under 40 CFR Part 261.	Generation of solid waste as defined in 40 CFR 261.2 and which is not excluded under 40 CFR 261.4(a) – applicable	40 CFR 262.11(a) and (b) GA Rule § 391-3-11-.08
	<p>Must determine whether the waste is (characteristic waste) identified in subpart C of 40 CFR part 261 by either:</p> <p>(1) Testing the waste according to the methods set forth in subpart C of 40 CFR part 261, <u>or</u></p> <p>(2) Applying knowledge of the hazard characteristic of the waste in light of the materials or the processes used.</p>		40 CFR 262.11(c) GA Rule § 391-3-11-.08
	Must refer to Parts 261, 262, 264, 265, 266, 268, and 273 of Chapter 40 for possible exclusions or restrictions pertaining to management of the specific waste.	Generation of solid waste which is determined to be hazardous – applicable	40 CFR 262.11(d) GA Rule § 391-3-11-.08
Temporary Storage of Wastes – Primary Wastes (e.g., excavated soil/sediment) and Secondary Wastes (e.g., contaminated equipment that is not reused)			
Performance criteria for staging pile	<p>Staging pile must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> facilitate a reliable, effective and protective remedy; must be designed to prevent or minimize releases of hazardous wastes and constituents into the environment, and minimize or adequately control cross-media transfer 	Storage of remediation waste in a staging pile – relevant and appropriate	<p>40 CFR 264.554(d)(1)(i) and (ii)</p> <p>GA Rule §391-3-11-.10</p>

Action-Specific ARARs/TBC
Westside Lead Site (2020 Removal Action), Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia

Action-Specific ARARs/TBC			
Action	Requirements	Prerequisite	Citation
	as necessary to protect human health and the environment (e.g. use of liners, covers, run-off/run-on controls).		
Operation of a staging pile	<p>The staging pile must not operate for more than two years, except when the Director grants an operating term extension under 40 CFR 264.554(i).</p> <p>You must measure the two-year limit (or other operating term specified by the Director in the permit, closure plan, or order) from first time remediation waste placed in staging pile.</p> <p><i>NOTE: Any time period greater than two years for operation of the staging pile will be documented and justified in the ROD.</i></p>	Storage of remediation waste in a staging pile – relevant and appropriate	<p>40 CFR 264.554(d)(1)(iii)</p> <p>GA Rule §391-3-11-.10</p>
Design criteria for staging pile	<p>In setting standards and design criteria must consider the following factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Length of time pile will be in operation; • Volumes of waste you intend to store in the pile; • Physical and chemical characteristics of the wastes to be stored in the unit; • Potential for releases from the unit; • Hydrogeological and other relevant environmental conditions at the facility that may influence the migration of any potential releases; and • Potential for human and environmental exposure to potential releases from the unit. 	Storage of remediation waste in a staging pile – relevant and appropriate	<p>40 CFR 264.554(d)(2)(i) –(vi)</p> <p>GA Rule §391-3-11-.10</p>
Operation of a staging pile	Must not place in the same staging pile unless you have complied with 40 CFR 264.17(b).	Storage of "incompatible" remediation waste (as defined in 40 CFR 260.10) in staging pile – relevant and appropriate	<p>40 CFR 264.554(f)(1)</p> <p>GA Rule §391-3-11-.10</p>

Action-Specific ARARs/TBC
Westside Lead Site (2020 Removal Action), Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia

Action-Specific ARARs/TBC			
Action	Requirements	Prerequisite	Citation
	Must separate the incompatible waste or materials, or protect them from one another by using a dike, berm, wall or other device.	Staging pile of remediation waste stored nearby to incompatible wastes or materials in containers, other piles, open tanks or land disposal units – relevant and appropriate	40 CFR 264.554(f)(2) GA Rule §391-3-11-.10
	Must not pile remediation waste on same base where incompatible wastes or materials were previously piled unless you have sufficiently decontaminated the base to comply with 40 CFR 264.17(b).		40 CFR 264.554(f)(3) GA Rule §391-3-11-.10
Closure of staging pile of remediation waste	Must be closed within 180 days after the operating term by removing or decontaminating all remediation waste, contaminated containment system components, and structures and equipment contaminated with waste and leachate.	Storage of remediation waste in staging pile in previously contaminated area – relevant and appropriate	40 CFR 264.554(j)(1) and (2) GA Rule §391-3-11-.10
	Must decontaminate contaminated subsoils in a manner that EPA determines will protect human and the environment.		
	Must be closed within 180 days after the operating term according to 40 CFR 264.258(a) and 264.111 or 265.258(a) and 265.111.	Storage of remediation waste in staging pile in uncontaminated area – relevant and appropriate	40 CFR 264.554(k) GA Rule §391-3-11-.10
<i>Waste Treatment and Disposal – Primary Wastes (e.g., excavated soil/sediment) and Secondary Wastes (e.g., contaminated equipment that is not reused)</i>			
<i>Discharge of Wastewaters</i>			
Discharge of wastewater from treatment unit or dewatering	<p>All pollutants shall receive such treatment or corrective action so as to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of the issued permit and with the following, whenever applicable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effluent limitations established by EPA pursuant to Sections 301, 302, 303 and 316 of the Federal CWA; • Effluent limitations and prohibitions and pretreatment standards established by the EPA pursuant to Section 307 of the Federal CWA; 	Discharge of any pollutant into the waters of the State – applicable	GA Rule §391-3-6-.06(4)(a) (1),(3) and (10) Degree of Waste Treatment Required

Action-Specific ARARs/TBC
Westside Lead Site (2020 Removal Action), Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia

Action-Specific ARARs/TBC			
Action	Requirements	Prerequisite	Citation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notwithstanding the above, more stringent effluent limitations may be required as deemed necessary by the EPD (a) to meet any other existing Federal laws or regulations, or (b) to ensure compliance with any applicable State water quality standards, effluent limitations, treatment standards, or schedules of compliance. <p><i>NOTE: Per CERCLA §121(e)(1) permits are not required for on-site response action; however project must comply with any substantive requirements that otherwise would be included in a permit.</i></p>		
	<p>Until such time as such criteria, standards, limitations, and prohibitions are promulgated pursuant to Sections 301, 302, 303, 304(e), 306, 307 and 405 of the Federal CWA, the EPD shall apply such standards, limitations and prohibitions necessary to achieve the purposes of said sections of the Federal Act.</p> <p>With respect to individual point sources, such limitations, standards, or prohibitions shall be based upon an assessment of technology and processes, to-wit:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To existing point sources, other than publicly owned treatment works, effluent limitations based on application of the best practicable control technology currently available; To publicly owned treatment works, effluent limitations based upon the application of secondary treatment or treatment equivalent to secondary treatment in accordance with Federal Regulations, 40 C.F.R. 133.102 and .105; To any point source, other than publicly owned treatment works, whose construction commences after the initial effective date of this Paragraph, and for 	Discharge of any pollutant into the waters of the State – applicable	GA Rule §391-3-6-.06(4)(d) Degree of Waste Treatment Required

Action-Specific ARARs/TBC
Westside Lead Site (2020 Removal Action), Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia

Action-Specific ARARs/TBC			
Action	Requirements	Prerequisite	Citation
	<p>which there are not new source performance standards, effluent limitations which reflect the greatest degree of effluent reduction which the EPD determines to be achievable through application of the best available demonstrated control technology, processes, operating methods, or other alternatives, including, where practicable, a standard permitting no discharge of pollutants, consistent with 40 C.F.R. 125.3(c)(2);</p> <p>4. To any point source, as appropriate, effluent limitations or prohibitions designed to prohibit the discharge of toxic pollutants in toxic amounts or to require pretreatment of pollutants which interfere with, pass through, or otherwise are incompatible with the operation of publicly owned treatment works; and</p> <p>5. To any point source, as appropriate, more stringent effluent limitations as are required to ensure compliance with applicable State water quality standards, including those to prohibit the discharge of toxic pollutants in toxic amounts. Where necessary, NPDES Permits issued or reissued after the adoption of this paragraph shall include numeric criteria based upon the following procedures to ensure that toxic substances and other priority pollutants are not discharged to surface waters in harmful amounts.</p> <p><i>NOTE: Per CERCLA §121(e)(1) permits are not required for on-site response action; however project must comply with any substantive requirements that otherwise would be included in a permit.</i></p>		
Monitoring of discharges into surface water	The monitoring requirements of any discharge authorized by any such permit shall be consistent with Federal Regulations, 40 C.F.R. 122.41, 122.42, and 122.44 and applicable State laws.	Discharge of any pollutant into the waters of the State – applicable	GA Rule §391-3-6-.06(11)(a)

Action-Specific ARARs/TBC
Westside Lead Site (2020 Removal Action), Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia

Action-Specific ARARs/TBC			
Action	Requirements	Prerequisite	Citation
	<p><i>NOTE: Per CERCLA §121(e)(1) permits are not required for on-site response action; however project must comply with any substantive requirements that otherwise would be included in a permit. Monitoring parameters including frequency will be included in a CERCLA document such as a Remedial Action Work Plan that is reviewed by EPD.</i></p>		
Transportation of Wastes			
Transportation of hazardous materials	<p>Shall be subject to and must comply with all applicable provisions of the HMTA and DOT HMR at 49 CFR 171-180.</p> <p>In addition to any specific requirements set forth in GA Rule 672-10, all hazardous materials shall be packaged, marked, labeled, handled, loaded, unloaded, stored, detained, transported, placarded, and monitored in compliance with 49 CFR.</p>	Any person who, under contract with a department or agency of the federal government, transports “in commerce,” or causes to be transported or shipped, a hazardous material — applicable	<p>49 CFR 171.1(c)</p> <p>GA Rule §672-10(a)</p>
Transportation of samples (i.e. contaminated soils and wastewaters)	<p>Are not subject to any requirements of 40 CFR Parts 261 through 268 or 270 when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the sample is being transported to a laboratory for the purpose of testing; or the sample is being transported back to the sample collector after testing. the sample is being stored by sample collector before transport to a lab for testing 	Samples of solid waste <u>or</u> a sample of water, soil for purpose of conducting testing to determine its characteristics or composition – applicable	<p>40 CFR 261.4(d)(1)(i)–(iii)</p> <p>GA Rule §391-3-11-.07</p>

Action-Specific ARARs/TBC
Westside Lead Site (2020 Removal Action), Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia

Action-Specific ARARs/TBC			
Action	Requirements	Prerequisite	Citation
	<p>In order to qualify for the exemption in paragraphs (d)(1)(i) and (ii), a sample collector shipping samples to a laboratory must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comply with U.S. DOT, U.S. Postal Service, or any other applicable shipping requirements • Assure that the information provided in (1) thru (5) of this section accompanies the sample. • Package the sample so that it does not leak, spill, or vaporize from its packaging. 	Samples of solid waste <u>or</u> a sample of water, soil for purpose of conducting testing to determine its characteristics or composition– applicable	40 CFR 261.4(d)(2)(i)(A) and (B) GA Rule §391-3-11-.07
Transportation and handling of solid waste	No person shall engage in solid waste or special solid waste handling in Georgia or construct or operate a solid waste handling facility in Georgia, except those individuals exempted from this part under Code Section 12-8-30.10, without first obtaining a permit from the director authorizing such activity.	Management of solid waste in Georgia – applicable	Georgia Solid Waste Management Act of 1990 O.C.G.A. §12-8-24

ARAR = applicable or relevant and appropriate requirement

CFR = *Code of Federal Regulations*

CWA = Clean Water Act of 1972

DEACT = deactivation

DOT = U.S. Department of Transportation

EPA = U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

EPD = Georgia Environmental Protection Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources

HMR = Hazardous Materials Regulations

HMTA = Hazardous Materials Transportation Act

GAC = granulated activated carbon

GA Rule = *Rules and Regulations*, Section as noted

LDR = Land Disposal Restrictions

NPDES = National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

O.C.G.A. = *Official Code of Georgia Annotated*, Chapter as noted

POTW = Publicly Owned Treatment Works

RCRA = Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976

TBC = to be considered

TCLP = Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure

U.S. = United States

USCOE = U.S. Corps of Engineers

UTS = Universal Treatment Standard

WWTU = Waste Water Treatment Unit