

Commonwealth of Virginia

Registration No: 60997

AFS Plant ID: 700-00074

Plant Name: Dominion Terminal Associates LLP Classification: Synthetic Minor

Address: 600 Harbor Rd - Pier 11

Region: TRO

Report No: 282965

AIR INSPECTION REPORT

Inspection Date: 04/19/12

Contact Name: Rick Rodgers

Type: PCE Without Site Visit

Contact Phone No: (757) 245-2275

Inspector: Kenneth J Pinzel

Air Program Subpart

Inspection Result: In Compliance

SIP

Reason:

Complaint Investigation (off-site)

Inspector Comments:

IR Number 2012-T-2581

Call Received Date 4/4/2012 1:34:27 PM

Incident Date 3/29/2012 11:29:00 PM

Complainant:

Carol S. Brown

927 15TH Street

Newport News, VA 23607

(757) 244-4221

eyegatebrown@verizon.net

Problem: Coal dust covers much of the Southeast Community of Newport News. The neighborhoods suffer from black dust on the properties which is always airborne and there is a high incidence of lung disorders including asthma by residents in the zip code. I have been diagnosed and treated for severe asthma since coming to this area 7 years ago. Just run your hand across your car and you can see the coal dust! It's like a coating of pollen in the spring.

Source: Uncovered coal piles. The trains that carry the coal through the city have uncovered cars and the wind blows the coal dust throughout the entire city.

Desired Outcome: There has been talk of building a fence to control the coal dust, but nothing has been done as of yet. Covering the coal will be expensive but it is necessary.

Investigation. On April 4, 2011, I called both Pier IX (Claudine Siville) and DTA (Wes Parsons). Neither have any deviations to report. Wet suppression systems are working normally.

DTA operates a PM-10 monitor which is located downwind of the coal piles and about as close as is possible without being within the terminal. The prevailing wind direction is SW. Attached is a graph of PM-10 monitor results for 2011 and 1st quarter of 2012. It shows that

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Inspector Comments:

each monitoring day (24 hours) the concentration of PM-10 was far below the limit established by EPA to protect health. Furthermore, the trend line is downward showing that improvements in dust control continue to be made. DTA has voluntarily begun installing automatic water sprays on belts. They turn water spray on when the sensor detects dust. They have also begun installing chutes at transfer points. This is a multimillion dollar project that will be spread over 3 years. It is approx. half finished. They have decided against installing a wind screen due to high initial cost (multimillion dollar), high maintenance cost and lack of evidence that it would be effective.

DTA also mentioned that the complaints seemed to include information from a Daily Press article published this year. A copy is attached. He said that article mentioned that two places in Virginia had the worst asthma of any places in the country. Those places were Richmond and Virginia Beach, neither of which have coal terminals.

Pier IX (Scott Shirk) said there is a group who is targeting the coal terminals in Newport News. It is funded by a grant from EPA. The name of the group is CARE, Community, Association for a Renewed Environment. Pier IX does plan to sit down with them at some point. Currently, Pier IX has noted persons coming on their property taking pictures.

Railcars can emit dust during transit and while sitting. Dave Emmet of Simpson Weather told me some months ago that they have monitors placed on tracks. It will identify cars that are dusting and generate a report for the mine so they can take corrective action. The railroad is aware that the Va. General Assembly could enact legislation to address coal car emissions.

There has been major road work on I-664 for 8 weekends. This is likely contributing to extra road source dust but is probably not the focus of the complaint.

Conclusion: Dust control at the coal terminals is more than adequate to meet the EPA standard set to protect health.

Contact with complainant: On 4/13/12, I left a message for the complainant explaining that I

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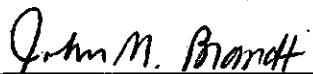
AIR INSPECTION REPORT**Inspector Comments:**

had completed my investigation and left a phone number for her to call back. On 4/18/12 the complainant returned my call. She did say that she and her husband had driven to the coal terminals and observed coal dust blowing from the piles. I said that if she were to see that again, she could call me to report it. I said that it would be a violation of the permit.



Inspector's Electronic Signature
Approval Date: Apr 19, 2012

Manager's Electronic Signature
Approval Date: April 19, 2012





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INSPECTION CHECKLIST

| Permit Date or Basis | # | Requirement Narrative | Observation | Comp Status |
|-------------------------|---|-----------------------|-------------|----------------|
|-------------------------|---|-----------------------|-------------|----------------|

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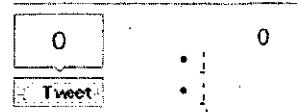
Newport News

Coal Dust

Newport News, coal terminals looking into wind fence

Wind fence would reduce dust

August 01, 2011 | By Joe Lawlor, jlawlor@dailypress.com | 247-7874



NEWPORT NEWS — The wind might provide answers to limiting the coal dust released into the air in the Southeast Community.

While the wind sometimes carries the dust from Newport News' waterfront coal terminals over Interstate 664 into the Southeast Community, the city and Dominion Terminal Associates are in the first stages of looking at whether building a wind fence on the property would be a viable solution.

The Daily Press highlighted the coal dust issue in a July 17 article, taking a comprehensive look at the problem and its solutions. The dust emitted by the coal terminal is far below state air quality standards, according to air testing, but despite the good test results, residents in the Southeast Community still complain about the dust being a nuisance and express concerns about it causing health problems.

Wesley Simon-Parsons, civil and environmental supervisor at Dominion Terminal Associates, said on Friday that the company looked at wind fences several years ago, but is now willing to examine them again to see if technology has improved.

"We're going to take a second look at it," Simon-Parsons said.

That was good news to Newport News Mayor McKinley Price, who has been pushing for reductions in the coal dust that comes off of the coal piles.

Price said if it could be determined that a wind fence would significantly reduce dust, the city would "definitely" consider helping to pay for the fence. Extremely rough estimates for a wind fence would be about \$3 million to \$8 million, according to the president of a company that builds fabric wind fences.

"The city and the community would appreciate anything and everything that can be done to reduce the amount of particulates in the air," Price said.

The mayor also said he believes reducing dust would improve the chances for development in the Southeast Community.

Improved technology

Simon-Parsons said when the company looked at wind fences several years ago, the fence would have had to be 200 feet tall and "encompass the entire site," which would have made it too expensive.

But Mike Robinson, president of WeatherSolve a British Columbia, Canada-based company, said the technology has improved in recent years, as has the understanding of wind patterns.

Robinson said that's resulted in it being less necessary to build towering wind fences, as the fences are now not as high, but still achieve similar reductions in dust.

WeatherSolve designs fabric wind fences for sites around the world.

"The height has become much more manageable," said Robinson, explaining that now typically the company would build one upwind and one downwind fence.

Simon-Parsons said the coal piles can reach 80 feet high, but some are as low as 10 feet. He said the taller piles usually only reach 80 feet once every couple months, and then quickly reduce in height as the coal is exported.

Robinson said that the fence does not have to be constructed for the tallest pile, and even if it was, improvements in technology would mean the fence would now be built at 120 feet, rather than 200 feet. But Robinson said it could make sense to build a fence for the height of most of the piles rather than for the tallest pile, maybe in the 70- to 80-foot high range, and use other methods to control dust for the intermittent times when the piles are higher.

If the city and the company move forward, Robinson said, they would do computer modeling to determine how best to design the fence.

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Price said he has often wondered why at the coal pier in Norfolk, the coal is deposited directly onto the ships and barges at Lambert's Point, rather than stored in coal piles as it is in Newport News.

Robin Chapman, spokesman for Norfolk Southern, which owns the coal terminal and the trains that bring the coal to Norfolk, said they own 225 miles of track on 400 acres, and most, if not all, of the track was in place by the early 1960s. To build one mile of track today would cost about \$1 million, Chapman said.

Norfolk Southern and Dominion Terminal export a similar amount of coal.

Meanwhile, Simon-Parsons said there's about 10 miles of track at Dominion Terminal, the larger of the two companies at the Newport News coal terminal. Kinder Morgan also operates in Newport News.

To build train tracks to emulate Norfolk Southern's system would cost more than \$200 million, and that wouldn't take into account Kinder Morgan's property. And Chapman said many more components in addition to new track would have to be constructed to match Norfolk Southern's system. So the cost to eliminate the coal piles and still operate a coal terminal would be far in excess of \$200 million.

"To put in the capital investment would be astronomical to them," Chapman said.

Chapman said that they haven't had complaints about coal dust for about 15 years. The train cars are sprayed with chemicals when they leave the coal mines, also minimizing the dust en route.

Simon-Parsons said he believes that some of the cars are sprayed with chemicals, but not all of them, as they make their way from Kentucky and West Virginia to Newport News.

Some Newport News residents have complained about the dust blowing off of the train cars as they pause on the tracks on the way to the Newport News waterfront.

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The CARE Roadmap:

**10-Step Plan
to Improve
Community
Environment
and Health**

Community Action for a Renewed Environment (CARE)
www.epa.gov/CARE



Introduction

Purpose

This roadmap will provide you and your community with a process to:

- Learn about local environmental and environmental health risks and impacts
- Build the community consensus necessary to take effective action
- Mobilize a community partnership to take action to reduce impacts and risks
- Build long-term capacity within your community to understand and reduce environmental impacts and risks

Origin of the Roadmap

The roadmap is the result of an effort by the CARE (Community Action for a Renewed Environment) Program of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to develop a practical tool for communities to identify, prioritize, and address environmental health risks. It incorporates the perspective of the National Environmental Justice Advisory Council (NEJAC) report on ensuring risk reduction in communities with multiple stressors (<http://www.epa.gov/compliance/resources/publications/ei/nelac/nejac-cum-risk-rpt-122104.pdf>) and EPA's Framework for Cumulative Risk Assessment (<http://cfpub.epa.gov/ncea/cfr/recorddisplay.cfm?deid=54944>). With permission of the author, the Roadmap also incorporates and builds on the Community Environmental Health Assessment Workbook published by the Environmental Law Institute. To find more information on the CARE Program and these documents, please see the General Resources section on page 17.

About EPA's CARE Program

If your community wants to reduce levels of toxic pollution, the CARE program can help. CARE assists communities by providing technical assistance and resources to local organizations which form stakeholder groups to address and reduce their most significant risks, especially through voluntary programs. For more information, see www.epa.gov/CARE.

This Roadmap is essential reading for any community that has received a CARE grant. It also can be used by any group wishing to improve local environmental quality even without funding through CARE. Participation in EPA's CARE Program is not a requirement for putting this Roadmap to good use.

How this Roadmap differs from existing guides

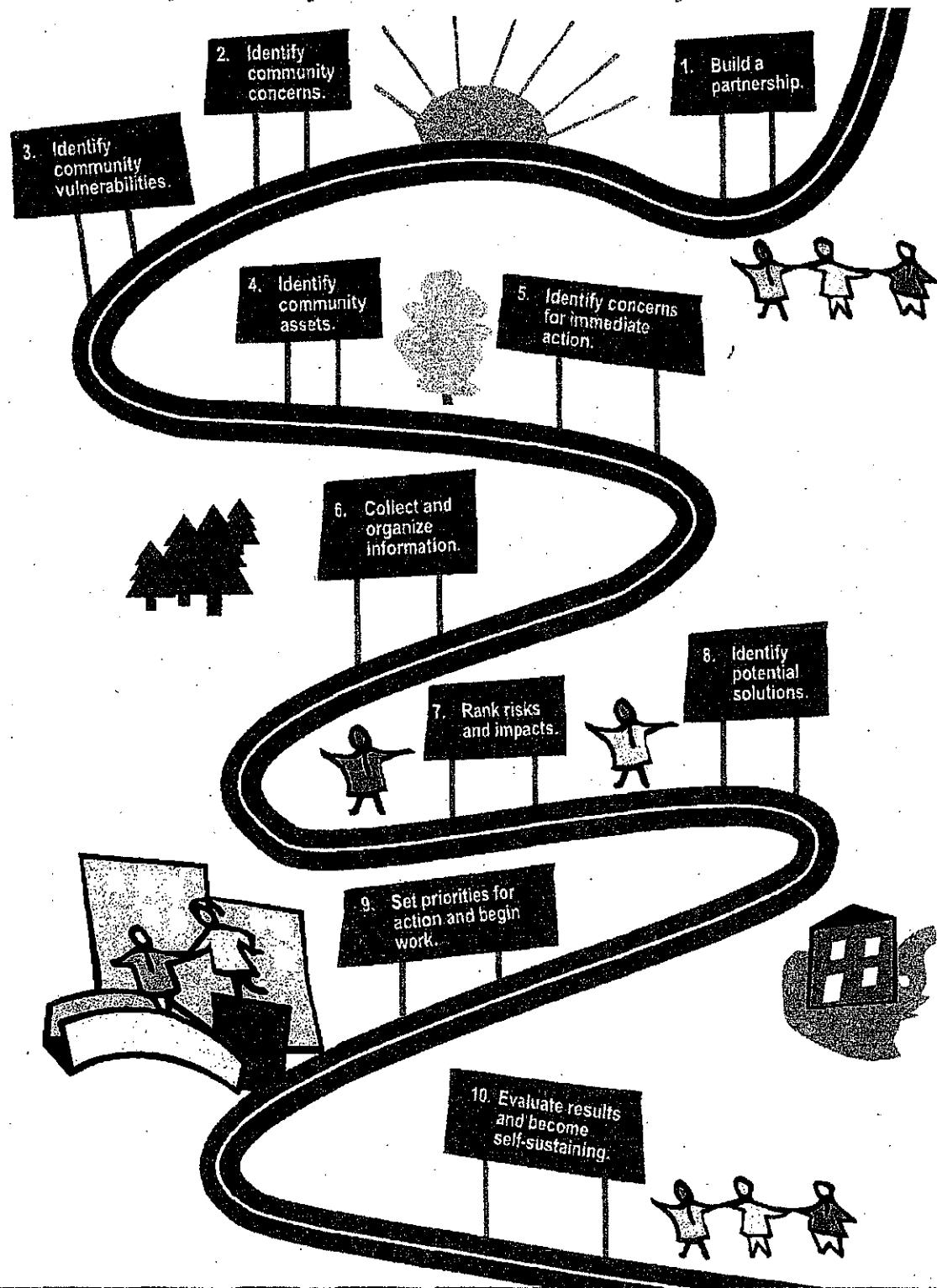
This Roadmap differs from previous assessment guides in two ways. First, it looks at risk from the community perspective by outlining a method to develop a comprehensive understanding of local environmental risks and impacts; it considers combined risk resulting from multiple sources and risk resulting from community vulnerabilities. This comprehensive overview of concerns gives the community the information it needs to ensure that its efforts will have the greatest positive impact on local health and the environment.

Second, it incorporates a "bias for action" perspective. This means that the Roadmap encourages communities to take action to reduce risk as soon as possible. This does not mean that collecting and analyzing information is not important—in fact, a community's work to improve its understanding of risk is an essential part of the "bias for action." Without a shared understanding of risk, mobilizing the community will not be possible, and without a clear understanding of the sources of risk, community actions may not be focused where they can do the most good. The Roadmap encourages communities to take action on known risks from the start, and suggests practical ways to collect and analyze the information needed to build consensus and target risk reduction efforts where they will do the most good.

A summary of the Roadmap process

- 1. Build a Partnership:** Build a collaborative partnership representing a broad range of interests that is able to identify environmental risks and impacts, build consensus, and mobilize all the resources necessary to achieve community goals.
- 2. Identify Community Concerns:** Identify the environmental, health, and related social and economic concerns of the community.
- 3. Identify Community Vulnerabilities:** Identify community vulnerabilities that may increase risks from environmental stressors.
- 4. Identify Community Assets:** Develop a list of community assets in order to build on the existing strengths of the community.
- 5. Identify Concerns for Immediate Action:** Identify and begin to address immediate concerns and vulnerabilities.
- 6. Collect and Organize Information:** Collect and summarize available information on stressors, concerns, and vulnerabilities. Identify gaps where the information on stressors, concerns, and vulnerabilities is missing or inadequate.
- 7. Rank Risks and Impacts:** Compare and rank community concerns to help identify those that have the greatest impact.
- 8. Identify Potential Solutions:** Identify and analyze options for reducing priority concerns and vulnerabilities and for filling information gaps.
- 9. Set Priorities for Action and Begin Work:** Decide on an action plan to address concerns, fill information gaps, and mobilize the community and its partners to carry out the plan.
- 10. Evaluate Results & Become Self-Sustaining:** Evaluate the results of community action, analyze new information, and develop a plan to restart the Roadmap process. You can restart the process as needed to reestablish priorities, develop new plans for action, collect information, and make your partnership self-sustaining.

The Roadmap: Ten Steps to a Healthier Community and Environment





Environmentally Concerned Today for a Sustainable Environment Tomorrow

AGENDA

March 9, 2012
6:00 PM – 7:30 PM

Welcome/Introduction 6:00 - 6:10 PM

Recap of the EJ documentary from last month
6:10 - 6:20 PM

Finish Environmental Justice: The Power of
Partnerships Documentary
6:20 - 7:00 PM

Discussion/Wrap up 7:00 – 7:30 PM



Environmentally Concerned Today for a Sustainable Environment Tomorrow

Dear Friend,

For the last 30 years the Greater Southeast Development Corporation (GSDC), a community-based neighborhood development corporation, has diligently worked in the Southeast Community of Newport News with the aim, goal, and purpose of creating and implementing programs that would have an appreciable impact on improving the quality of life for residents. Closely connected to the pulse of the community through the operation of the Moton Community House, GSDC has voiced numerous concerns of fellow residents regarding toxic environmental pollution in the Southeast Community.

Environmental pollution in this community correlates with commercial port operations, the creation (mid 1980's) and use of Interstate 664, and the various industrial facilities operating therein. Out of 16 known industrial facilities currently operating in the city of Newport News, 7 of them are located within the Southeast Community. The legacy of industrialization in this community dates back to 1880, 1890, and 1892, respectively, with the creation of the Old Dominion Land Company (ODLC), the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company, and the infamous Coal Pier. Historical records reveal that all three operations were established in the Southeast Community and that during such time (and years prior), the area was predominantly inhabited by African Americans. Thus, for African American residents with generational roots in the Southeast Community, the extent of chronic toxic pollutant exposure can date back to as early as the 1880's. Because of this historical legacy, coupled with the current environmental backdrop of various industrial facilities operating within, residents continue to voice concerns and raise questions regarding the impacts of toxic pollutant exposure on the environment and the health of citizens in the Southeast Community.

Numerous appeals have been made to local and state agencies with regards to cleaning up the environment and protecting the health of residents in the Southeast Community. From these pleas, several public health initiatives have been created. However, for many residents, these initiatives have failed to provide sufficient information regarding the extent of environmental pollution in the community and possible adverse health effects due to acute or chronic exposure to such pollutants. Most importantly, these initiatives have failed to generate city and state action that has improved local environmental quality which in turn reduced environmental risks and impacts for residents in the Southeast Community. Thus, GSDC has partnered with the US Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) in an effort to provide residents of the Southeast Community of Newport News, VA with scientifically sound, socially relevant, and community specific environmental information.

In October 2011, GSDC was awarded a cooperative grant from the US Environmental Protection Agency's (US EPA) national program, CARE (Community Action for a Renewed Environment). CARE is a national competitive grant program that offers communities an innovative way to address the risks from multiple sources of toxic pollution in their environment and has only awarded 100 grants since its inception in 2005 through 2011.

Through this grant, the environmental concerns of residents in the Southeast Community are presently being voiced at a national level. Local organizations, businesses, schools and governments within the community now have an extraordinary opportunity to create a sustainable partnership that will implement local solutions to reduce releases of toxic pollutants and minimize pollutant exposure in the Southeast Community. Spearheading this effort, GSDC has created the Southeast CARE'S Coalition, a broad, community-based partnership that specifically addresses environmental concerns in the Southeast Community of Newport News.



Environmentally Concerned Today for a Sustainable Environment Tomorrow

Partnership Agreement

This partnership agreement is between the Southeast CARE Coalition
and

(Name of person or organization)

The purpose of this agreement is to formally document our collaboration and your commitment in assisting with the accomplishment of the three goals for the Southeast CARE project.

Goal 1:

The creation of a resident lead coalition focused on generating action around reducing exposure to toxic pollutants and improving the environment of the Southeast Community of Newport News, VA.

To accomplish and support Goal 1, _____
(Name of person or organization)

is a: resident, business, academic institution, nonprofits/grassroots organization, or city/state organization committed to participating in the Southeast CARE Coalition and attending at least one of the bi-monthly coalition meetings.

Goal 2:

To increase awareness of toxic pollutants, their sources, and exposure health risks specific to the Southeast Community of Newport News, VA.

To accomplish and support Goal 2, _____
(Name of person or organization)

is committed to participating and attending at least one of the four TOXIC ID training workshops and assisting in the summarization and distribution of environmental information compiled and assessed by the Coalition. (*The TOXIC ID workshops are designed to teach Coalition members how to use web-based tools (e.g., Scorecard.org, US EPA EJView, US EPA Envirofacts, etc.) and resources (e.g. US EPA's Integrated Risk Information System (I.R.I.S.), etc.) to identify toxic pollutants, their sources, and health effects in the Southeast Community.*)

Goal 3:

To establish a community prioritized list of environmental concerns which will serve as a stimulus in generating action to reduce resident exposure and improves the environment of the Southeast Community of Newport News, VA.

To accomplish and support Goal 3, _____
(Name of person or organization)

is committed to participating and attending at least one of the six environmental health symposiums and participating in voting that will create a prioritized list of environmental concerns. (*The symposiums are based on information collected and compiled for Goal 2. Coalition members and the community at large will not be allowed to vote without having attended at least one of the symposiums*)



Environmentally Concerned Today for a Sustainable Environment Tomorrow

The Greater Southeast Development Corporation (GSDC) was incorporated in 1976 as a community-based neighborhood development corporation. For the last 30 years, GSDC has diligently worked in the Southeast Community of Newport News with the aim, goal, and purpose of creating and implementing programs that would have an appreciable impact on improving the quality of life for residents and the relief of poverty in the community. Closely connected to the pulse of the community through the operation of the Moton Community House, GSDC has voiced numerous concerns of fellow residents regarding the environmental degradation in the Southeast Community of Newport News, VA. However, all attempts to address such concerns have lacked sufficient information needed for residents to make informed decisions as it relates to toxic pollutant exposure. Thus, GSDC has partnered with the US Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) in an effort to provide residents of the Southeast Community of Newport News, VA with scientifically sound, socially relevant, and community specific environmental information. Through the national US EPA CARE (Community Action for a Renewed Environment) program, GSDC has established the Southeast CARE project and coalition.

There are five major assumptions associated with the Southeast CARE project:

1. *For our purposes, "environment" refers to the natural (air, water, land), cultural (ethnic identity and history of community), social (existing and lacking public services), economic (local business, health care cost), and political (local, state, federal) components of the Southeast Community, Newport News, VA.*
2. *There is a relationship between exposure to toxic pollutants and certain chronic diseases (e.g. asthma, and cardiovascular) experienced by residents of the Southeast Community of Newport News, VA.*
3. *A scientific understanding of toxic pollutants in the community, local sources of such pollutants, and associated health risk from exposure will lead to strategies that increase awareness and generate action that reduces toxic pollutants, exposures, and risk for residents of the Southeast Community of Newport News, VA.*
4. *Youth participation is critical to the success and sustainability of environmental efforts and actions in the Southeast Community of Newport News, VA.*
5. *Sustainable action will lead to policy decisions that regulate toxic emissions and enforce local, State, and Federal compliance in the Southeast Community of Newport News, VA.*

The goals of the Southeast CARE project are:

1. *The creation of a resident lead coalition focused on generating action around reducing exposure to toxic pollutants and improving the environment of the Southeast Community of Newport News, VA.*
2. *To increase awareness of toxic pollutants, their sources, and exposure health risks specific to the Southeast Community of Newport News, VA*
3. *To establish a community prioritized list of environmental concerns which will serve as a stimulus in generating action to reduce resident exposure and improves the environment of the Southeast Community of Newport News, VA*

Name: _____

Date: _____

Pre / Post Test

**Knowledge and Understanding of the Southeast Community concerns,
vulnerabilities, and assets**

- 1) Concerns in the Southeast Community include:
 - a) Violence
 - b) Coal dust
 - c) Quality Foods/Grocery Stores
 - d) None of the above (a-c)
 - e) All of the above (a-c)

- 2) Susceptibility/sensitivity, exposure conditions, and preparedness/ability to recover are all examples of vulnerability factors that may increase risks from environmental stressors:
 - a) True
 - b) False

- 3) Pre-existing health conditions does not make a group more sensitive to negative impacts from environmental health issues than the general population:
 - a) True
 - b) False

- 4) List three vulnerabilities in the Southeast Community:
 - a) _____
 - b) _____
 - c) _____

- 5) Assets of the Southeast Community include:
 - a) Waterfront property
 - b) People
 - c) Historical heritage/legacy
 - d) None of the above (a-c)
 - e) All of the above (a-c)