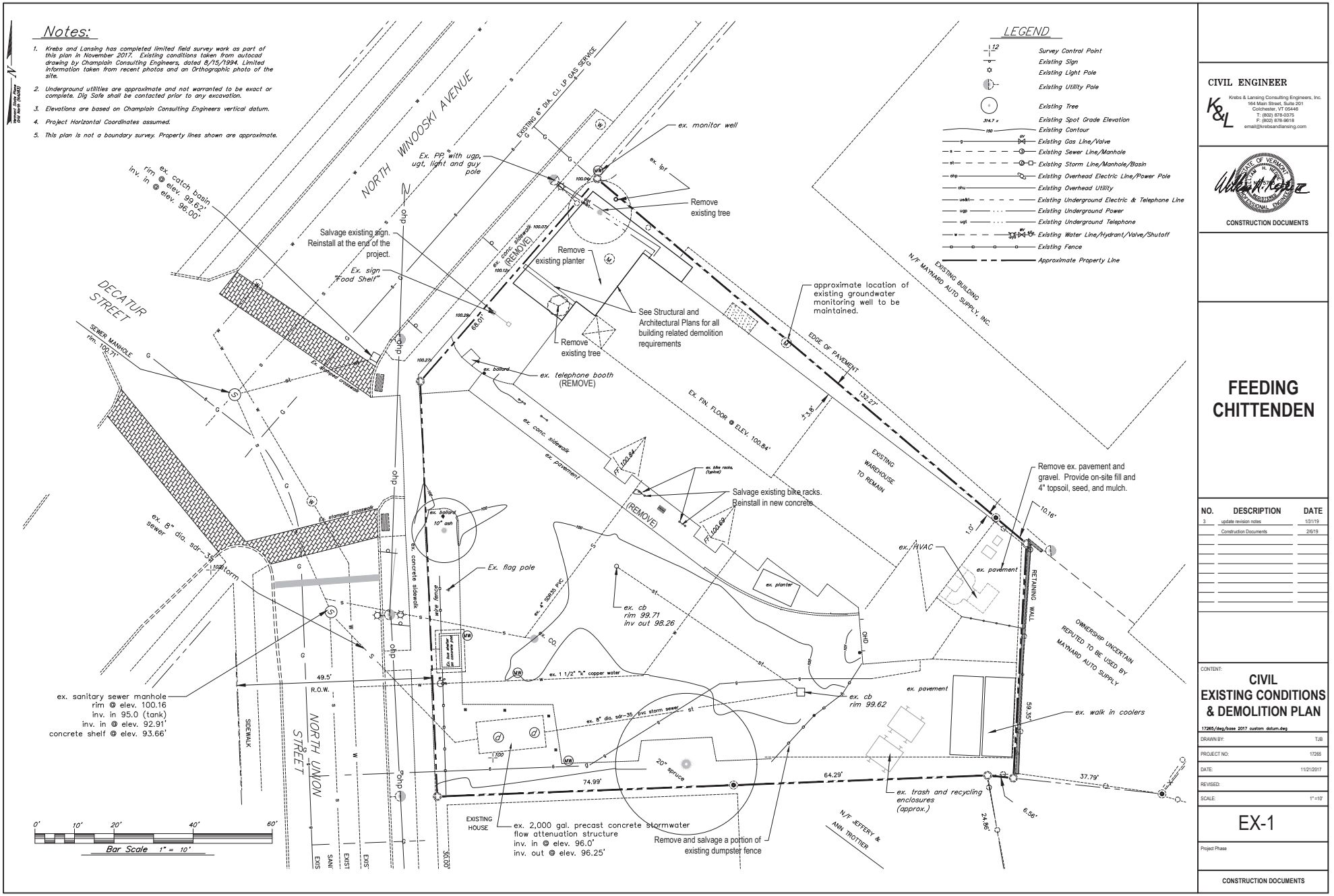
Project Maps



CIVIL ENGINEER

Krebs & Lansing Consulting Engineers, Inc.
164 Main Street, Suite 201
Colchester, VT 05446
T: (802) 878-0375
F: (802) 878-9618
email@krebsandlansing.com

CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS

FEEDING CHITTENDEN

NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE
3	update revision notes	1/31/19
	Construction Documents	2/6/19

CONTENT:

CIVIL EXISTING CONDITIONS & DEMOLITION PLAN

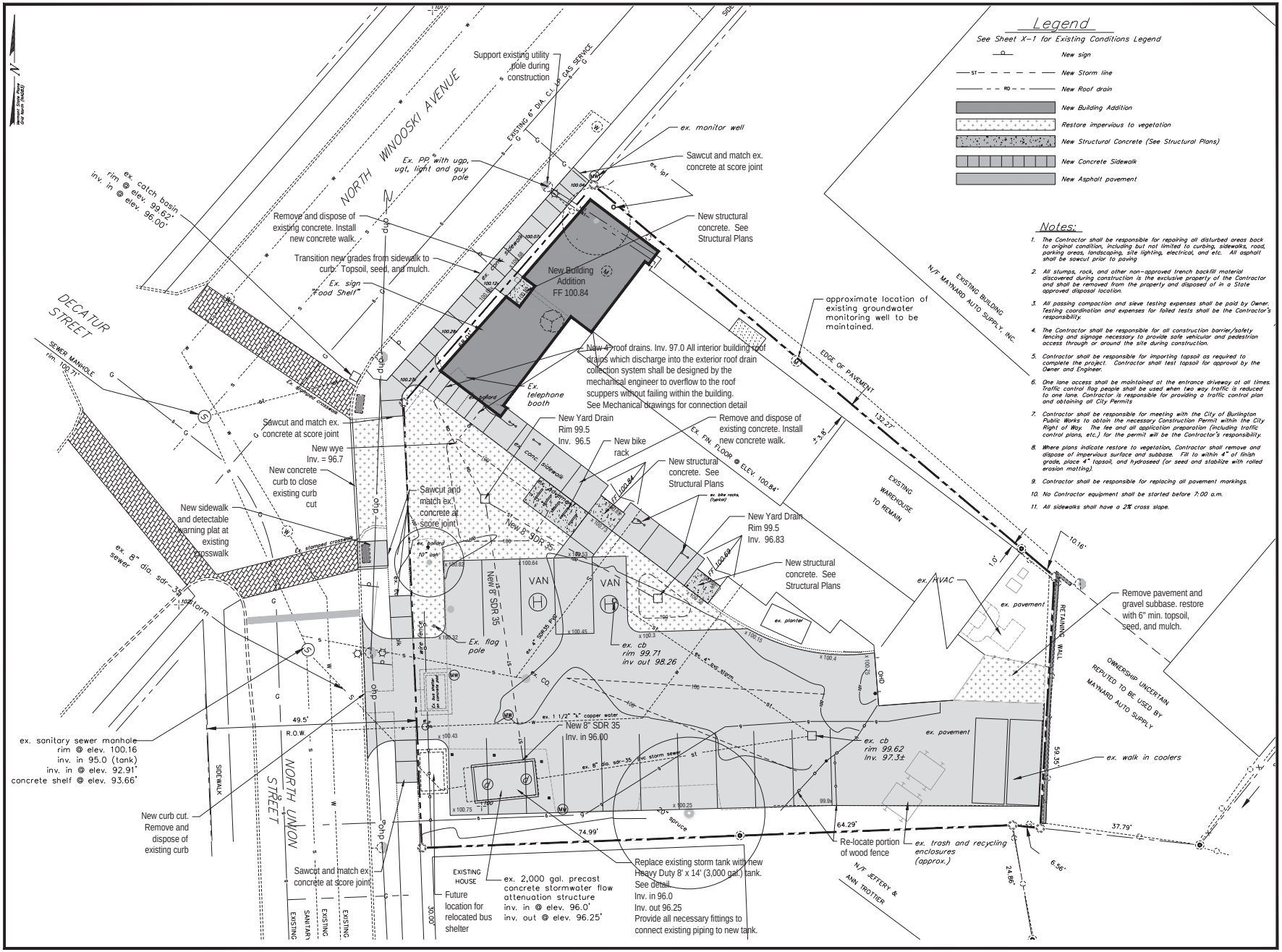
17265/dwg/base 2017 custom datum.dwg

DRAWN BY:	TJB
PROJECT NO:	17265
DATE:	11/21/2017
REVISED:	
SCALE:	1" =10'

EX-1

Project Phase

CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS



FEEDING CHITTENDEN

228 North Winooski Avenue
Burlington, Vermont

KREBS & LANSING CONSULTING ENGINEERS
164 Main Street, Suite 201
Colchester, Vermont 05446
P: (802) 878-0375
www.krebsandlansing.com

Concept Development

OWNER/APPLICANT:
Feeding Chittenden
228 North Winooski Avenue
Burlington, Vermont 05401

PROPERTY INFORMATION:
Address: 228 North Winooski Avenue
Parcel ID: 044-3-162-000
SPAN: 114-035-15139
Area: 0.39 Acres
Zoning: Neighborhood Mixed Use

STAMP:

0' 5' 10' 20' 30'
0" 1" 2" 3"
STANDARD GRAPHIC SCALE (1" = 10')
VALID WHEN PLOTTED ON 24" BY 36" MEDIA

REV. NO.	REVISIONS/COMMENTS	DATE

DRAWING TITLE:
OVERALL SITE PLAN

DATE ISSUED: 03/26/24
DRAWN BY: SWH
CHECKED BY: DMR
PROJECT NO.: 24156
SCALE: 1" = 10'
DRAWING NO.: C-1
REV. NO.:

EXISTING PLAN
Scale: 3/16" = 1'-0"

0 10 15 20 FT

FEEDING CHAMPLAIN VALLEY

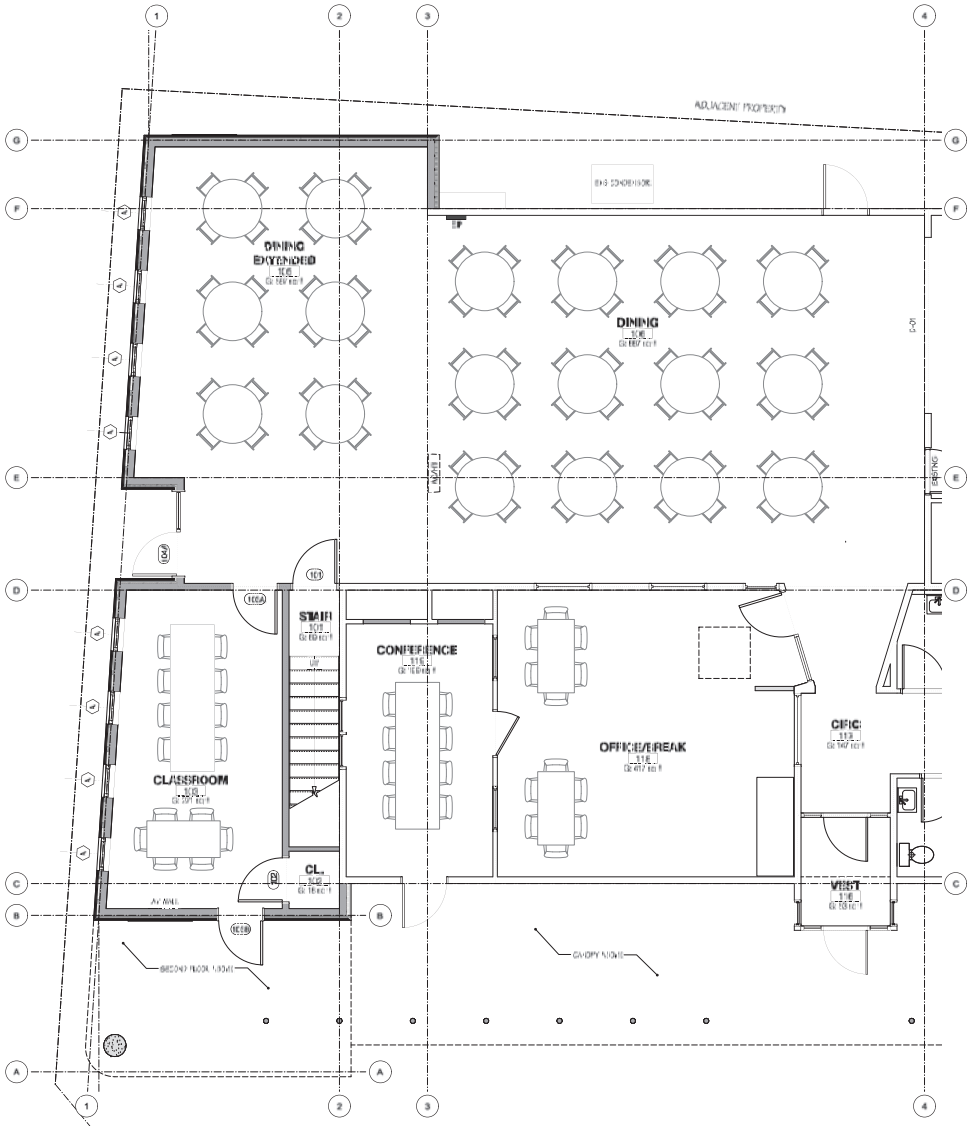
BURLINGTON, VERMONT

PROGRESS DRAWINGS

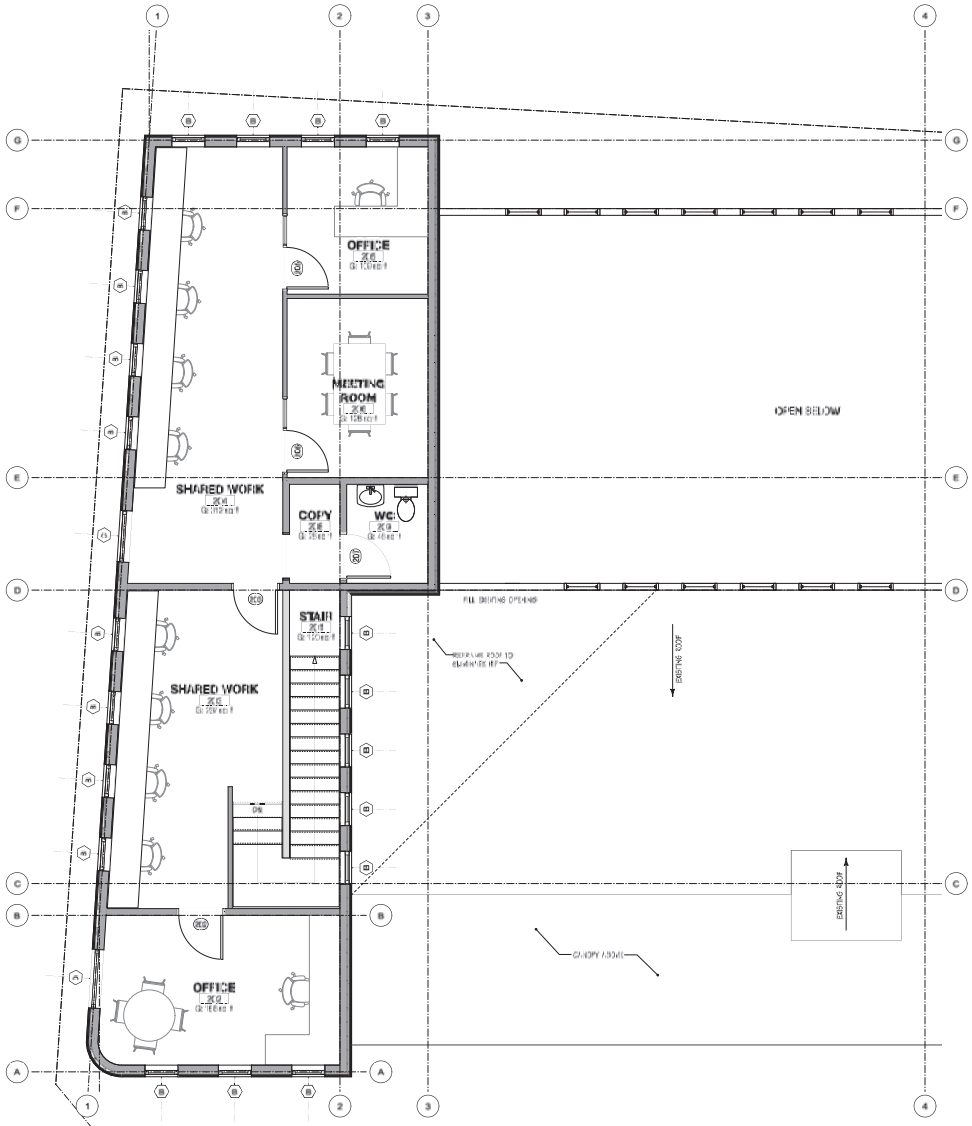
Duncan Wisniewski ARCHITECTURE
255 SOUTH CHAMPLAIN STREET
BURLINGTON, VERMONT 05401
T: 802.864.6693

DATE: 04.03.2024
DRAWN: SJB

A1-0.0



1 FIRST FLOOR PLAN
Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"



2 SECOND FLOOR PLAN
Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"

FEEDING CHAMPLAIN VALLEY

BURLINGTON, VERMONT

PROGRESS DRAWINGS

Duncan Wisniewski ARCHITECTURE

A1-1.0

FEEDING CHAMPLAIN VALLEY

BURLINGTON, VERMONT

PROGRESS DRAWINGS

Duncan Wisniewski ARCHITECTURE
255 SOUTH CHAMPLAIN STREET
BURLINGTON, VERMONT 05401
T: 802.864.0886

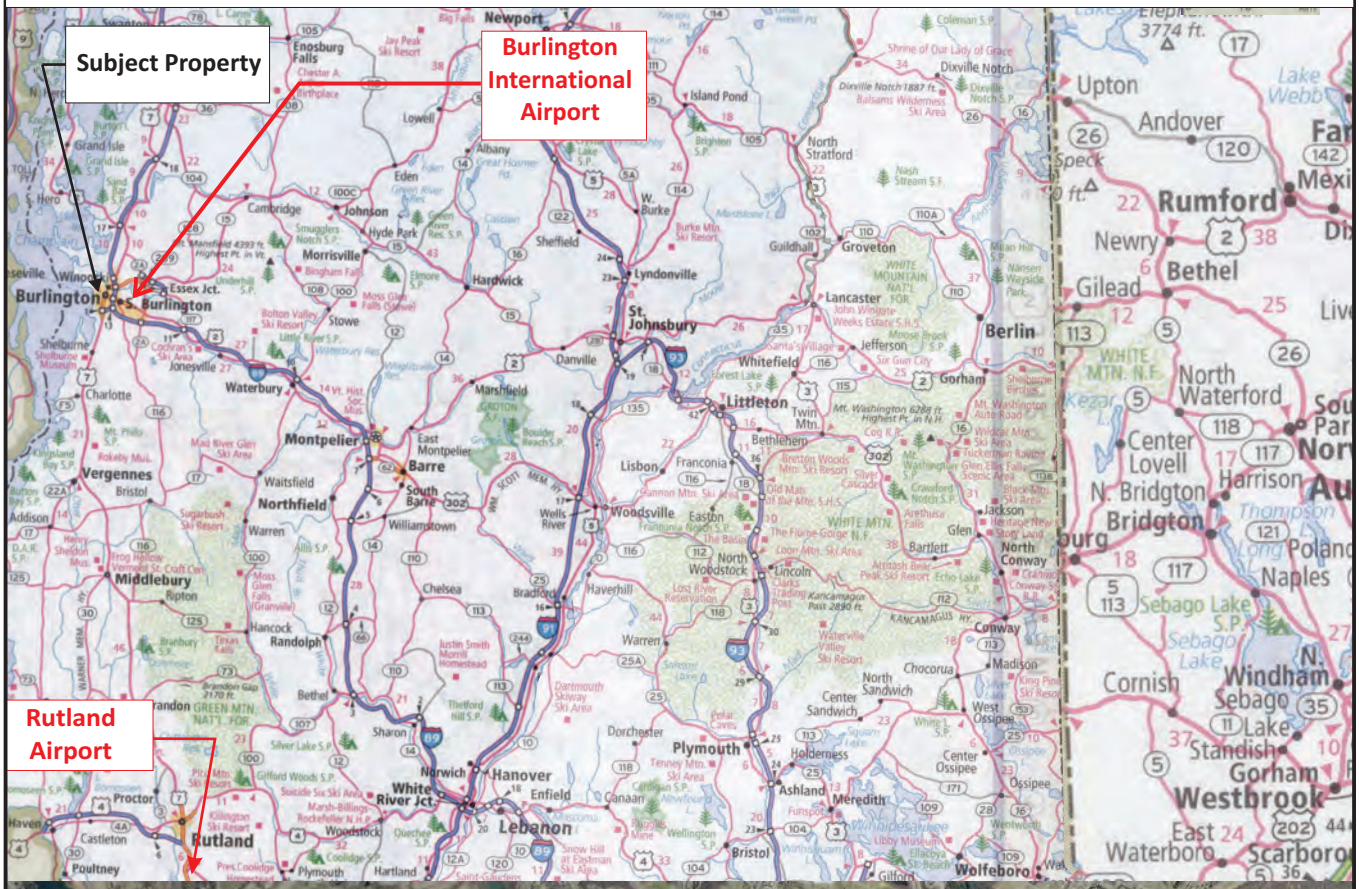
DATE: 04.05.2024
DRAWING NUM.
A2-1.0

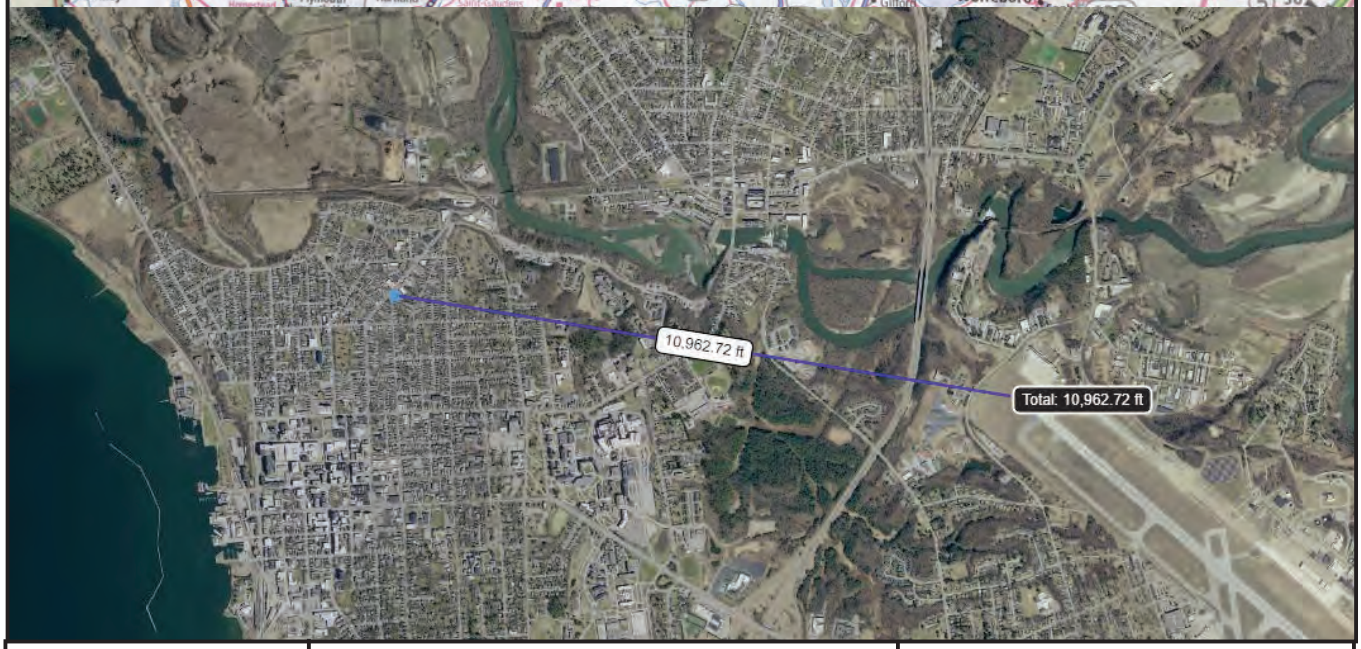
FEEDING
Champlain Valley

Duncan Wisniewski ARCHITECTURE

Airport Hazards

Clear Zone Search Threshold = 15,000 feet for military airfields and 2,500 feet for civil airports
Noise Threshold for military airfields and civil airports is 15 miles





N

SRW
Environmental Consulting, LLC

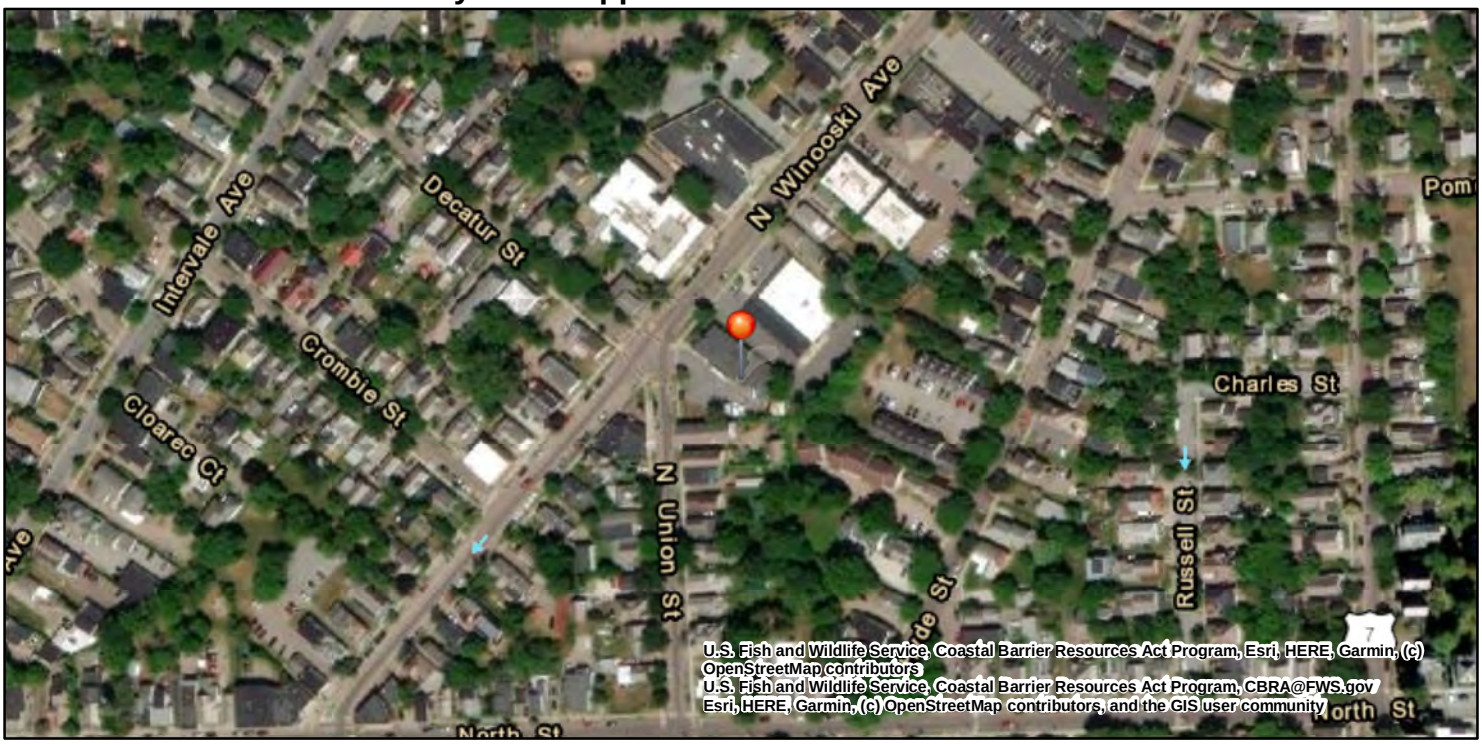
Airport Clear Zones
Part 139 Airports

Airport Clear Zones
Military Airfields

Coastal Barrier Resources

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Coastal Barrier Resources System Mapper Documentation



CBRS Units

Otherwise Protected Area
System Unit
CBRS Buffer Zone
-73.209295, 44.486225

0 65 130 260 390 ft

1:4,514

The pin location displayed on the map is a point selected by the user. Failure of the user to ensure that the pin location displayed on this map correctly corresponds with the user supplied address/location description below may result in an invalid federal flood insurance policy. **The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) has not validated the pin location with respect to the user supplied address/location description below. The Service recommends that all pin locations be verified by federal agencies prior to use of this map for the provision or denial of federal funding or financial assistance** . Please note that a structure bisected by the Coastal Barrier Resources System (CBRS) boundary (i.e., both "partially in" and "partially out") is within the CBRS and therefore affected by CBRA's restrictions on federal flood insurance. A pin placed on a bisected structure must be placed on the portion of the structure within the unit (including any attached features such as a deck or stairs).

User Name: Todd Scheffer
User Organization: SRW Environmental Consulting, LLC
User Supplied Address/Location Description: 228 North Winooski, Burlington VT
Pin Location: Outside CBRS
Pin Flood Insurance Prohibition Date: N/A
Pin System Unit Establishment Date: N/A

The user placed pin location is not within the CBRS. The official CBRS maps are accessible at https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/official-coastal-barrier-resources-system-maps .

The CBRS information is derived directly from the CBRS web service provided by the Service. This map was exported on 3/20/2023 and does not reflect changes or amendments subsequent to this date. The CBRS boundaries on this map may become superseded by new boundaries over time.

This map image may be void if one or more of the following map elements do not appear: basemap imagery, CBRS unit labels, prohibition date labels, legend, scale bar, map creation date. For additional information about flood insurance and the CBRS, visit: https://www.fws.gov/node/263838 .

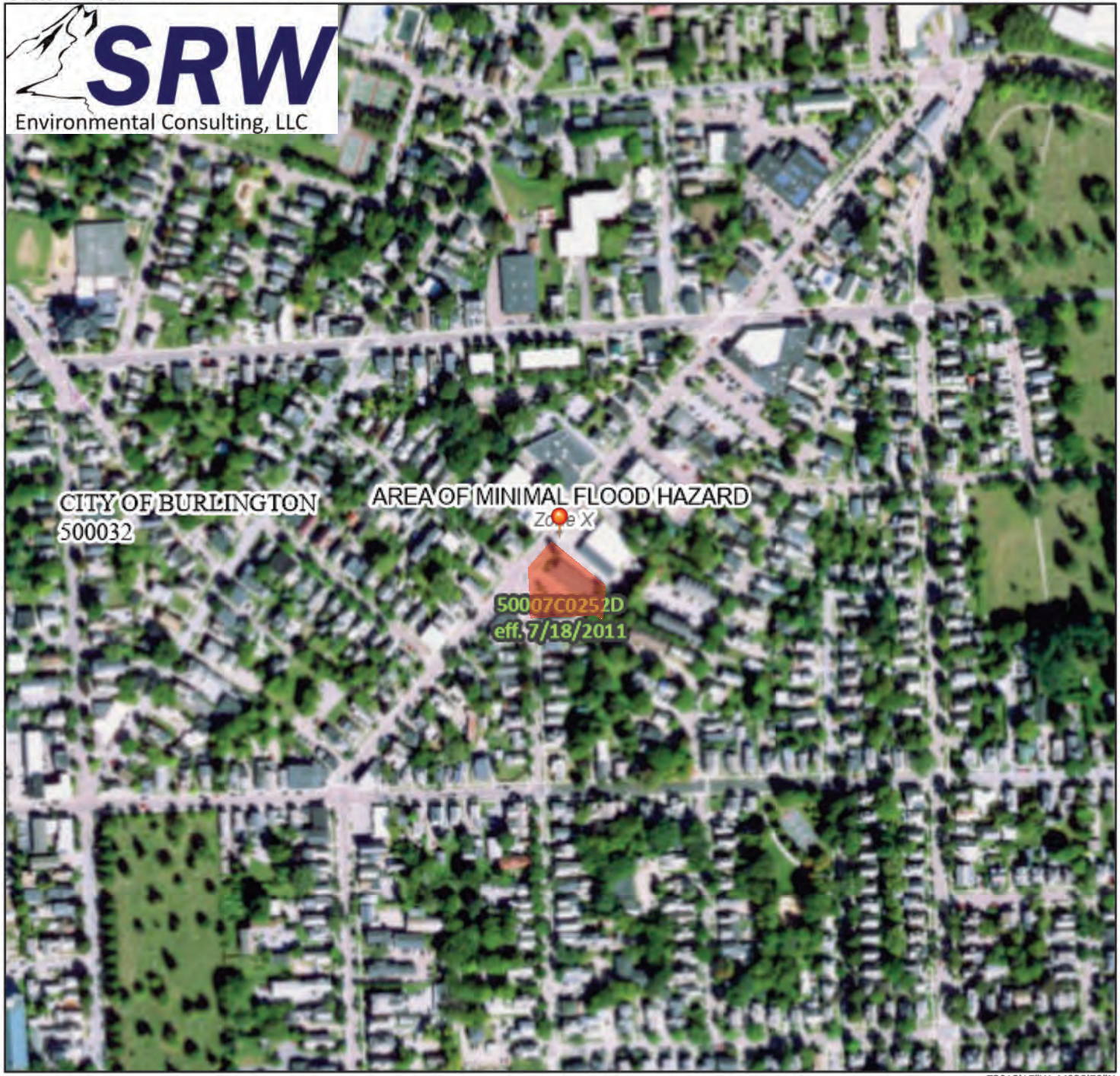
Flood Insurance and
Floodplain Management

National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette

FEMA

73°12'53"W 44°29'24"N

SRW Environmental Consulting, LLC



73°12'15"W 44°28'59"N

0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 Feet

1:6,000

Basemap: USGS National Map: Orthoimagery: Data refreshed October, 2020

Legend

SEE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS
- Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) *Zone A, V, A99*
- With BFE or Depth *Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR*
- Regulatory Floodway

OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD
- 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile *Zone X*
- Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard *Zone X*
- Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes. *Zone X*
- Area with Flood Risk due to Levee *Zone D*

OTHER AREAS
- NO SCREEN — Area of Minimal Flood Hazard *Zone X*
- Effective LOMRs
- Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard *Zone D*

GENERAL STRUCTURES
- Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
- Levee, Dike, or Floodwall

OTHER FEATURES
- 20.2 / 17.5 — Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance / Water Surface Elevation
- Coastal Transect
- Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
- Limit of Study
- Jurisdiction Boundary
- Coastal Transect Baseline
- Profile Baseline
- Hydrographic Feature

MAP PANELS
- Digital Data Available
- No Digital Data Available
- Unmapped

N

The pin displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an authoritative property location.

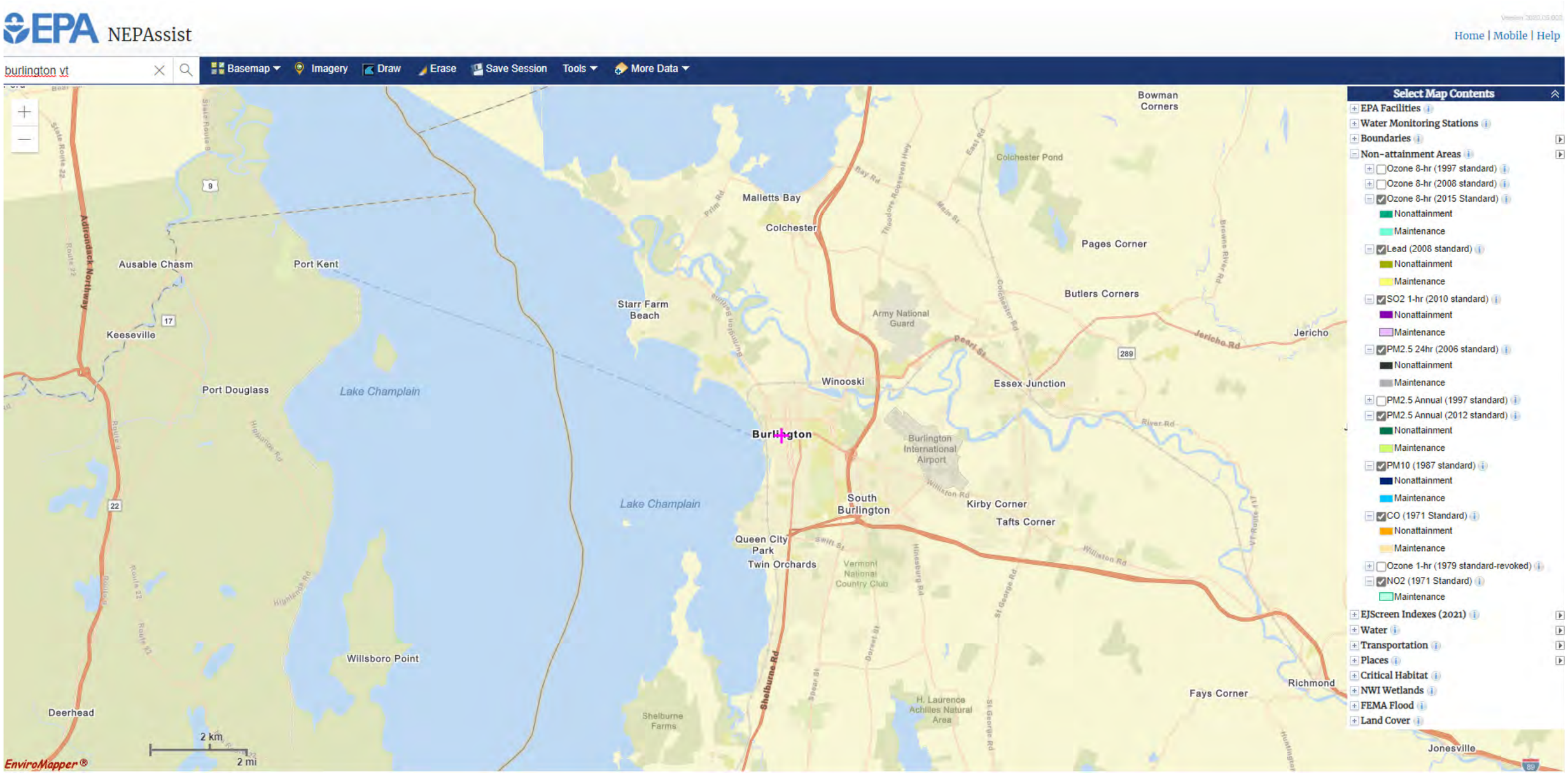
This map complies with FEMA's standards for the use of digital flood maps if it is not void as described below. The basemap shown complies with FEMA's basemap accuracy standards

The flood hazard information is derived directly from the authoritative NFHL web services provided by FEMA. This map was exported on 3/7/2023 at 7:54 AM and does not reflect changes or amendments subsequent to this date and time. The NFHL and effective information may change or become superseded by new data over time.

This map image is void if the one or more of the following map elements do not appear: basemap imagery, flood zone labels, legend, scale bar, map creation date, community identifiers, FIRM panel number, and FIRM effective date. Map images for unmapped and unmodernized areas cannot be used for regulatory purposes.

Clean Air

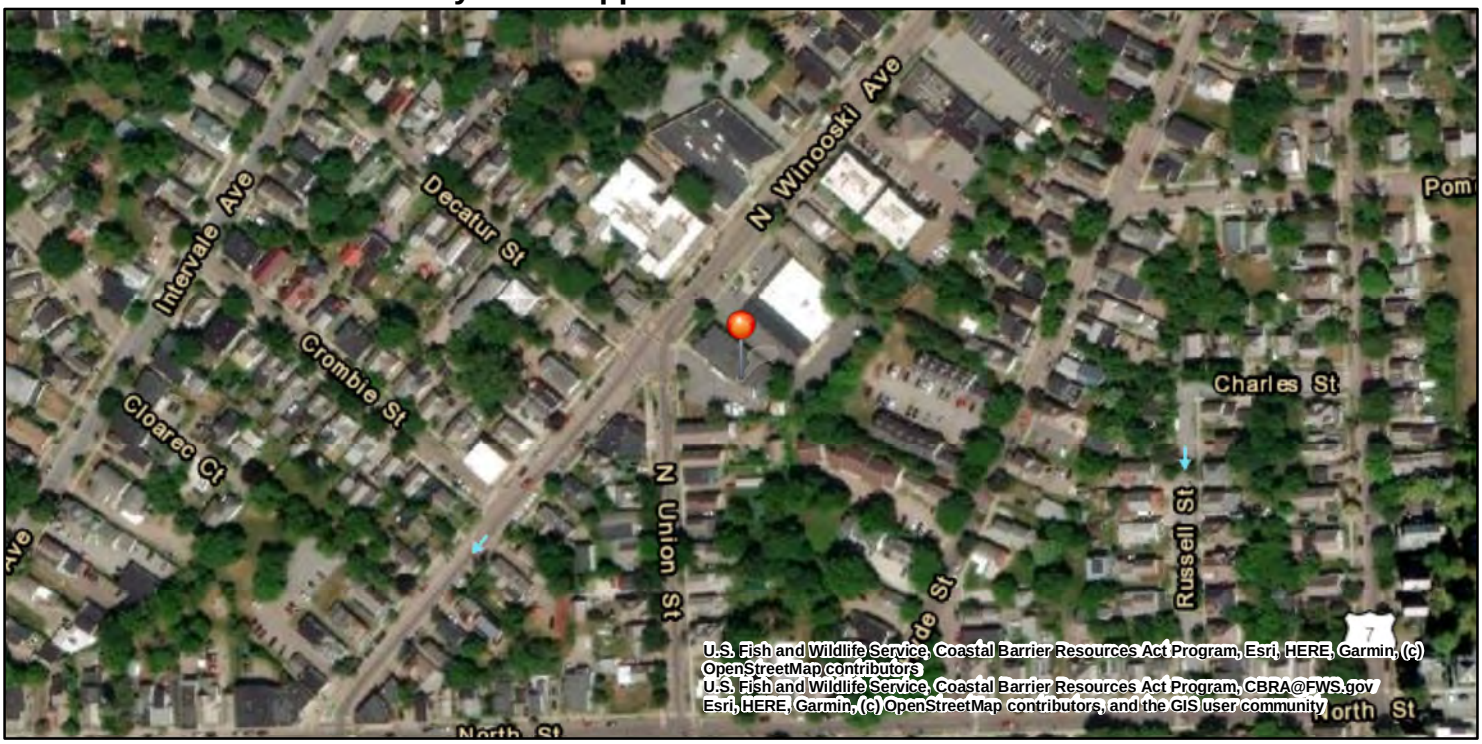
EPA Non-attainment GIS



Coastal Zone Management

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Coastal Barrier Resources System Mapper Documentation



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Otherwise Protected Area
System Unit
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Contamination and Toxic Substances

todd@srwnh.com

From: Kirsten Merriman Shapiro <Kirsten.MerrimanShapiro@champlainhousingtrust.org>
Sent: Thursday, May 11, 2023 9:56 AM
To: Clare Santos; Jeremy Roberts
Subject: FW: SMS #91-1054 - Feeding Chittenden/Food Shelf - 228 N. Winooski Avenue, Burlington

Hi,

I received this email from Richard Spiese today . Can we set up a time to discuss this early next week? It would seem like it changes our approach.

Thanks -kms

Kirsten Merriman Shapiro
Real Estate Project Developer
Champlain Housing Trust

(802) 578-1480 cell
(802) 861-7308 direct
(802) 862-6244 main

88 King Street
Burlington, Vermont 05401

Web / Facebook / Twitter

From: Spiese, Richard <Richard.Spiese@vermont.gov>
Sent: Thursday, May 11, 2023 9:47 AM
To: Kirsten Merriman Shapiro <Kirsten.MerrimanShapiro@champlainhousingtrust.org>
Subject: RE: SMS #91-1054 - Feeding Chittenden/Food Shelf - 228 N. Winooski Avenue, Burlington

Kirsten,
Thank you for your thoughtful email. I will try and address each point in the email. First, I don't think this site received legislative liability protection, that was Gracie Roofing or Thelma Co-op. As for entering the current BRELLA program, my understanding is that CHT could not enter the program as the current land owner, but I will confirm this and get back to you. As for an ECAA and/or CAP, because you are just removing limited amounts of soils and putting in SSDS piping, I think you just need a Soils Management Plan and to install SSDS piping during construction and have the ability to put a vapor fan on the piping should active ventilation be needed. I might also consider installing a vapor barrier under the building as an additional prevention measure. Then once the site work (building the addition) is complete, your contractor can sample the air in the piping to see if chlorinated solvent is entering the piping in vapor form above the subslab level. If it is you would install an SSDS fan. If not, maybe resampling in the winter would be appropriate. As part of this work you should also have your consultant assess the state of the existing MWs, try and protect them during construction, and sample them after work is completed during vapor sampling.
Stay tuned on whether or not you can join BRELLA, but this approach should be the least expensive option. If you can enter BRELLA, a Phase 1,further site characterization would be needed, and ECAA, and a CAP are all necessary parts of the process. Contact me should you have any questions or thoughts.

From: Kirsten Merriman Shapiro <Kirsten.MerrimanShapiro@champlainhousingtrust.org>
Sent: Monday, May 1, 2023 5:16 PM
To: Spiese, Richard <Richard.Spiese@vermont.gov>
Subject: FW: SMS #91-1054 - Feeding Chittenden/Food Shelf - 228 N. Winooski Avenue, Burlington

This bounced back. Trying again.

From: Kirsten Merriman Shapiro
Sent: Monday, May 1, 2023 5:07 PM
To: 'Spiese, Richard '
Cc: Bartlett, Sarah <Sarah.Bartlett@vermont.gov>
Subject: SMS #91-1054 - Feeding Chittenden/Food Shelf - 228 N. Winooski Avenue, Burlington

Hi, Richard

I hope you are well. It has been awhile. At the beginning of the pandemic I left the City of Burlington and began working for Champlain Housing Trust.

I am reaching about a site you manage that is owned by Champlain Housing Trust (CHT) at 228 N. Winooski Avenue to provide an update on planned activities and ask questions about potential BRELLA enrollment.

CHT recently completed a new phase 1 for release of funds from HUD to make interior modifications to the building to better meet the requirements for expanded services. In May 2022, the Community Resource Center, which provides services, meals and warming/cooling space to unhoused people, moved into the Feeding Chittenden building at 288 North Winooski Ave. CVOEO combined its CRC and Feeding Chittenden operation in this location, but it has overwhelmed the physical space. The CRC is regularly working with 100 guests a day, while Feeding Chittenden is providing hot meals, groceries and a culinary training program called Community Kitchen Academy. The renovations within the existing footprint of the building will be complete by early Summer. The planned improvements will help with the overcrowding by expanding dining and resting/resource space for guests and other services, but it has also required that staff offices be moved temporarily off-site. CHT intends to expand the building through the construction of a two-story addition that will provide fully functional space for both staffing and services. We assume that any soils transported off site will need to be properly disposed of and that and SSDS will be required underneath the slab of addition foot print. There is an active SSDS for the existing structure.

Our consultant KAS has proposed additional sub-slab vapor sampling is proposed to verify that PCE levels beneath the existing building remain below regulatory standards. Also, soil vapor sampling within the area of the proposed building addition is proposed in order to determine the vapor intrusion risk. The results of the additional sampling will serve as supporting documentation for an anticipated Evaluation of Corrective Action Alternatives (ECAA) and Corrective Action Plan (CAP), which are required as part of
the planned renovations for $4,440.

CHT approached the CCRPC to see if there were any funds to assist with this additional planning but they say the project needs to be enrolled in BRELLA – copying Sarah. The Site was originally purchased by Burlington Community Land Trust(which is now CHT) in the 1990's and Brenda Torpy told me she worked with you on the project/clean up before there was a BRELLA program. I am told there was liability protection provided by this site legislatively, but I am not sure where to find that. Do you have an recollections? Would this property be eligible for BRELLA enrollment?

Please let me know what you think about BRELLA. Also I will ask KAS to share their proposal and set up time to review the project etc if you think that makes sense.

Thanks -kms

Kirsten Merriman Shapiro
Real Estate Project Developer
Champlain Housing Trust

(802) 578-1480 cell
(802) 861-7308 direct
(802) 862-6244 main

88 King Street
Burlington, Vermont 05401

Web / Facebook / Twitter

Chittenden Emergency Food Shelf
228 North Winooski Avenue
Burlington, Vermont

SMS # 91-1054
KAS Job #510170466

SOIL MANAGEMENT PLAN

January 19, 2018

Prepared for:

City of Burlington Community & Economic Development Office
City Hall, 149 Church Street
Burlington, Vermont 0540

kas
environmental science & engineering
589 Avenue D, Suite 10
PO Box 787
Williston, VT 05495
www.kas-consulting.com
802 383.0486 p
802 383.0490 f

Table of Contents

Appendices

1.0 Introduction

KAS, Inc. (KAS) has prepared this Soil Management Plan (SMP) to be implemented during construction and redevelopment activities at the Chittenden Emergency Food Shelf located at 228 North Winooski Avenue in Burlington, Vermont (Site). A Vicinity Map and Site Plan are provided in Appendix A. Architectural design plans for the building expansion are provided in Appendix B. This SMP was completed in accordance with KAS' proposal, dated September 11, 2017, which was approved by Mr. William Clavelle of the City of Burlington Community & Economic Development Office (CEDO) and by Mr. Richard Spiese, of the Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation (VT DEC).

Based on past subsurface investigations, soils beneath the Site have been determined to be impacted with tetrachloroethene (PCE), polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), and lead. Therefore, the management of soils during construction and redevelopment activities must comply with VT DEC Remediation of Contaminated Properties Rule (I-Rule). This SMP has been prepared as a site-specific guide, the purpose of which is to prevent worker exposure to impacted soils and ensure proper soil handling, transport, and disposal options in accordance with the I-Rule.

2.0 Site Background

The Site consists of a 0.391-acre parcel[1] developed with a single story building with a utility penthouse. The Site currently operates as a community food shelf and soup kitchen, and has office space and storage areas. Past uses of the property included an auto repair and body shop and a gas station.[2] The building is planned for redevelopment as described in Section 3.0.

2.1 Contaminants of Concern

2.1.1 PCE in Groundwater, Soil, and Sub-slab Soil Vapors

Historical site investigations conducted at the property between 1990 and 1994 identified the presence of gasoline underground storage tanks (USTs). Soil sampling conducted beneath the USTs during removal indicated the presence of the chlorinated solvent PCE. Subsequent investigations have indicated the presence of PCE impacted subsurface soils and groundwater beneath the Site, as well as sub-slab soil vapor gas. To date, the source of the PCE has not been determined and the potential for off-site historical commercial and industrial sites has not been ruled out.

Groundwater beneath the Site is impacted with PCE at levels above Vermont Groundwater Enforcement Standards (VGES).[3] Groundwater has been observed at 54 to 60 feet below the ground surface. Based on this depth, risk of exposure to PCE impacted groundwater, during planned excavation activities, is considered negligible.

[1] Land Survey by Cross Consulting Engineers, 1992
[2] Phase I Environmental Site Assessment by ATC, June 2017
[3] October 2017 Subsurface Investigation and Testing by KAS, November 2017

PCE has been reported in soils beneath the area of planned excavation but at levels below screening levels.

A vapor intrusion assessment conducted in 2016 (by ATC)[4] and 2017 (by KAS) showed that vapor intrusion is likely occurring in the building; however, during both sampling events, PCE in the sub-slab soil vapors were reported at levels below the applicable industrial screening value. KAS recommended that the existing foundation ventilation system be completed with a passive exhaust system and confirmatory sampling to be conducted after the modification.[5] Protection from vapor intrusion should also be considered for the planned building addition.

2.1.2 PAHs and Lead in Soil

Historic use of the Site within an urban setting, and the presence of historic fill material beneath the Site, has resulted in shallow soil impacts of PAHs and lead. In both soil samples, PAHs expressed as the total toxic equivalent quotient (TEQ) for benzo(a)pyrene (BaP) exceeded both the industrial screening level and background level for urban sites. Lead exceeded the background level for urban sites but was below the industrial screening level.

2.2 Other Contaminants

No other contaminants of concern are known to be present beneath the Site based on the property's historic use and previous subsurface analytical testing. Should other contaminants be encountered in subsurface soils or suspected to be present based on visual or olfactory observations, the site contractors shall follow the procedures outlined herein in order to comply with the Vermont Hazardous Waste Management Regulations and with the VT DEC I-Rule.

3.0 Redevelopment Plans

The Site has plans for redevelopment as summarized below:

- Project #1 – Accessibility Improvement: This project will improve the building accessibility for clients with mobility challenges. The scope of work includes interior renovations and curb cuts in existing sidewalk on North Union Street.
- Project #2 – Two Story Addition: This project involves the expansion of the building on the west side between the existing building and North Winooski Avenue. It will require a new slab on grade foundation with frost wall and spread footing. Maximum excavation depth for the foundation is estimated to be 5 feet below grade.

Based on the architectural plans (see Appendix B) and foundation design, the amount of soil to be excavated for the new foundation is estimated to be 72 cubic yards or 109 tons. Additional soil may be excavated for utilities and, if so, should also be managed in accordance with this SMP.

[4] Fall 2016 Vapor Intrusion Assessment Report by ATC, February 2017
[5] October 2017 Subsurface Investigation and Testing by KAS, November 2017

4.0 Soil Management Plan

4.1 Excavation

The potential exposure pathways to be addressed at this Site during soil excavation are: inhalation of dust; dermal contact with contaminated soil; and, ingestion of contaminated soil. During construction, intrusive Site work in the contaminated portion of the Site resulting in exposed soils will take place under the authority of the Health and Safety Plan (HASP) in accordance with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requirements 29 CFR 1910 as implemented and enforced by the designated Site Safety Officer. These measures are the accepted mechanism for compliance with federal regulations regarding worker safety and health, and will effectively address concerns related to inhalation, adsorption, and ingestion of constituents of concern during construction. Additionally, dust control, engineering and institutional controls will be implemented to reduce risk to minimal levels.

Generation of dust during excavation and handling should be limited to minimize the inhalation pathway during construction. All excavated surfaces will be wetted as needed to minimize dust. The soils loaded onto the transport vehicles must be covered. Visible emissions of dust from the Site or from transport vehicles will not be permitted.

All equipment used during excavation of contaminated soils should be properly decontaminated before using the equipment for other on site uses, or before removing the equipment from the property. Efforts to eliminate tracking contaminated soils onto area roadways via vehicle treads should be implemented. All site contractors, that may be in contact with the impacted soil, should be trained in OSHA 40-hour Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER).

4.2 Management Options of Contaminated Soils

4.2.1 Soil Stockpiling

It is not anticipated that soils will need to be temporarily stockpiled for significant lengths of time. Should contaminated soils need to be temporarily stockpiled, they shall be covered with minimum 6 mil plastic sheeting which shall be weighted sufficiently to keep the plastic in place. Sufficient berms and other runoff control measures will be employed to control stormwater runoff and consequent sediment transport that can take place. Temporary fencing shall be installed to protect the site users from coming into contact with the stockpile. Since these structures will be temporary and configuration will be subject to very site specific circumstances, specific designs are not being advanced at this time but will be discussed with the contractor at the time of construction. Petroleum impacted soils, if encountered, shall be stockpiled separately to the extent possible. In this scenario, since petroleum contaminants would be considered a newly identified contaminant, additional sampling and analysis of the soils would be required for proper characterization. Per the I-Rule, temporary stockpiling may not occur between December 1st and April 1st unless approved through a Corrective Action Plan (CAP).

4.2.2 Backfilling

Contaminated soils, which are geotechnically suitable, shall be backfilled in a manner that mitigates potential exposures whenever possible. Such mitigation measures include placing

contaminated soil beneath capped areas by concrete (sidewalk or building slab) or asphalt (pavement) and at a minimum of 3 feet away from utility lines. If contaminated soils are to be re-used on site for fill, they should be placed back into the area at which they were removed.

4.2.3 Soil Disposal

In accordance with the I-Rule, contaminated soils may be brought to either a 1) receiving site, 2) categorical disposal facility, or 3) solid waste facility (e.g., landfill or at a thermal treatment facility). For the purpose of this SMP, it is presumed that all excess geotechnically unsuitable contaminated soils will be disposed via a solid waste facility. Generally, confirmatory soil sampling is required in order to obtain approval by the solid waste facility. Results of the soil sampling and analysis that was conducted by KAS in October 2017[6] may be used for this purpose. Due to the high concentration of lead (e.g., 160 mg/kg), additional testing via toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) for lead will likely be required to show that the soil does not meet the hazardous waste classification. Contaminated soil shipped off-site will be manifested in accordance with the Vermont Hazardous Waste Management Regulations. The following table provides a list of potential waste disposal facilities and laboratories:

Waste Disposal Facilities		
ESMI (Thermal Treatment Facility)	Contact: Mike Phelps Louden, NH	(800) 950-7645 mphelps@esmiofnh.com
New England Waste Services of Vermont	Contact: Scott Sampson Coventry, VT	(603) 235-3597 Scott.Sampson@casella.com
ENPRO Services of Vermont, Inc. ("EVI") TSDF	Contact: Brian Ouellette Williston, VT	(802) 488-3502 bouellette@nrcc.com
Laboratories		
Eastern Analytical, Inc	Contact: Jennifer Laramie Concord, NH	(603) 410-3881
Endyne, Inc	Contact: Eileen Toomey Williston, VT	(802) 879-4333
EMSL, Inc	Contact: Ellen Podell Cinnaminson, New Jersey	(800) 220-3675

5.0 Permitting, Approvals, and Reporting

Approvals and permits are required before excavation, transport and disposal can take place. Follow up reporting will be needed to document that the contaminated soils were managed appropriately.

5.1 Soil Management Plan

KAS has prepared this Soil Management Plan for review and approval by CEDO and the VT DEC. It is anticipated that the plan will be approved in sufficient time to allow for implementation during the 2018 construction season.

[6] October 2017 Subsurface Investigation and Testing by KAS, November 2017

5.2 Health and Safety Plan (HASP)

Regarding matters of worker safety and OSHA requirements, contractors are responsible for establishing and following their own site specific health and safety plan.

Excavation activities must be conducted by personnel with hazardous sites training as prescribed by OSHA 1910.120. The excavation contractor must possess training certificates as well as required annual update certificates for all personnel involved with the excavation activities. A site-specific HASP must be prepared and implemented to govern the safety aspects of the subsurface investigation in accordance with the VOSHA requirements. A copy of the HASP must be kept on site and made available to other parties at any time requested.

5.3 Reporting

Final reporting of the management of contaminated soils must be completed upon completion of construction. The report should include the following points:

- Documentation of all required approvals;
- Dates of excavation of contaminated soils;
- Locations of contaminated soils reused on-site; and,
- Quantities of contaminated soils reused on-site and/or disposed of.

APPENDIX A

1) Vicinity Map
2) Site Map

VERMONT

Vicinity Map with 1,000-Foot Radius

Vermont Agency of Natural Resources

vermont.gov

LEGEND

- Wetland Projects
- Wetland - VSWI
  - Class 1 Wetland
  - Class 2 Wetland
  - Buffer
- Hazardous Site
- Hazardous Waste Generators
- Brownfields
- Aboveground Storage Tank
- Underground Storage Tank (w
- Private Wells
  - GPS Location
  - screen digitized
  - E911 Address
  - Welldriller/Clarion
  - Unknown
- Public Water Sources
  - Active
  - Proposed
  - Inactive
- Waterbody
- Stream
- Parcels (where available)
- Town Boundary

NOTES

Map created using ANR's Natural Resources Atlas

330.0 0 165.00 330.0 Meters

WGS_1984_Web_Mercator_Auxiliary_Sphere 1" = 542 Ft. 1cm = 65 Meters

THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION

LEGEND

MW-3	MONITORING WELL
SB-1	SOIL BORING
SSV-1	SUB-SLAB VAPOR POINT
IN-1	INDOOR AMBIENT AIR SAMPLING LOCATION
OUT-1	OUTDOOR AMBIENT AIR SAMPLING LOCATION
———	PROPERTY LINE

NOTES:
1. BASE MAP DEVELOPED FROM VCGI ORTHOIMAGERY AND PARCEL MAPS, FIELD OBSERVATIONS BY KAS, INC. ON 10/30/17.
2. ALL UTILITES AND PROPERTY LINES ARE CONSIDERED APPROXIMATE.

GRAPHIC SCALE

20' 0 10' 20' 40'

1 INCH = 20 FEET

KAS #: 510170466
VTDEC #:91-1054

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kas environmental science & engineering

CHITTENDEN EMERGENCY FOOD SHELF

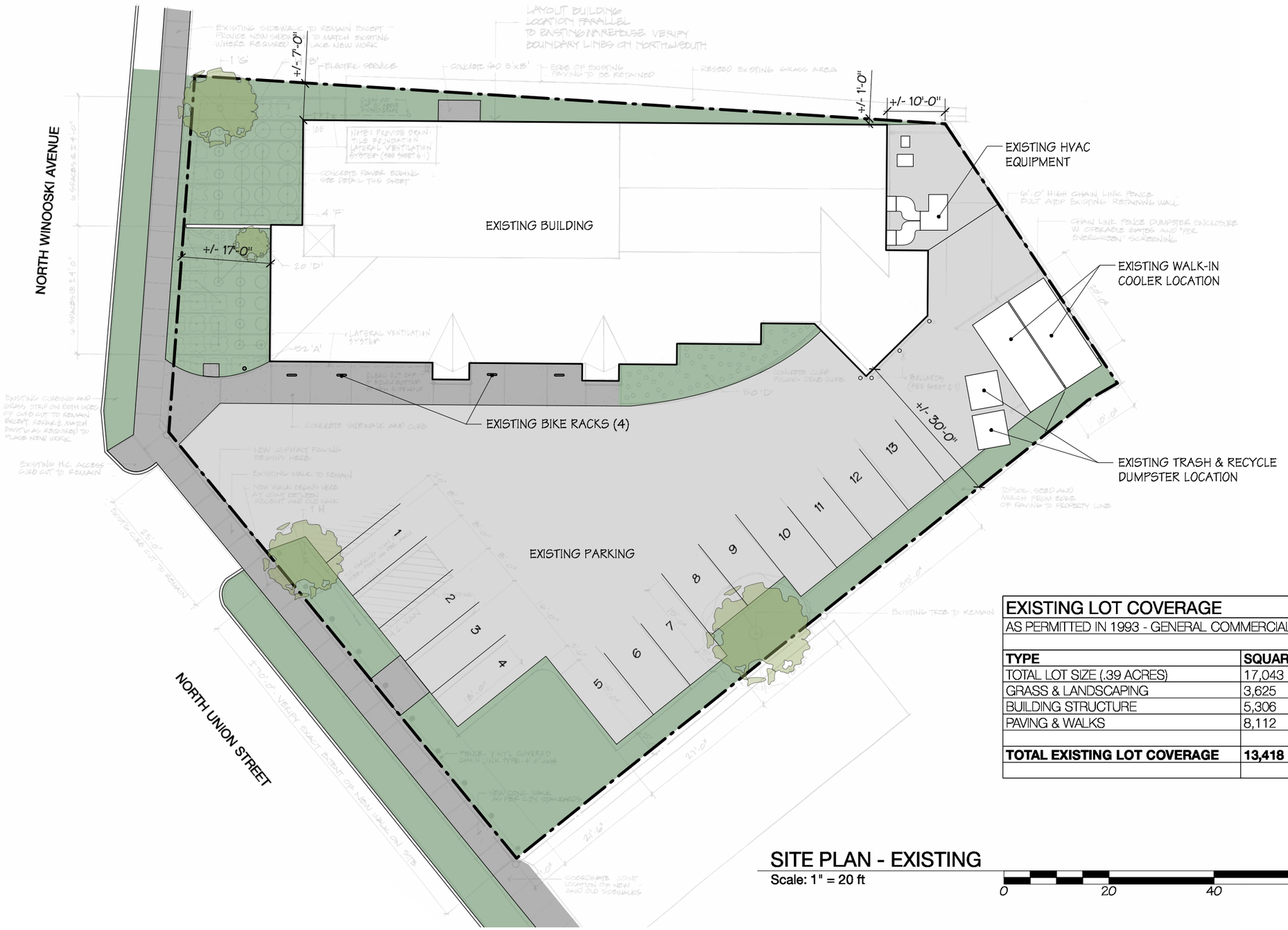
228 NORTH WINOOSKI AVENUE
BURLINGTON, VERMONT

SITE PLAN

DATE: 11/8/17	DWG. #: 1	SCALE: 1"=20'	DRN.: TB	APP.: CS

APPENDIX B

Architectural Plans



EXISTING LOT COVERAGE		
AS PERMITTED IN 1993 - GENERAL COMMERCIAL ZONE		
TYPE	**SQUARE FOOTAGE**	**%**
TOTAL LOT SIZE (.39 ACRES)	17,043	
GRASS & LANDSCAPING	3,625	
BUILDING STRUCTURE	5,306	
PAVING & WALKS	8,112	
TOTAL EXISTING LOT COVERAGE	**13,418**	**78.73%**

SITE PLAN - EXISTING

Scale: 1" = 20 ft

0 20 40 60 FT

CHITTENDEN EMERGENCY FOOD SHELF

BURLINGTON, VERMONT

COMMUNITY KITCHEN ADDITION

Duncan Wisniewski ARCHITECTURE
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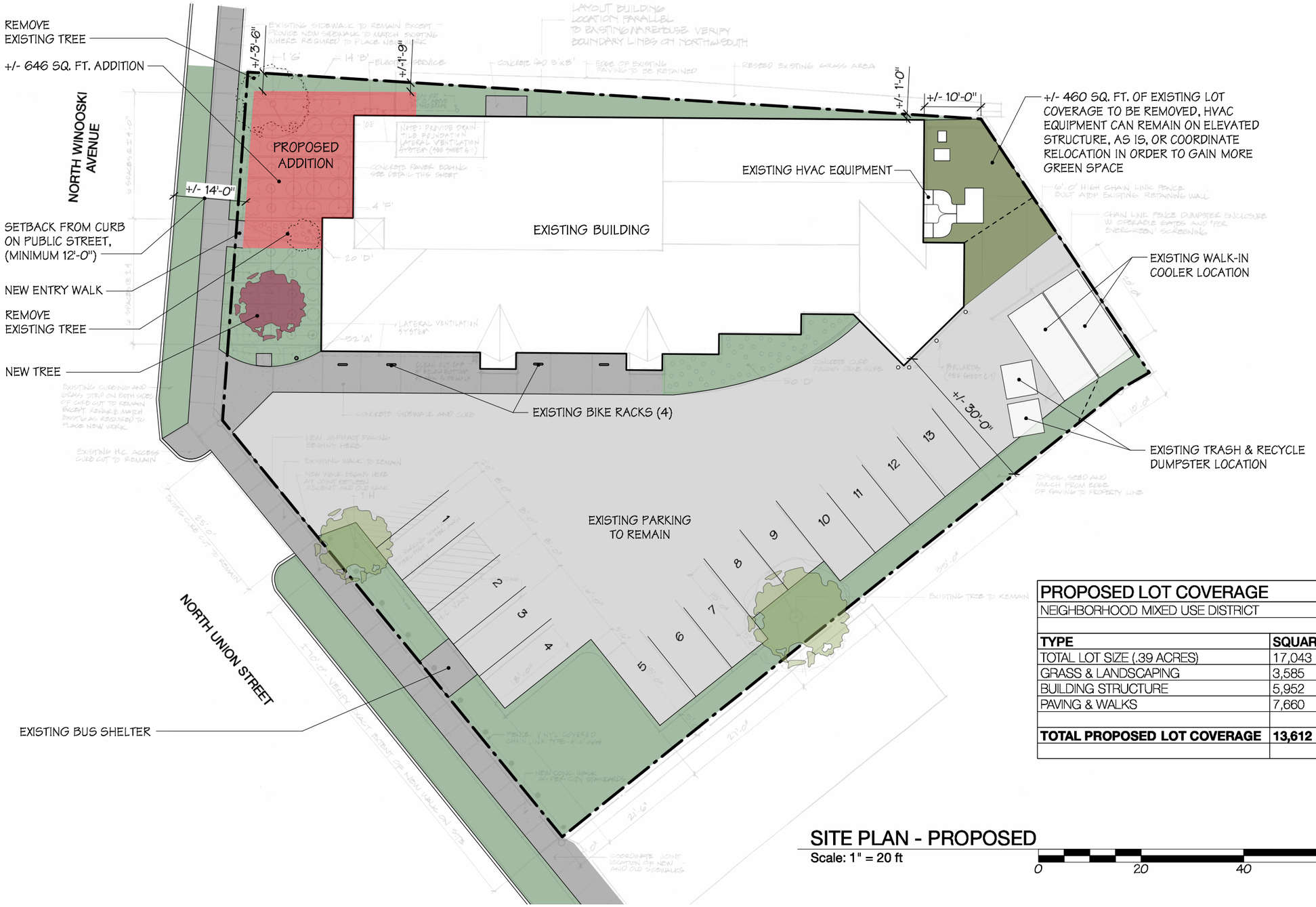
DATE: 10.17.2017

A0-1.0



PROPOSED LOT COVERAGE		
NEIGHBORHOOD MIXED USE DISTRICT		
TYPE	**SQUARE FOOTAGE**	**%**
TOTAL LOT SIZE (.39 ACRES)	17,043	
GRASS & LANDSCAPING	3,585	
BUILDING STRUCTURE	5,952	
PAVING & WALKS	7,660	
TOTAL PROPOSED LOT COVERAGE	**13,612**	**79.87%**

SITE PLAN - PROPOSED

Scale: 1" = 20 ft

0 20 40 60 FT

CHITTENDEN EMERGENCY FOOD SHELF

BURLINGTON, VERMONT

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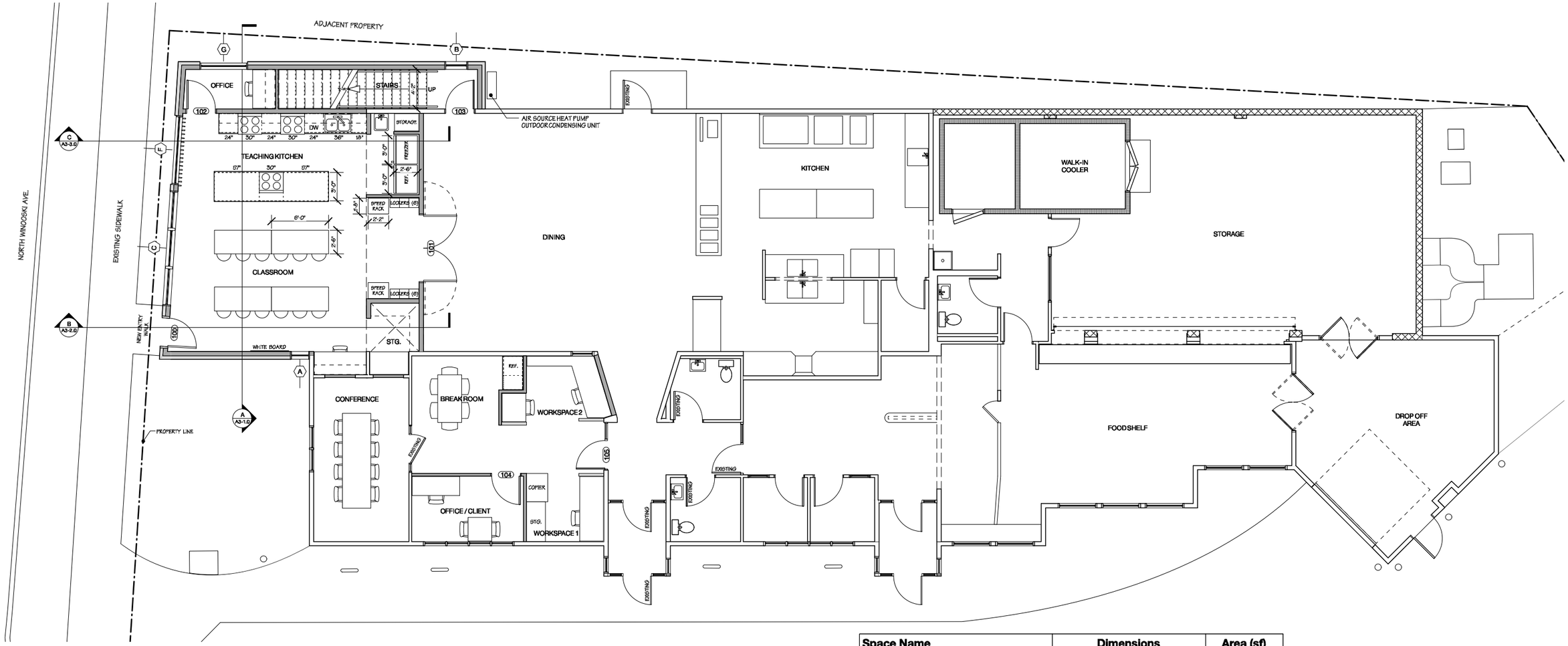
A0-2.0



OVERALL FIRST FLOOR PLAN - PROPOSED

Scale: 3/32" = 1'-0"

Space Name	Dimensions	Area (sf)
FIRST FLOOR		
BREAK ROOM	12'6.0423" x 12'.9375"	128
CLASSROOM	27'2.471" x 18'11.5818"	429
CONFERENCE	17'2 7/8" x 10'1.8125"	175
OFFICE	10'3.9949" x 4'10 1/4"	49
OFFICE / CLIENT	12'.9375" x 7'.4577"	85
STAIRS	21'6.9824" x 4'10 1/4"	105
STG.	7'11.0625" x 5'7.4375"	41
TEACHING KITCHEN	26'1.4936" x 8'11 1/2"	231
WORKSPACE 1	8'3 3/4" x 7'.4577"	59
WORKSPACE 2	12'6.0423" x 11'9.3198"	126
Total Area:		**1429**
SECOND FLOOR		
OFFICE	11'3 1/4" x 9'9 3/4"	111
OFFICE / MEETING	11'3 1/4" x 11'3.1939"	123
OPEN WORKSPACES	20'4.2559" x 13'9 3/4"	208
STAIRS	14'2.9267" x 4'10 1/4"	69
Total Area:		**511**
Total Addition & Renovation Area:		**1939**

CHITTENDEN EMERGENCY FOOD SHELF

BURLINGTON, VERMONT

COMMUNITY KITCHEN ADDITION

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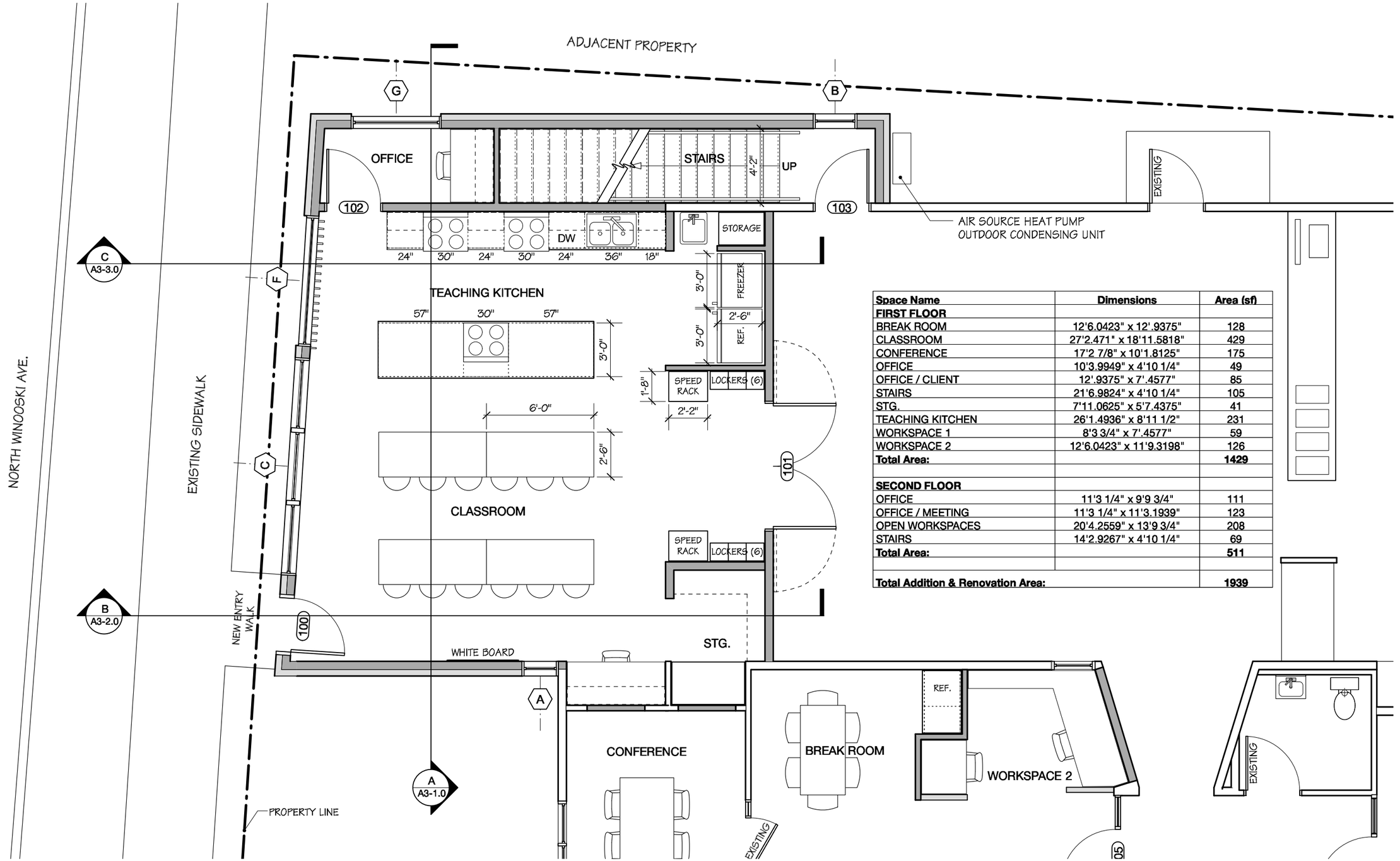

Space Name	Dimensions	Area (sf)
FIRST FLOOR		
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Total Addition & Renovation Area:		**1939**

FIRST FLOOR PLAN - PROPOSED

Scale: 3/16" = 1'-0"

CHITTENDEN EMERGENCY FOOD SHELF

BURLINGTON, VERMONT

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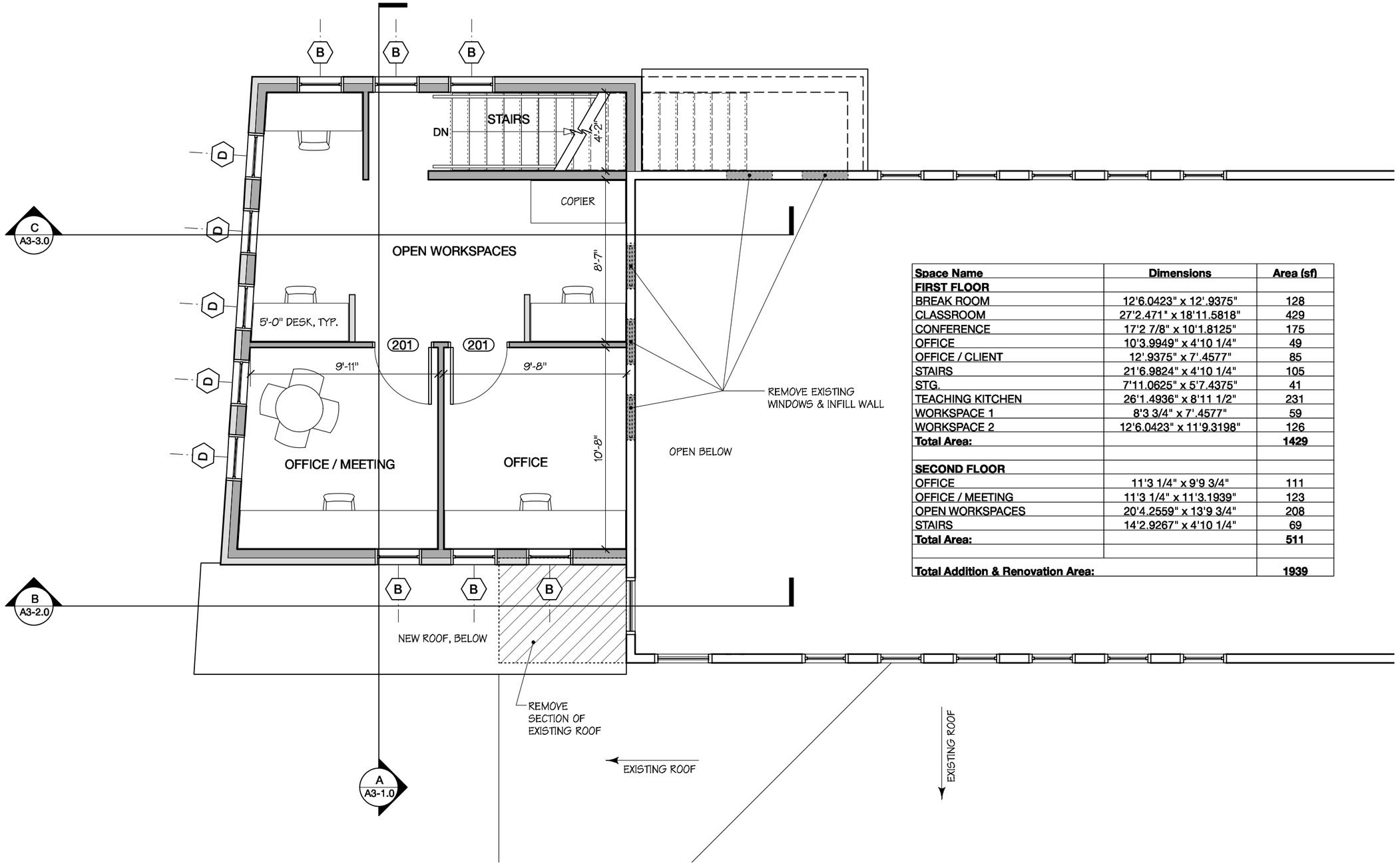

Space Name	Dimensions	Area (sf)
FIRST FLOOR		
BREAK ROOM	12'6.0423" x 12'.9375"	128
CLASSROOM	27'2.471" x 18'11.5818"	429
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STAIRS	14'2.9267" x 4'10 1/4"	69
Total Area:		**511**
Total Addition & Renovation Area:		**1939**

SECOND FLOOR PLAN - PROPOSED

Scale: 3/16" = 1'-0"

CHITTENDEN EMERGENCY FOOD SHELF

BURLINGTON, VERMONT

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A1-2.0

SOUTH ELEVATION - OVERALL

Scale: 3/32" = 1'-0"

WEST ELEVATION - OVERALL

Scale: 3/32" = 1'-0"

CHITTENDEN EMERGENCY FOOD SHELF

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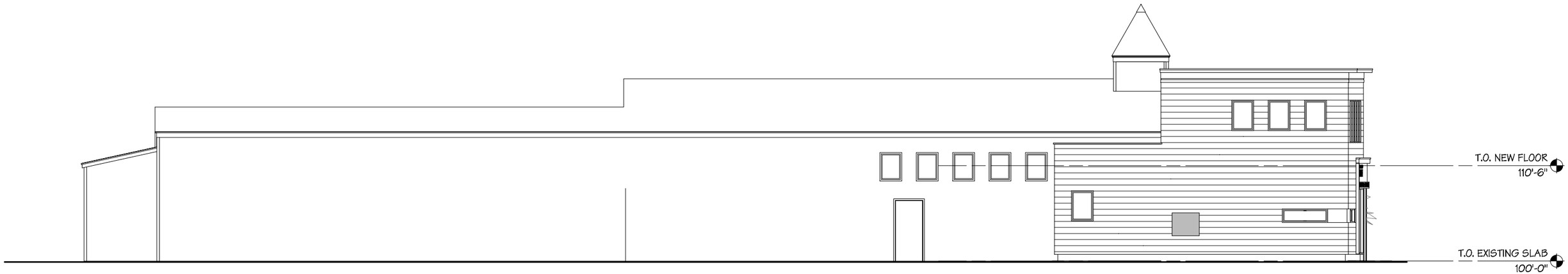
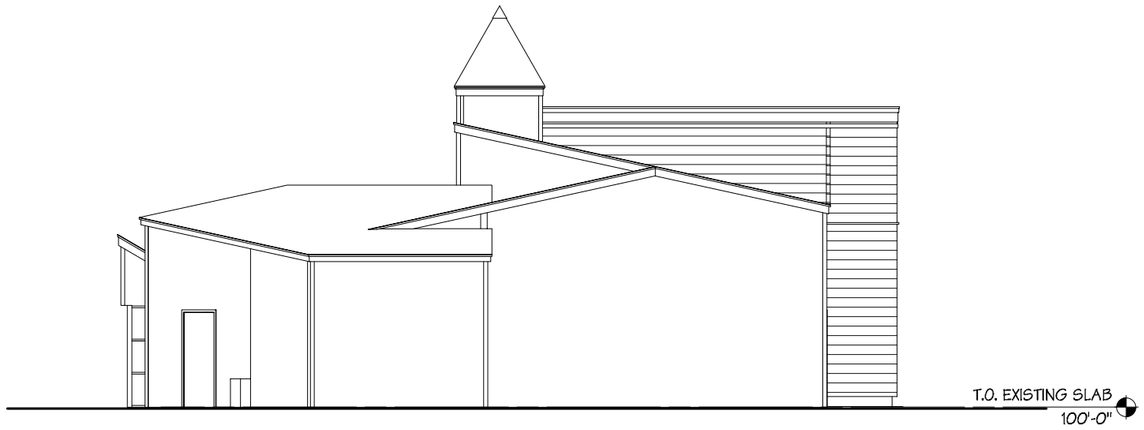


NORTH ELEVATION - OVERALL
Scale: 3/32" = 1'-0"



EAST ELEVATION - OVERALL
Scale: 3/32" = 1'-0"

CHITTENDEN EMERGENCY FOOD SHELF

BURLINGTON, VERMONT

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CHITTENDEN EMERGENCY FOOD SHELF

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DATE: 10.17.2017

P1

Chittenden Emergency Food Shelf
228 North Winooski Avenue
Burlington, Vermont

SMS # 91-1054
KAS Job #510170466

OCTOBER 2017 SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION AND TESTING REPORT

November 10, 2017

Prepared for:

City of Burlington Community & Economic Development Office
City Hall, 149 Church Street
Burlington, Vermont 05401

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Table of Contents

Appendices

1.0 Introduction and Background

KAS Inc. (KAS) has completed the subsurface investigation activities at the Chittenden Emergency Food Shelf located 228 North Winooski Avenue in Burlington, Vermont (Site). This report presents the methodology, results, conclusions, and recommendations completed as part of the subsurface investigation. The location of the Site is shown on the Vicinity Map in Appendix A. This work was completed in accordance with KAS' proposal, dated September 11, 2017, which was approved by Mr. William Clavelle of the City of Burlington Community & Economic Development Office (CEDO) and by Mr. Richard Spiese, of the Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation (VT DEC).

The Site has plans for redevelopment as summarized below:

- Project #1 – Accessibility Improvement: This project will improve the building accessibility for clients with mobility challenges. The scope of work includes interior renovations and curb cuts in existing sidewalk on North Union Street.
- Project #2 – Two Story Addition: This project involves the expansion of the building on the west side between the existing building and North Winooski Avenue. It will require a new slab on grade foundation with frost walls down to 5 feet below grade.

The scope of work for this subsurface investigation included groundwater, indoor air and sub-slab air, and soil sampling and analysis. Groundwater data was compared to the Vermont Groundwater Enforcement Standards (VGES) of the Groundwater Protection Rule and Strategy and the Groundwater Vapor Intrusion Screening Values of the Investigation and Remediation of Contaminated Properties Rule (I-Rule). Air data was compared to the U.S. Environmental Protection Act (EPA) Regional/Vermont Air Screening Levels and Vapor Intrusion Screening Values – Sub-slab Soil Gas of the I-Rule. Soil data was compared to the EPA Regional/Vermont Screening Levels and Background Soil Concentrations of the I-Rule. The screening values for both residential and industrial sites are included for general comparison purposes; however, the applicable standard for this Site is considered to be industrial. The data obtained from this investigation will be used to assess the potential for vapor intrusion and to develop a soil handling plan, the purpose of which is to prevent worker exposure to impacted soils and identify proper soil handling, transport, and disposal options during proposed redevelopment activities.

Historical site investigations conducted at the property between 1990 and 1994 identified the presence of gasoline underground storage tanks (USTs). Soil sampling conducted beneath the USTs during removal indicated the presence of tetrachloroethene (PCE). Subsequent investigations, conducted by others, have indicated the presence of chlorinated solvent impacted subsurface soils and groundwater at the Site. To date, the source of the PCE has not been determined and the potential for off-site historical commercial and industrial sites has not been ruled out.

During building demolition and construction in 1994, a foundation ventilation system was installed, which included lateral vapor collection piping and designs for a potential vacuum system.[1] The piping was proposed to be located on the western side of the building and

[1] Fall 2016 Vapor Intrusion Assessment Report by ATC, February 2017

extend around the southern and northern ends. The pipe was designed to be perforated pipe with filter fabric wrap, located in crushed stone around the building slab footing. The lateral piping was designed to have two stickups outside the north and south sides of the building. The stickup piping were capped about 18 inches above grade and served as optional points for connecting a vacuum blower in the event vapor extraction is deemed necessary.[2] In 2016, ATC installed sampling ports on each of the stickup pipes and conducted a vapor intrusion assessment. Their findings showed PCE concentrations above residential screening values for soil gas and indoor air.[3]

2.0 Groundwater Sampling

On October 18, 2017, the depth-to-liquid was measured from monitoring well MW-3 using a Geotech™ interface probe (IP) in accordance with KAS Protocol #003.[4] The depth to groundwater was measured as 56.73 feet below top of casing (btoc). No light non-aqueous phase liquid was detected with the IP. Immediately after liquid gauging, groundwater samples were collected from monitoring well MW-3. The groundwater samples were collected according to KAS Protocol #006[5] and #011,[6] stored on ice in the field, and submitted to Eastern Analytical, Inc. of Concord, New Hampshire (EAI) under proper chain-of-custody procedures. The groundwater samples were analyzed for the volatile organic compounds (VOCs) per EPA Method 8060C. The results of the groundwater quality data are tabulated in Appendix B. The laboratory report is presented in Appendix C.

2.1 Analytical Results of Groundwater Samples

Dissolved-phase PCE was reported, in excess of VGES and but below groundwater vapor intrusion values for industrial sites. No other VOCs were reported above laboratory detection levels.

2.2 Quality Assurance and Quality Control

The groundwater samples obtained during this study were collected in accordance with KAS' groundwater sampling protocol. VOCs were not detected in the trip blank sample prepared on October 18, 2017.

[2] Proposed Foundation Ventilation System by ATC, July 21, 1994
[3] Fall 2016 Vapor Intrusion Assessment Report by ATC, February 2017
[4] KAS Protocol #003: Use and Maintenance of Electronic Interface Probes and Water Level Indicators
[5] KAS Protocol #006: Sample Containerization, Preservation, Handling and Packaging
[6] KAS Protocol #011: Monitoring Well Sampling with Bailers

3.0 Soil Borings and Soil Sampling

3.1 Pre-Drilling Activities

Prior to initiation of the subsurface activities at the Site, the Site's Health and Safety Plan (HASP) was prepared in accordance with Vermont Occupational Safety and Health Administration (VOSHA) requirements. On October 13, 2017, the Site was pre-marked, as required by Vermont Dig Safe and Dig Safe number 20174112127 was issued.

3.2 Soil Borings and Soil Screening

On October 18, 2017, KAS oversaw the advancement of two soil borings (SB-0-3 and SB-3-5) by T&K Drilling of Troy, New Hampshire, in the vicinity of the proposed building expansion along the northwestern side of the building. The soil borings were advanced using a direct push drill rig equipped with a macrocore sampling system, following KAS Protocol #004.[7] Soil boring locations are presented on the Site Map in Appendix A.

Undisturbed soil samples/cores were collected at the 0-3 foot and 3-5 foot intervals down to the base of each boring (5 feet below grade). The soil cores were logged by a KAS engineer and screened for the presence of VOCs using a MiniRae PID equipped with a 10.6 eV lamp and calibrated with isobutylene referenced to benzene. Soils were screened using the KAS Protocol #001.[8]

No petroleum or solvent odors were noted in any of the samples collected during the advancement of the borings. PID screening values for these borings ranged from 0.0 to 0.9 parts per million by volume (ppmv).

The subsurface sediments consisted of dry, fine sand interspersed with layers of coal ash and pieces of porcelain and wood, which indicates that historic fill is present beneath the Site. It appears that a native sand layer starts at approximately 4.5 to 5 feet below grade; however, given the shallow depth of exploration, this was not confirmed.

3.3 Soil Sampling

Two composite laboratory analytical samples were obtained; one from a shallower location at 0 - 3 feet below surface grade and one from a deeper depth at 3 – 5 feet below grade. The soil samples were collected according to KAS Protocol #006.[9]

The samples were transported under chain of custody procedures to EAI for laboratory analysis. The analysis was completed so that the soil data can be used later for waste characterization samples in the event the soil is impacted and needs to be shipped offsite for disposal. The samples were analyzed for the following:

- VOCs via EPA Method 8260c;
- Total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) via EPA Method 8100;

[7] KAS Protocol #004: Soil Borings
[8] KAS Protocol #001: Soil Screening Headspace Measurement
[9] KAS Protocol #006: Sample Containerization, Preservation, Handling and Packaging

- Semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) via EPA Method 8270d;
- RCRA 8 metals via EPA Method 6010/6020;
- Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) via EPA Method 8082A; and,
- Corrosivity, pH via EPA Method 9045.

After the soil samples were collected, drill cuttings were backfilled in the point of origin.

3.4 Analytical Results of Subsurface Soil Samples

Reported VOCs included naphthalene and PCE, at levels well below the screening levels for residential and industrial sites. Several SVOCs and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) were detected, with benzo(a)pyrene (BaP) and dibenzo(a,h)anthracene exceeding the screening levels for industrial sites. PAHs expressed as the toxic equivalent quotient (TEQ) for BaP exceeded the background level soil concentration for urban sites. Several metals and total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPHs) were reported; however, all were below the screening levels for residential and industrial sites. Lead levels in the SB-0-3 soil sample exceeded the background concentration. No PCBs were reported above laboratory detection limits. Soil analytical results are summarized in Appendix B. The soil laboratory analytical report can be found in Appendix C.

4.0 Sub-slab Vapor and Indoor Air Sampling

4.1 Air Sampling

On October 24, 2017, KAS collected two air samples from the stickup piping associated with the foundation ventilation system (SSV-2 and SSV-3), an indoor air sample in the Director's office (IN-1), an indoor air sample from the cafeteria (IN-2), and an outdoor air sample (OUT-1) located upwind from the building. 6-Liter Summa canisters with 8-hour regulators, which were provided and calibrated by Test America Laboratories Inc. of South Burlington, Vermont (Test America), were utilized for sample collection. After collection, the canisters were submitted to Test America for analysis of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) by EPA Method TO-15. Air sampling locations are presented on the Site Map in Appendix A.

During the sample collection, the Summa canister collecting the outdoor air sample was stolen (police incident #17 BU027789). Test America immediately provided KAS a replacement canister with a 2-hour regulator for sample collection so it could run over the remaining course of sample collection.

Prior to and after sample collection, the piping sampling points and the ambient air near in the vicinity of the indoor and outdoor sample locations were screened with a MiniRAE PID equipped with a 10.6 eV lamp and calibrated with isobutylene. The PID measurements are presented in the following table.

Table 1 – Air Sampling Screening Levels

Air Sample ID	Sample Location	PID Reading (ppmv) Before / After
SSV-1	Stickup on northern side of building	0.2 / 0.2
SSV-2	Stickup on southern side of building	0.1 / 0.2
IN-1	Director's office, near southwest area of building	0.2 / 0.4
IN-2	Cafeteria, near the northern corner of the building	0.2 / 0.1
OUT-1	Outdoors, near the southwest corner of property	0.0 / 0.0

4.2 Analytical Results of Sub-slab Vapor and Indoor Air Samples

The constituent of concern, PCE, was reported in both of the sub-slab air samples, at concentrations above the residential vapor intrusion screening value but below the industrial air value. No PCE, above laboratory detection levels, was reported in the indoor air samples. However, the detection limit for one of the indoor air samples (IN-2) was greater than the Vermont indoor air screening levels for industrial sites. VOCs that were reported in the sub-slab samples and in the indoor samples included acetone and isopropyl alcohol (IPA), at levels below the industrial indoor air screening values. Several other VOCs were reported in the air samples at levels well below applicable screening levels. Results of the analysis are provided in the summary table included in Appendix B. The laboratory analytical report is included in Appendix D.

5.0 Conclusions

Based upon the results of the subsurface investigation, KAS concludes the following:

1. Historic use of the Site within an urban setting, and the presence of historic fill material beneath the Site, has resulted in shallow soil subsurface impacts of PAHs and lead. In both soil samples, PAHs expressed as the TEQ for BaP exceeded the background level for urban sites. Lead exceeded the background level for urban sites in the shallow soil sample (SB-0-3) but was below the applicable industrial screening level;
2. Dissolved-phase tetrachloroethene (PCE), in excess of VGES but below groundwater vapor intrusion values for industrial sites, was reported in groundwater monitoring well MW-3;
3. PCE remains in the sub-slab soil gas at levels below the screening level for industrial sites. PCE levels in the sub-slab soil gas were higher than the levels reported in the fall of 2016. No PCE was detected in the indoor air samples; however, the laboratory detection limit for one of the indoor air samples (IN-2) was above the industrial indoor air screening level; and,
4. The presence of acetone and IPA in the sub-slab and indoor air samples indicates that vapor intrusion is occurring.

6.0 Recommendations

The following recommendations are offered with respect to the findings and proposed redevelopment at the Site:

1. A soil handling plan should be developed to prevent worker exposure to impacted soils and identify proper soil handling, transport, and disposal options for excavated soils requiring disposal;
2. It appears that the existing sub-slab ventilation system has not been completed to either passively or actively vent the sub-slab soil gas. Based on the test results, passive ventilation may be adequate to protect indoor air; however, the stickup piping should be uncapped and raised higher to properly serve as passive ventilation points. Once in place, another air quality assessment would need to be conducted to confirm that the passive ventilation system adequately protects the building from vapor intrusion; and,
3. The groundwater monitoring wells (MW-3 and MW-4) should be abandoned and a Notice to Land Records should be prepared to document the presence of PCE impacts beneath the property.

Appendix A

1) Vicinity Map
2) Site Map

VERMONT

Vicinity Map with 1,000-Foot Radius

Vermont Agency of Natural Resources

vermont.gov

LEGEND

- Wetland Projects
- Wetland - VSWI
  - Class 1 Wetland
  - Class 2 Wetland
  - Buffer
- Hazardous Site
- Hazardous Waste Generators
- Brownfields
- Aboveground Storage Tank
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- Private Wells
  - GPS Location
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  - Welldriller/Clarion
  - Unknown
- Public Water Sources
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NOTES

Map created using ANR's Natural Resources Atlas

330.0 0 165.00 330.0 Meters

WGS_1984_Web_Mercator_Auxiliary_Sphere 1" = 542 Ft. 1cm = 65 Meters

THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION

LEGEND

MW-3	MONITORING WELL
SB-1	SOIL BORING
SSV-1	SUB-SLAB VAPOR POINT
IN-1	INDOOR AMBIENT AIR SAMPLING LOCATION
OUT-1	OUTDOOR AMBIENT AIR SAMPLING LOCATION
———	PROPERTY LINE

NOTES:
1. BASE MAP DEVELOPED FROM VCGI ORTHOIMAGERY AND PARCEL MAPS, FIELD OBSERVATIONS BY KAS, INC. ON 10/30/17.
2. ALL UTILITES AND PROPERTY LINES ARE CONSIDERED APPROXIMATE.

GRAPHIC SCALE

20' 0 10' 20' 40'

1 INCH = 20 FEET

KAS #: 510170466
VTDEC #:91-1054

589 Avenue D, Suite 10
PO Box 787
Williston, VT 05495
www.kas-consulting.com
802 383.0486 p
802 383.0490 f

kas environmental science & engineering

CHITTENDEN EMERGENCY FOOD SHELF

228 NORTH WINOOSKI AVENUE
BURLINGTON, VERMONT

SITE PLAN

DATE: 11/8/17	DWG. #: 1	SCALE: 1"=20'	DRN.: TB	APP.: CS

Appendix B

Groundwater, Soil, and Air Quality Summaries

Summary of Laboratory Results - Groundwater
Chittenden Emergency Food Shelf
228 North Winooski Avenue, Burlington, VT

MW-3

Sample Date	10/18/2017		Vapor Intrusion Screening Values - Groundwater	
Method	8260C	VGES	Residential	Industrial
VOCs by Method 8260C (µg/L)				
Acetone	ND<10	700.0	35,000,000	150,000,000
Carbon Disulfide	ND<2	-	1,800	7,700
Chloromethane	ND<2	30.0	340	1,400
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene (cis-1,2-DCE)	ND<1	70.0	-	-
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene (trans-1,2-DCE)	ND<1	100.0	-	-
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	ND<10	4200.0	3,700,000	15,000,000
Naphthalene	ND<5	20.0	3.5	28
Toluene	ND<1	1,000.0	33,000	14,000
Tetrachloroethene (PCE)	**10**	5.0	1.5	12
Trichloroethene (TCE)	ND<1	5.0	0.82	2.9
Trichlorofluoromethane	ND<5	2,100	-	-
Vinyl Chloride	ND<2	2.0	1.3	2.2
Depth to Water (ft btoc)	56.73			

Notes:

Only the compounds detected and constituents of concern are shown

VGES - Vermont Groundwater Enforcement Standard (February 14, 2005, update December 16, 2016)

Vapor intrusion screening values are from VTDEC I-Rule dated July 2017

ND<xx = Not Detected< Detection Limit

Bold font indicates a detected concentration

Concentrations in excess of VGES are shaded grey

"-" indicates that a screening level is not provided in VGES

Summary of Laboratory Results - Soil
Chittenden Emergency Food Shelf
228 North Winooski Avenue, Burlington, VT

Soil Sample	*SB-0-3*	*SB-3-5*			Vermont	VT DEC	
Sample Depth (ft.)	*0-3'*	*3-5'*			Screening	Background Soil	
PID reading (ppm)	*0.6 / 0.0*	*0.0 / 0.9*	EPA Regional Screening Levels		Levels	Concentrations	
Sample Date	*10/18/17*	*10/18/17*	Resident	Industrial	Resident	Rural	Urban
VOCs by Method 8260C (mg/kg)							
Acetone	ND<2	ND<2	-	670,000	39,900	-	-
n-Butane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carbon Disulfide	ND<0.1	ND<0.1	770	3,500	-	-	-
Chloromethane	ND<0.1	ND<0.1	110	460	-	-	-
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene (cis-1,2-DCE)	ND<0.05	ND<0.05		2,300	146	-	-
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene (trans-1,2-DCE)	ND<0.05	ND<0.05		23,000	1,460	-	-
n-Heptane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Isopropyl Alcohol	-	-	5,600	24,000	-	-	-
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	ND<0.5	ND<0.5	-	190,000	26,000	-	-
Naphthalene	**0.1**	ND<0.1	-	17	1.42	-	-
Toluene	ND<0.5	ND<0.5	-	47,000	4,640	-	-
Tetrachloroethene (PCE)	**0.75**	**0.30**	-	100	1.46	-	-
Trichloroethene (TCE)	ND<0.05	ND<0.05		6	0.442		
Trichlorofluoromethane	ND<0.1	ND<0.1	23,000	350,000	-	-	-
Vinyl Chloride	ND<0.1	ND<0.1	0.059	1.7	-	-	-
PAHs, EPA Method 8270D (mg/kg, dry)							
Carbazole	**0.099**	**0.22**	-	-	-	-	-
Naphthalene	**0.091**	**0.11**	-	17	1.42	-	-
2-Methylnaphthalene	**0.020**	**0.029**	240	3,000	-	-	-
1-Methylnaphthalene	**0.012**	**0.015**	18	73	-	-	-
Acenaphthylene	**0.35**	**0.36**	-	-	-	-	-
Acenaphthene	**0.029**	**0.035**	3,600	45,000	-	-	-
Fluorene	**0.052**	**0.079**	2,400	30,000	-	-	-
Phenanthrene	**1.3**	**1.7**	-	-	-	-	-
Anthracene	**0.40**	**0.35**	18,000	230,000	-	-	-
Fluoranthene	**3.5**	**3.4**	2,400	30,000	-	-	-
Pyrene	**3.4**	**3.2**	1,800	23,000	-	-	-
Benzo(a)anthracene	**2.2**	**2.0**	0.16	2.9	-	-	-
Chrysene	**2.3**	**2.3**	16	290	-	-	-
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	**2.7**	**2.7**	0.16	2.9	-	-	-
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	**1.1**	**0.94**	1.6	29	-	-	-
Benzo(a)pyrene	**2.2**	**2.2**	-	-	0.076/1.54†	-	-
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	**2.1**	**2.0**	0.16	2.9	-	-	-
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	**0.53**	**0.50**	0.016	0.29	-	-	-
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	**1.8**	**1.6**	-	-	-	-	-
TEQ as Benzo(a)pyrene*	**3.4**	**3.4**	-	-	-	0.026	0.58
RCRA METALS (mg/kg, dry)							
Total Arsenic	**8.0**	**4.9**	-	-	-	16	
Total Barium	**89**	**69**	-	220,000	11,700	-	-
Total Cadmium	**0.5**	ND<0.5	-	980	7.15	-	-
Total Chromium	**25**	**21**	-	-	-	-	-
Total Lead	**160**	**52**	400	800	-	41	111
Total Mercury	**0.4**	**0.2**	-	46	10.9	-	-
Total Selenium	**3.4**	**2.0**	-	5,800	382	-	-
Total Silver	ND<0.5	ND<0.5	-	5,800	247	-	-
PCBs (mg/kg, dry)							
PCB-1016	ND<0.02	ND<0.02	4.1	27	-	-	-
PCB-1221	ND<0.02	ND<0.02	0.2	0.83	-	-	-
PCB-1232	ND<0.02	ND<0.02	0.17	0.72	-	-	-
PCB-1242	ND<0.02	ND<0.02	0.23	0.95	-	-	-
PCB-1248	ND<0.02	ND<0.02	0.23	0.95	-	-	-
PCB-1254	ND<0.02	ND<0.02	-	0.97	-	-	-
PCB-1260	ND<0.02	ND<0.02	0.24	0.99	-	-	-
PCB-1262	ND<0.02	ND<0.02	-	-	-	-	-
PCB-1268	ND<0.02	ND<0.02	-	-	-	-	-
TPH, EPA Method 8100 (mg/kg, dry)	**110**	**130**	82-230,000	420-3,500,000	-	-	-
pH	**7.6**	**7.4**	-	-	-	-	-

Notes:
All values reported in mg/kg, dry, unless otherwise indicated.
I-Rule = Investigation and Remediation of Contaminated Properties Rule (July 27, 2017)
ND<xx = Not Detected< Detection Limit
Results reported above detection limits are indicated in bold
Detection limits and reported concentrations at or above the the applicable screening level (e.g., industrial and urban) are shaded grey
"-" indicates that a screening level is not provided in the I-Rule
† Includes residential and industrial benzo(a)pryrene soil screening values
* Total Equivalent Quotient (TEQ) calculated per method for Polyaromatic Hydrocarbons as defined by Florida Department of Environmental Protection in their "Dose Additivity Guidance", August 3, 2016.

SMS #91-1054
KAS #510170466

Summary of Laboratory Results - Air
Chittenden Emergency Food Shelf
228 North Winooski Avenue, Burlington, VT

Laboratory:	Test America	Test America	Test America	Test America	Test America	EPA Regional Air Screening Levels		Vermont Air Screening Levels		Vapor Intrusion Screening Values - Sub-slab Soil Gas	
Analytical Method:	TO-15	TO-15	TO-15	TO-15	TO-15						
Sample Location:	SSV-1 (Sub-slab)	SSV-2 (Sub-slab)	IN-1 [a]	IN-2 [b]	OUT-1 [c]						
Sample Date:	10/24/2017	10/24/2017	10/24/2017	10/24/2017	10/24/2017	Resident Air	Industrial Air	Resident Air	Industrial Air	Residential Air	Industrial Air
Units	µg/m^3	µg/m^3	µg/m^3	µg/m^3	µg/m^3	µg/m^3	µg/m^3	µg/m^3	µg/m^3	µg/m^3	µg/m^3
Acetone	**110**	**120**	**45**	ND(59)	ND(12)	32,000	140,000	-	-	1,100,000	4,500,000
n-Butane	ND(8.2)	ND(5.9)	**6.9**	ND(5.9)	**1.8**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carbon Disulfide	ND(11)	**14**	ND(4.6)	ND(7.8)	ND(1.6)	730	3,100	-	-	24,000	100,000
Chloromethane	ND(7.1)	ND(2.5)	ND(3.1)	ND(5.2)	**1.1**	94	390	-	-	3,100	13,000
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene (cis-1,2-DCE)	ND(5.5)	ND(4.0)	ND(2.4)	ND(4.0)	ND(0.79)	-	-	-	-	-	-
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene (trans-1,2-DCE)	ND(5.5)	ND(4.0)	ND(2.4)	ND(4.0)	ND(0.79)	-	-	-	-	-	-
n-Heptane	ND(5.7)	ND(4.1)	**86**	ND(4.1)	ND(0.82)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Isopropyl Alcohol	**400**	**290**	**170**	**270**	ND(12)	210	880	-	-	7,000	29,000
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	**16**	**15**	ND(4.4)	ND(7.4)	ND(1.5)	5,200	22,000	-	-	170,000	730,000
Naphthalene	ND(18)	ND(13)	ND(7.8)	ND(13)	ND(2.6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Toluene	**5.4**	**6.2**	ND(2.2)	ND(1.0)	**0.77**	5,200	22,000	-	-	170,000	730,000
Tetrachloroethene (PCE)	**47**	**110**	ND(4.0)	ND(6.8)	ND(1.4)	-	-	0.63	5.11	21	170
Trichloroethene (TCE)	ND(7.4)	ND(5.4)	ND(3.2)	ND(5.4)	ND(1.1)	-	-	0.2	0.7	6.7	23
Trichlorofluoromethane	ND(7.8)	ND(5.6)	ND(3.3)	ND(5.6)	**1.1**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vinyl Chloride	ND(3.5)	ND(2.6)	ND(1.5)	ND(2.6)	ND(0.51)	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes:

[a] Indoor ambient air sample collected from the Director's office

[b] Indoor ambient air sample collected from the cafeteria

[c] Outdoor ambient air sample collected from an upwind location (near the southeast property boundary)

ND = not detected above specified reporting limit (detection limit)

Detections are in **bold.**

Only the compounds detected and the constituent of concern are shown

Screening levels are from VTDEC I-Rule dated July 2017

Concentrations in excess of applicable screening levels are shaded grey

"-" indicates that a screening level is not provided in the I-Rule.

SMS #91-1054
KAS #510170466

Appendix C

Analytical Laboratory Report – Groundwater and Soil

Endangered Species

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
New England Ecological Services Field Office
70 Commercial Street, Suite 300
Concord, NH 03301-5094
Phone: (603) 223-2541 Fax: (603) 223-0104

In Reply Refer To: 08/05/2024 16:13:38 UTC
Project code: 2023-0057414
Project Name: Burlington Food Shelf

Federal Nexus: yes
Federal Action Agency (if applicable): Department of Housing and Urban Development

Subject: Record of project representative's no effect determination for 'Burlington Food Shelf'

Dear Todd Scheffer:

This letter records your determination using the Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) system provided to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) on August 05, 2024, for 'Burlington Food Shelf' (here forward, Project). This project has been assigned Project Code 2023-0057414 and all future correspondence should clearly reference this number. **Please carefully review this letter.**

Ensuring Accurate Determinations When Using IPaC

The Service developed the IPaC system and associated species' determination keys in accordance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA; 87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) and based on a standing analysis. All information submitted by the Project proponent into IPaC must accurately represent the full scope and details of the Project.

Failure to accurately represent or implement the Project as detailed in IPaC or the Northern Long-eared Bat Rangewide Determination Key (Dkey), invalidates this letter. ***Answers to certain questions in the DKey commit the project proponent to implementation of conservation measures that must be followed for the ESA determination to remain valid.***

Determination for the Northern Long-Eared Bat

Based upon your IPaC submission and a standing analysis, your project has reached the determination of "No Effect" on the northern long-eared bat. To make a no effect determination, the full scope of the proposed project implementation (action) should not have any effects (either positive or negative), to a federally listed species or designated critical habitat. Effects of the action are all consequences to listed species or critical habitat that are caused by the proposed action, including the consequences of other activities that are caused by the proposed action. A

consequence is caused by the proposed action if it would not occur but for the proposed action and it is reasonably certain to occur. Effects of the action may occur later in time and may include consequences occurring outside the immediate area involved in the action. (See § 402.17).

Under Section 7 of the ESA, if a federal action agency makes a no effect determination, no consultation with the Service is required (ESA §7). If a proposed Federal action may affect a listed species or designated critical habitat, formal consultation is required except when the Service concurs, in writing, that a proposed action "is not likely to adversely affect" listed species or designated critical habitat [50 CFR §402.02, 50 CFR§402.13].

Other Species and Critical Habitat that May be Present in the Action Area

The IPaC-assisted determination for the northern long-eared bat does not apply to the following ESA-protected species and/or critical habitat that also may occur in your Action area:

- Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus* Candidate
- Tricolored Bat *Perimyotis subflavus* Proposed Endangered

You may coordinate with our Office to determine whether the Action may affect the animal species listed above and, if so, how they may be affected.

Next Steps

Based upon your IPaC submission, your project has reached the determination of “No Effect” on the northern long-eared bat. If there are no updates on listed species, no further consultation/ coordination for this project is required with respect to the northern long-eared bat. However, the Service recommends that project proponents re-evaluate the Project in IPaC if: 1) the scope, timing, duration, or location of the Project changes (includes any project changes or amendments); 2) new information reveals the Project may impact (positively or negatively) federally listed species or designated critical habitat; or 3) a new species is listed, or critical habitat designated. If any of the above conditions occurs, additional coordination with the Service should take place to ensure compliance with the Act.

If you have any questions regarding this letter or need further assistance, please contact the New England Ecological Services Field Office and reference Project Code 2023-0057414 associated with this Project.

Action Description
You provided to IPaC the following name and description for the subject Action.

1. Name

Burlington Food Shelf

2. Description

The following description was provided for the project 'Burlington Food Shelf':

> Small addition to the existing building.

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@44.48623055,-73.20935334460276,14z

DETERMINATION KEY RESULT

Based on the information you provided, you have determined that the Proposed Action will have no effect on the Endangered northern long-eared bat (Myotis septentrionalis). Therefore, no consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service pursuant to Section 7(a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 884, as amended 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) is required for those species.

QUALIFICATION INTERVIEW

1. Does the proposed project include, or is it reasonably certain to cause, intentional take of the northern long-eared bat or any other listed species?

   Note: Intentional take is defined as take that is the intended result of a project. Intentional take could refer to research, direct species management, surveys, and/or studies that include intentional handling/encountering, harassment, collection, or capturing of any individual of a federally listed threatened, endangered or proposed species?

   No

2. Does any component of the action involve construction or operation of wind turbines?

   Note: For federal actions, answer ‘yes’ if the construction or operation of wind power facilities is either (1) part of the federal action or (2) would not occur but for a federal agency action (federal permit, funding, etc.).

   No

3. Is the proposed action authorized, permitted, licensed, funded, or being carried out by a Federal agency in whole or in part?

   Yes

4. Is the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), Federal Railroad Administration (FRA), or Federal Transit Administration (FTA) funding or authorizing the proposed action, in whole or in part?

   No

5. Are you an employee of the federal action agency or have you been officially designated in writing by the agency as its designated non-federal representative for the purposes of Endangered Species Act Section 7 informal consultation per 50 CFR § 402.08?

   Note: This key may be used for federal actions and for non-federal actions to facilitate section 7 consultation and to help determine whether an incidental take permit may be needed, respectively. This question is for information purposes only.

   Yes

6. Is the lead federal action agency the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or Federal Communications Commission (FCC)? Is the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or Federal Communications Commission (FCC) funding or authorizing the proposed action, in whole or in part?

   No

7. Is the lead federal action agency the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)?

   No

8. Have you determined that your proposed action will have no effect on the northern long-eared bat? Remember to consider the effects of any activities that would not occur but for the proposed action.

   If you think that the northern long-eared bat may be affected by your project or if you would like assistance in deciding, answer “No” below and continue through the key. If you have determined that the northern long-eared bat does not occur in your project’s action area and/or that your project will have no effects whatsoever on the species despite the potential for it to occur in the action area, you may make a “no effect” determination for the northern long-eared bat.

   Note: Federal agencies (or their designated non-federal representatives) must consult with USFWS on federal agency actions that may affect listed species [50 CFR 402.14(a)]. Consultation is not required for actions that will not affect listed species or critical habitat. Therefore, this determination key will not provide a consistency or verification letter for actions that will not affect listed species. If you believe that the northern long-eared bat may be affected by your project or if you would like assistance in deciding, please answer “No” and continue through the key. Remember that this key addresses only effects to the northern long-eared bat. Consultation with USFWS would be required if your action may affect another listed species or critical habitat. The definition of Effects of the Action can be found here: https://www.fws.gov/media/northern-long-eared-bat-assisted-determination-key-selected-definitions

   Yes

PROJECT QUESTIONNAIRE

Will all project activities by completed by November 30, 2024?

No

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: SRW Environmental Consulting, LLC
Name: Todd Scheffer
Address: 143 Rochester Hill Road
City: Rochester
State: NH
Zip: 03867
Email todd@srwnh.com
Phone: 6033303537

LEAD AGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

Lead Agency: Department of Housing and Urban Development

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
New England Ecological Services Field Office
70 Commercial Street, Suite 300
Concord, NH 03301-5094
Phone: (603) 223-2541 Fax: (603) 223-0104

In Reply Refer To: 08/05/2024 16:10:46 UTC
Project Code: 2023-0057414
Project Name: Burlington Food Shelf

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

Updated 4/12/2023 - Please review this letter each time you request an Official Species List, we will continue to update it with additional information and links to websites may change.

About Official Species Lists

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Federal and non-Federal project proponents have responsibilities under the Act to consider effects on listed species.

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed, and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested by returning to an existing project's page in IPaC.

Endangered Species Act Project Review

Please visit the "**New England Field Office Endangered Species Project Review and Consultation**" website for step-by-step instructions on how to consider effects on listed

species and prepare and submit a project review package if necessary:

https://www.fws.gov/office/new-england-ecological-services/endangered-species-project-review

NOTE Please do not use the **Consultation Package Builder** tool in IPaC except in specific situations following coordination with our office. Please follow the project review guidance on our website instead and reference your **Project Code** in all correspondence.

Northern Long-eared Bat - (**Updated 4/12/2023**) The Service published a final rule to reclassify the northern long-eared bat (NLEB) as endangered on November 30, 2022. The final rule went into effect on March 31, 2023. You may utilize the **Northern Long-eared Bat Rangewide Determination Key** available in IPaC. More information about this Determination Key and the Interim Consultation Framework are available on the northern long-eared bat species page:

https://www.fws.gov/species/northern-long-eared-bat-myotis-septentrionalis

For projects that previously utilized the 4(d) Determination Key, the change in the species' status may trigger the need to re-initiate consultation for any actions that are not completed and for which the Federal action agency retains discretion once the new listing determination becomes effective. If your project was not completed by March 31, 2023, and may result in incidental take of NLEB, please reach out to our office at newengland@fws.gov to see if reinitiation is necessary.

Additional Info About Section 7 of the Act
Under section 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 et seq.), Federal agencies are required to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat. If a Federal agency, or its non-Federal representative, determines that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Federal agency also may need to consider proposed species and proposed critical habitat in the consultation. 50 CFR 402.14(c)(1) specifies the information required for consultation under the Act regardless of the format of the evaluation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

https://www.fws.gov/service/section-7-consultations

In addition to consultation requirements under Section 7(a)(2) of the ESA, please note that under sections 7(a)(1) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 et seq.), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species. Please contact NEFO if you would like more information.

Candidate species that appear on the enclosed species list have no current protections under the ESA. The species' occurrence on an official species list does not convey a requirement to

consider impacts to this species as you would a proposed, threatened, or endangered species. The ESA does not provide for interagency consultations on candidate species under section 7, however, the Service recommends that all project proponents incorporate measures into projects to benefit candidate species and their habitats wherever possible.

Migratory Birds

In addition to responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), there are additional responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) to protect native birds from project-related impacts. Any activity, intentional or unintentional, resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)). For more information regarding these Acts see:

https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-bird-permit

https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/bald-and-golden-eagle-management

Please feel free to contact us at **newengland@fws.gov** with your **Project Code** in the subject line if you need more information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat.

Attachment(s): Official Species List

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

New England Ecological Services Field Office
70 Commercial Street, Suite 300
Concord, NH 03301-5094
(603) 223-2541

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: 2023-0057414
Project Name: Burlington Food Shelf
Project Type: Federal Grant / Loan Related
Project Description: Small addition to the existing building.
Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@44.48623055,-73.20935334460276,14z

Counties: Chittenden County, Vermont

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

There is a total of 3 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries[1], as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

---

1. NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

MAMMALS

NAME	STATUS
Northern Long-eared Bat *Myotis septentrionalis* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045	Endangered
Tricolored Bat *Perimyotis subflavus* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10515	Proposed Endangered

INSECTS

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Candidate

CRITICAL HABITATS

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

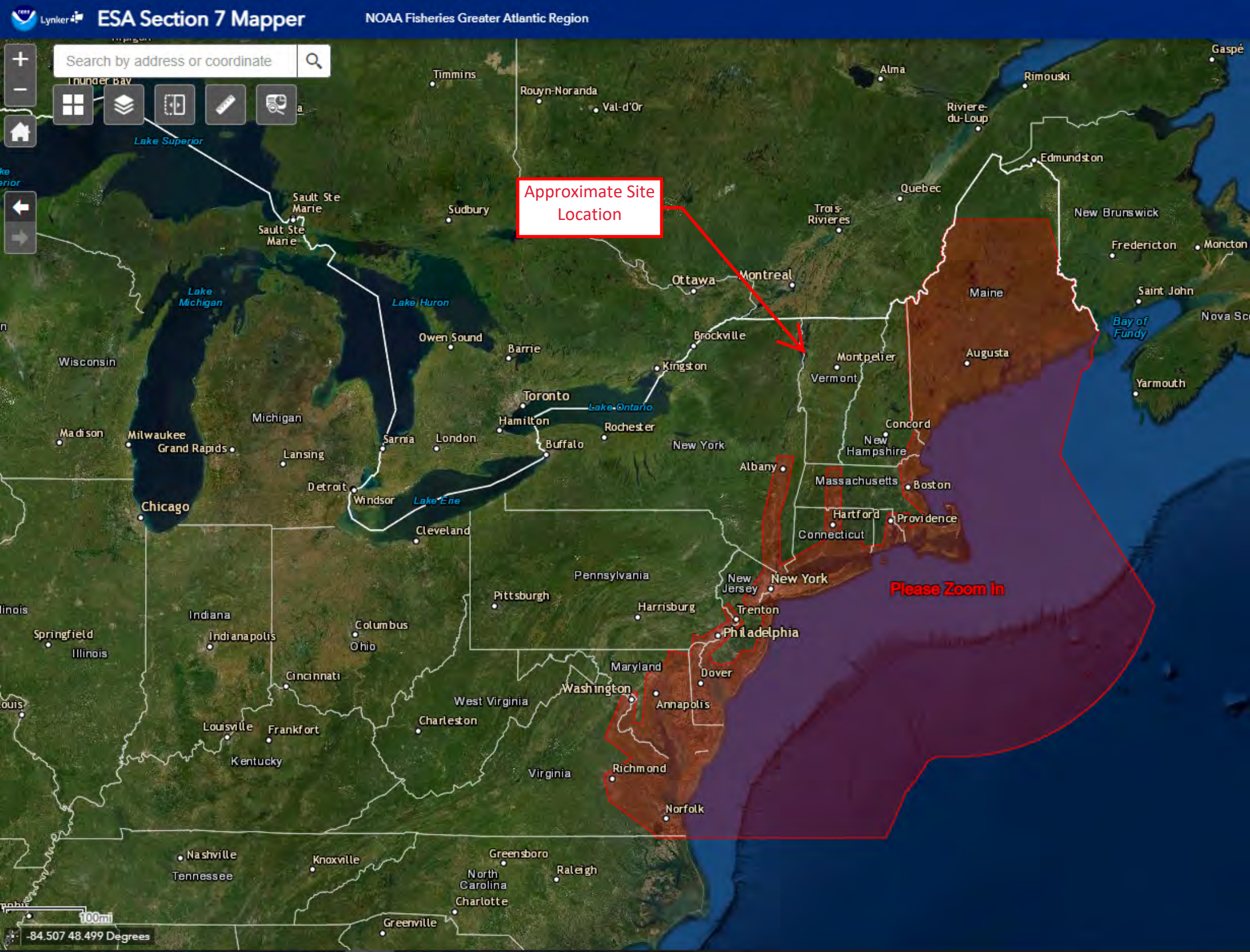
YOU ARE STILL REQUIRED TO DETERMINE IF YOUR PROJECT(S) MAY HAVE EFFECTS ON ALL ABOVE LISTED SPECIES.

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: SRW Environmental Consulting, LLC
Name: Todd Scheffer
Address: 143 Rochester Hill Road
City: Rochester
State: NH
Zip: 03867
Email todd@srwnh.com
Phone: 6033303537

LEAD AGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

Lead Agency: Department of Housing and Urban Development


ESA Section 7 Mapper
NOAA Fisheries Greater Atlantic Region
Search by address or coordinate
Approximate Site Location
Please Zoom In
Lake Superior
Lake Michigan
Lake Huron
Lake Ontario
Lake Erie
Bay of Fundy
Timmins
Rouyn-Noranda
Val-d'Or
Alma
Rimouski
Riviere-du-Loup
Gaspé
Edmundston
Quebec
Trois-Rivieres
New Brunswick
Fredericton
Moncton
Saint John
Nova Sc
Sault Ste Marie
Sudbury
Ottawa
Montreal
Maine
Augusta
Brockville
Kingston
Montpelier
Vermont
Yarmouth
Owen Sound
Barrie
Toronto
Hamilton
Rochester
Buffalo
New York
Albany
Concord
New Hampshire
Massachusetts
Boston
Hartford
Providence
Connecticut
Wisconsin
Michigan
Madison
Milwaukee
Grand Rapids
Lansing
Sarnia
London
Detroit
Windsor
Chicago
Cleveland
Pennsylvania
Pittsburgh
Harrisburg
New Jersey
New York
Trenton
Philadelphia
Indiana
Indianapolis
Columbus
Ohio
Springfield
Illinois
Cincinnati
Maryland
Dover
Washington
Annapolis
West Virginia
Charleston
Louisville
Frankfort
Kentucky
Virginia
Richmond
Norfolk
Nashville
Tennessee
Knoxville
Greensboro
North Carolina
Raleigh
Charlotte
Greenville
100mi
-84.507 48.499 Degrees

Explosive and Flammable Hazards

Vermont Agency of Natural Resources

Vermont Agency of Natural Resources

vermont.gov

LEGEND

- Aboveground Storage Tank

NOTES

Map created using ANR's Natural Resources Atlas

1,667.0 0 834.00 1,667.0 Feet

WGS_1984_Web_Mercator_Auxiliary_Sphere 1" = 833 Ft. 1cm = 100 Meters

THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION

Acceptable Separation Distance Assessment Tool

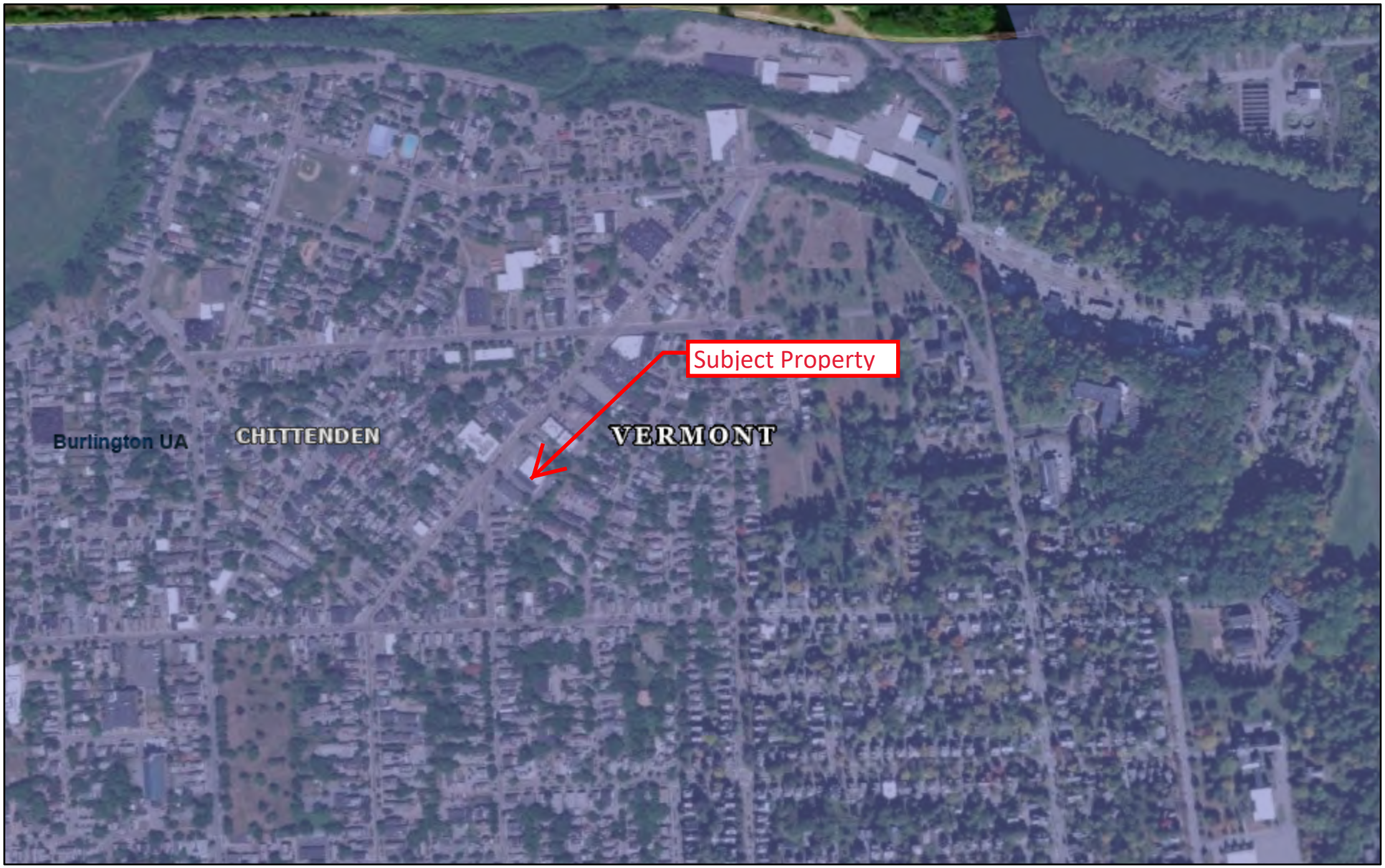
Is the container above ground?	**Yes:** ☑ **No:** ☐
Is the container under pressure?	**Yes:** ☐ **No:** ☑
Does the container hold a cryogenic liquified gas?	**Yes:** ☐ **No:** ☐
Is the container diked?	**Yes:** ☑ **No:** ☐
What is the volume (gal) of the container?	
What is the Diked Area Length (ft)?	120
What is the Diked Area Width (ft)?	120

Calculate Acceptable Separation Distance

Diked Area (sqft)	14400
ASD for Blast Over Pressure (ASDBOP)	
ASD for Thermal Radiation for People (ASDPPU)	
ASD for Thermal Radiation for Buildings (ASDBPU)	
ASD for Thermal Radiation for People (ASDPNPD)	471.73
ASD for Thermal Radiation for Buildings (ASDBNPD)	90.99

Farmlands Protection

TIGERweb



March 19, 2023

Counties
States
2020 Urban Areas
2020 Urban Areas
Counties
States

1:9,028

0 0.05 0.1 0.2 mi

0 0.07 0.15 0.3 km

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Maxar

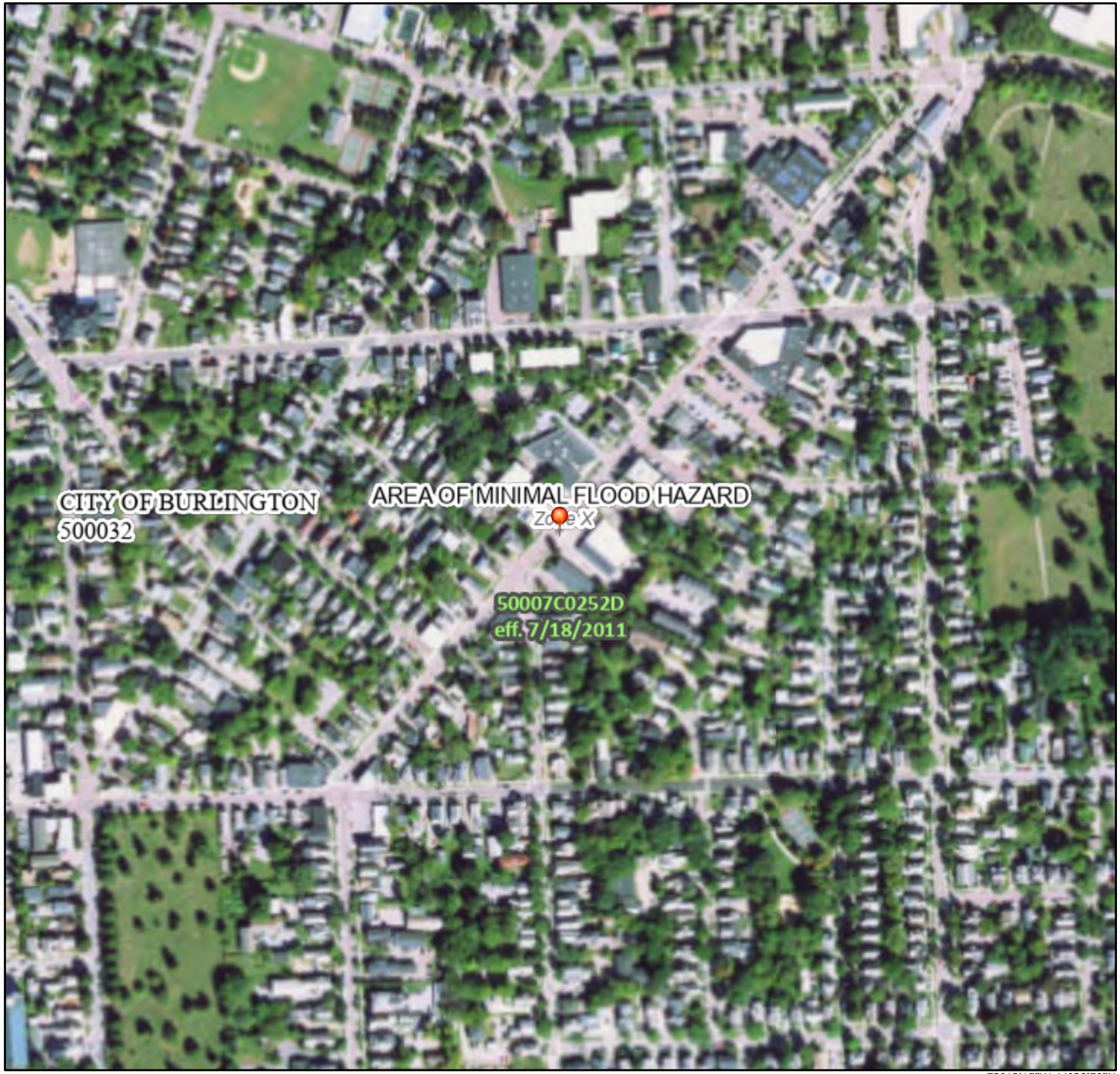
Created with: TIGERweb

Floodplain Management

National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette

FEMA

73°12'53"W 44°29'24"N



73°12'15"W 44°28'59"N

0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 Feet

1:6,000

Basemap: USGS National Map: Orthoimagery: Data refreshed October, 2020

Legend

SEE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS
- Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) *Zone A, V, A99*
- With BFE or Depth *Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR*
- Regulatory Floodway

OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD
- 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile *Zone X*
- Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard *Zone X*
- Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes. *Zone X*
- Area with Flood Risk due to Levee *Zone D*

OTHER AREAS
- NO SCREEN Area of Minimal Flood Hazard *Zone X*
- Effective LOMRs
- Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard *Zone D*

GENERAL STRUCTURES
- Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
- Levee, Dike, or Floodwall

OTHER FEATURES
- 20.2 Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance
- 17.5 Water Surface Elevation
- Coastal Transect
- Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
- Limit of Study
- Jurisdiction Boundary
- Coastal Transect Baseline
- Profile Baseline
- Hydrographic Feature

MAP PANELS
- Digital Data Available
- No Digital Data Available
- Unmapped

N

The pin displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an authoritative property location.

This map complies with FEMA's standards for the use of digital flood maps if it is not void as described below. The basemap shown complies with FEMA's basemap accuracy standards

The flood hazard information is derived directly from the authoritative NFHL web services provided by FEMA. This map was exported on 3/7/2023 at 7:54 AM and does not reflect changes or amendments subsequent to this date and time. The NFHL and effective information may change or become superseded by new data over time.

This map image is void if the one or more of the following map elements do not appear: basemap imagery, flood zone labels, legend, scale bar, map creation date, community identifiers, FIRM panel number, and FIRM effective date. Map images for unmapped and unmodernized areas cannot be used for regulatory purposes.

Historic Preservation

COMMUNITY & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OFFICE

149 CHURCH STREET • ROOM 32 • CITY HALL • BURLINGTON, VT 05401
(802) 865-7144 • (802) 865-7024 (FAX)
www.burlingtonvt.gov/cedo

NO HISTORIC PROPERTIES AFFECTED
Vermont Division for Historic Preservation
DocuSigned by:
E88B1289163F42E...
Date 8/2/2024
State Historic Preservation Office

VIA EMAIL

July 3, 2024

Laura V. Trieschmann, State Historic Preservation Officer
Vermont Division for Historic Preservation
Montpelier, VT 05620

Re: Section 106 Review: 228 North Winooski Avenue, Burlington – Community Resource Center/Feeding Chittenden Addition

Dear Laura,

The City of Burlington is proposing to grant $200,000 of Community Development Block Grant funds to Champlain Housing Trust for the purpose of an expansion of the existing building on the property located at 228 North Winooski Avenue, Burlington, Vermont.

These comments are being provided pursuant to the terms of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, which requires review of the above-referenced undertaking in accordance with the standards set forth in 36 CFR 800.4, regulations established by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to implement Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Project review consists of evaluating the project's potential impacts to historic buildings and structures, historic districts, historic landscapes and settings, and known or potential archaeological resources.

The building at 228 North Winooski Ave was built in 1994 and is not listed in the State or National Register of Historic Places.

Proposed project activities include construction of a new 1,200 sf two-story, wood-framed addition on the west elevation of the existing building at 288 North Winooski Ave. Activities include new foundation; cementitious clapboard siding; windows and doors; spray-foam insulation; membrane roof; stairs; commercial electrical and lighting package; electric heat-pump heating and cooling; commercial finishes; tile flooring. The first floor will include expanded dining and lounge area, and public bathroom; the second floor will include administrative offices and meeting space. Sitework includes: new driveway curb-cut; new parking lay-out; new concrete walks and installation of exterior canopy; paving; new landscaping. The property has been continuously developed since well back into the 1880s and possibly earlier, and it is safe to assume that the entire ground surface has been disturbed several times over. An attached aerial photograph from 1962 shows the property at that point in time, and the location of the addition is part of the parking lot for a service station that existed at the site at the time.

No changes to the existing building are proposed, except where the addition will be connected. In 2023 and interior renovation project of the existing building was completed.

Based on this scope of work, the age of the existing building and the previous ground disturbance site wide it is recommended that there will be **No Historic Properties Affected** by the proposed project. Additionally, a 1993 project at this property was reviewed by Division for Historic Preservation, that included demolishing the previous building and redevelopment with the current building. The finding was that there were no historic properties affected.

Please call or email me with any questions. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Christine Curtis, Senior Community Development Specialist
Community & Economic Development Office
149 Church Street, Room 32, City Hall
Burlington, VT 05401
802-735-7002
ccurtis@burlingtonvt.gov


ID: FFDA0504-CCAE-449B-84B9-8D162B066C38
ARCHIBALD ST
BRIGHT ST
DECATUR ST
CROMBIE ST
N UNION ST
HYDE ST
POMEROY ST
CHARLES ST
RUSSELL ST
SCHOOL ST
NORTH ST
7
Lat/Long ▲
Lat: 44.48797° N
Lon: 73.21004° W
0 20 40m
1:500
VCGI | VTANR | VTANRGIS | VTANR

Front of the building - Location of addition.

Front of the subject building. - Location of addition

South side.

Rear of the building.

North side of the building.

EXISTING PLAN
Scale: 3/16" = 1'-0"

0 10 15 20 FT

FEEDING CHAMPLAIN VALLEY

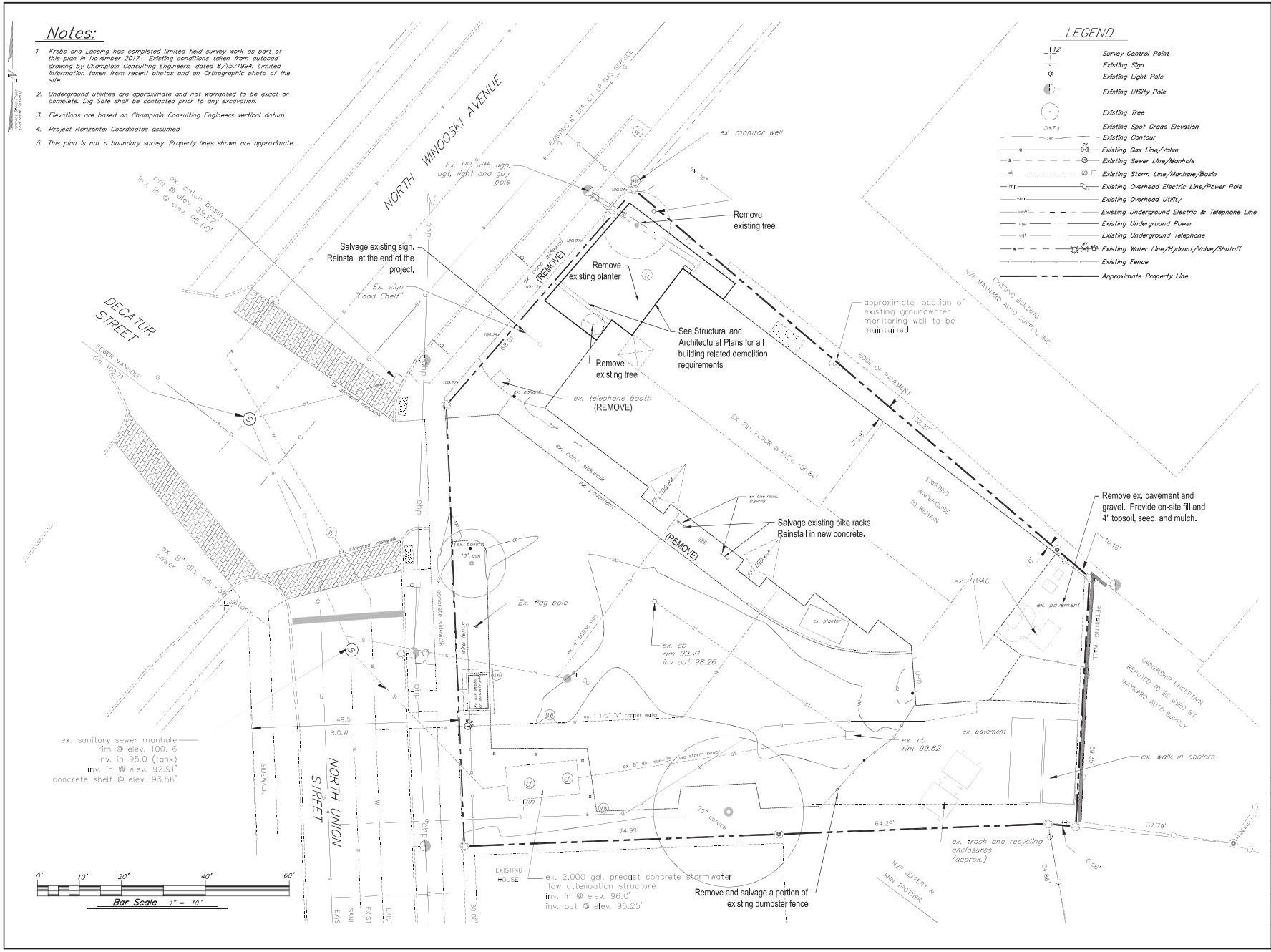
BURLINGTON, VERMONT

PROGRESS DRAWINGS

Duncan Wisniewski ARCHITECTURE
255 SOUTH CHAMPLAIN STREET
BURLINGTON, VERMONT 05401
T: 802.864.6693

DATE: 04.03.2024
DRAWN: SJB

A1-0.0



CIVIL ENGINEER

Krebs & Lansing Consulting Engineers, Inc.
164 Main Street, Suite 201
Colchester, VT 05446
T: (802) 878-0375
F: (802) 878-0618
email@krebsandlansing.com

CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS

FEEDING CHITTENDEN

NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE
3	update revision notes	1/31/19
	Construction Documents	2/6/19

CONTENT:

CIVIL EXISTING CONDITIONS & DEMOLITION PLAN

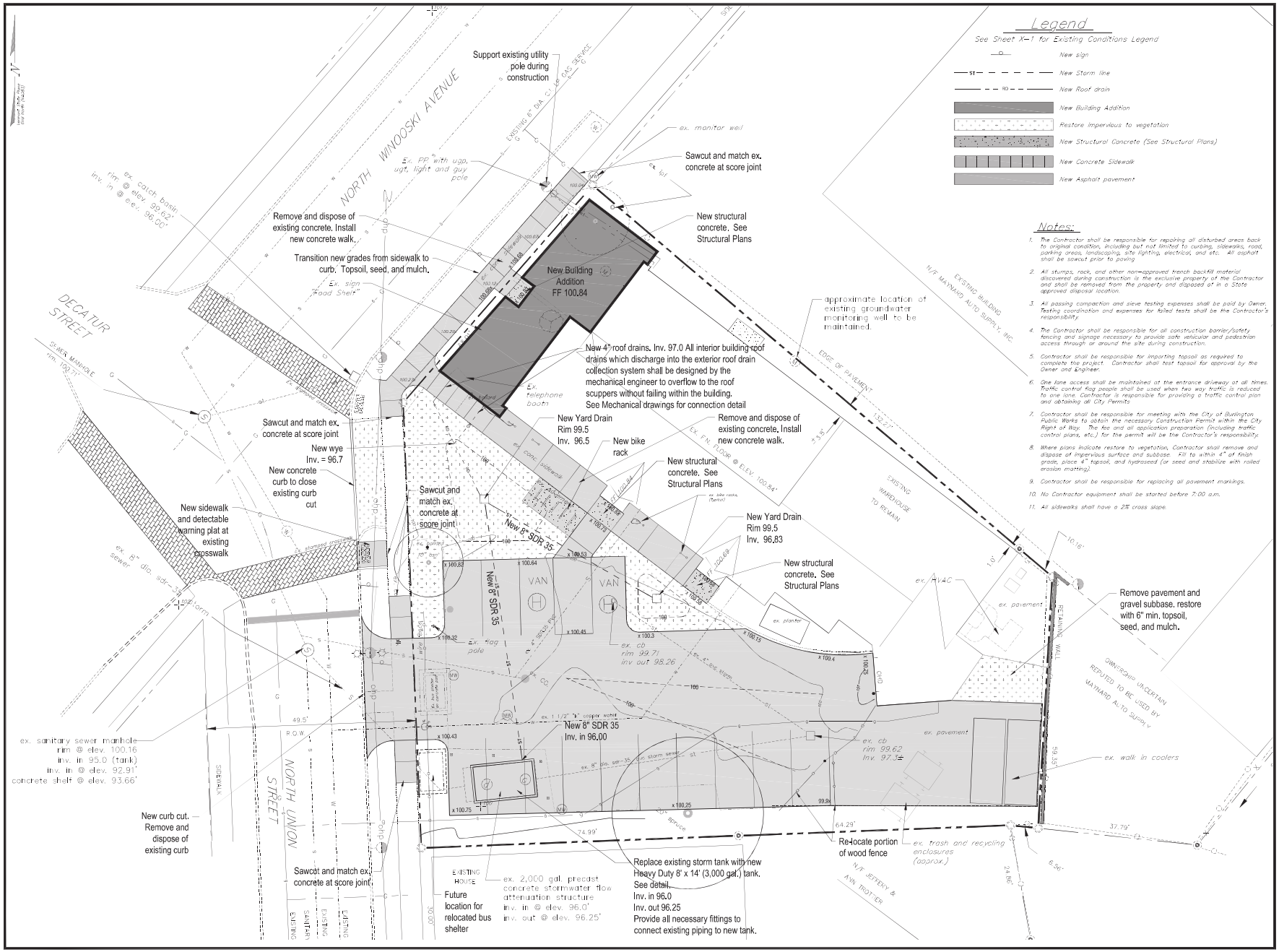
17265/dwg/base 2017 custom datum.dwg

DRAWN BY:	TJB
PROJECT NO:	17265
DATE:	11/21/2017
REVISED:	
SCALE:	1" =10'

EX-1

Project Phase

CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS



FEEDING CHITTENDEN

228 North Winooski Avenue
Burlington, Vermont

KREBS & LANSING CONSULTING ENGINEERS
184 Main Street, Suite 201
Colchester, Vermont 05446
P: (802) 876-0375
www.krebsandlansing.com

Concept Development

OWNER/APPLICANT:
Feeding Chittenden
228 North Winooski Avenue
Burlington, Vermont 05401

PROPERTY INFORMATION:
Address: 228 North Winooski Avenue
Parcel ID: 044-3-162-000
SPAN: 114-035-15139
Area: 0.39 Acres
Zoning: Neighborhood Mixed Use

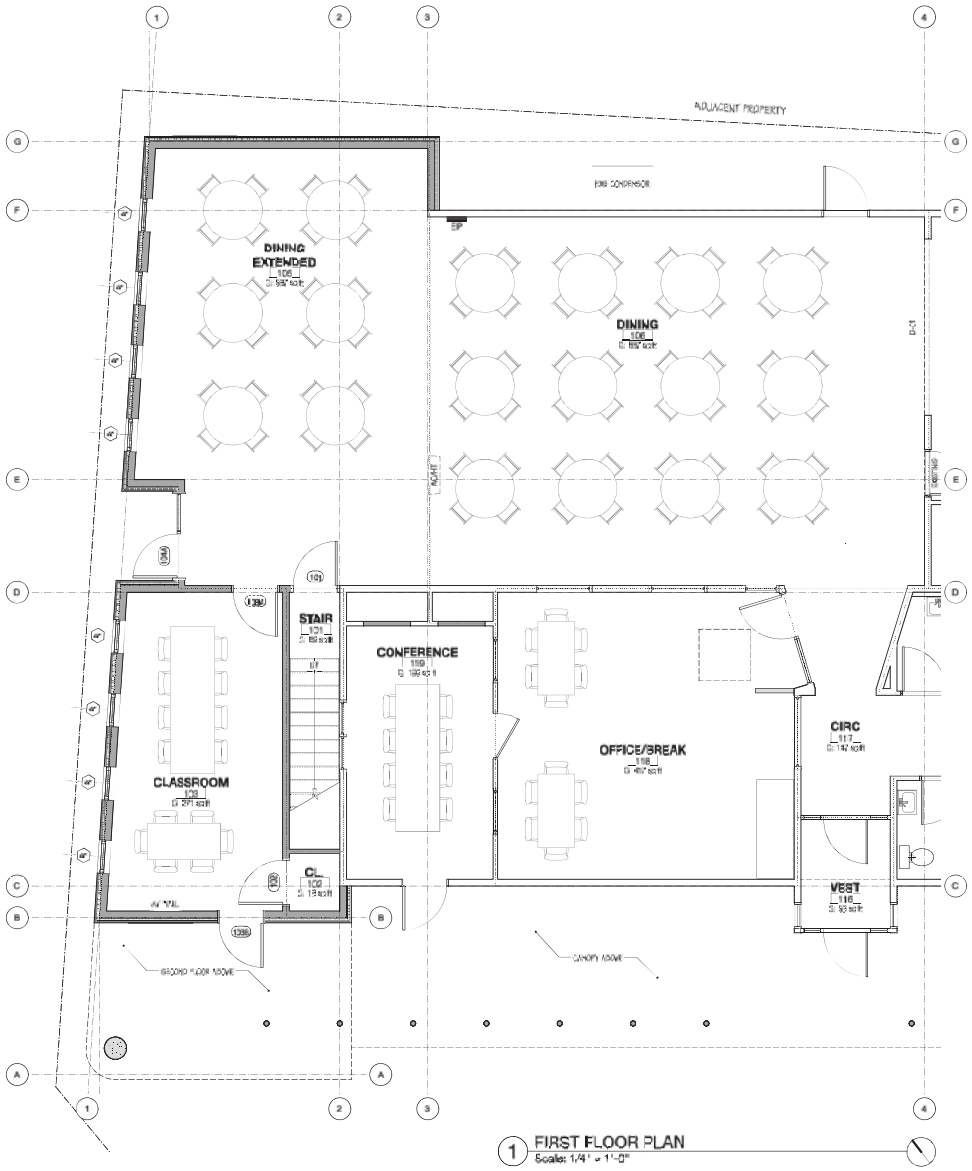
STAMP:

0' 5' 10' 20' 30'
0' 1" 2" 3"
STANDARD GRAPHIC SCALE (1" = 10')
VALID WHEN PLOTTED ON 24" BY 36" MEDIA

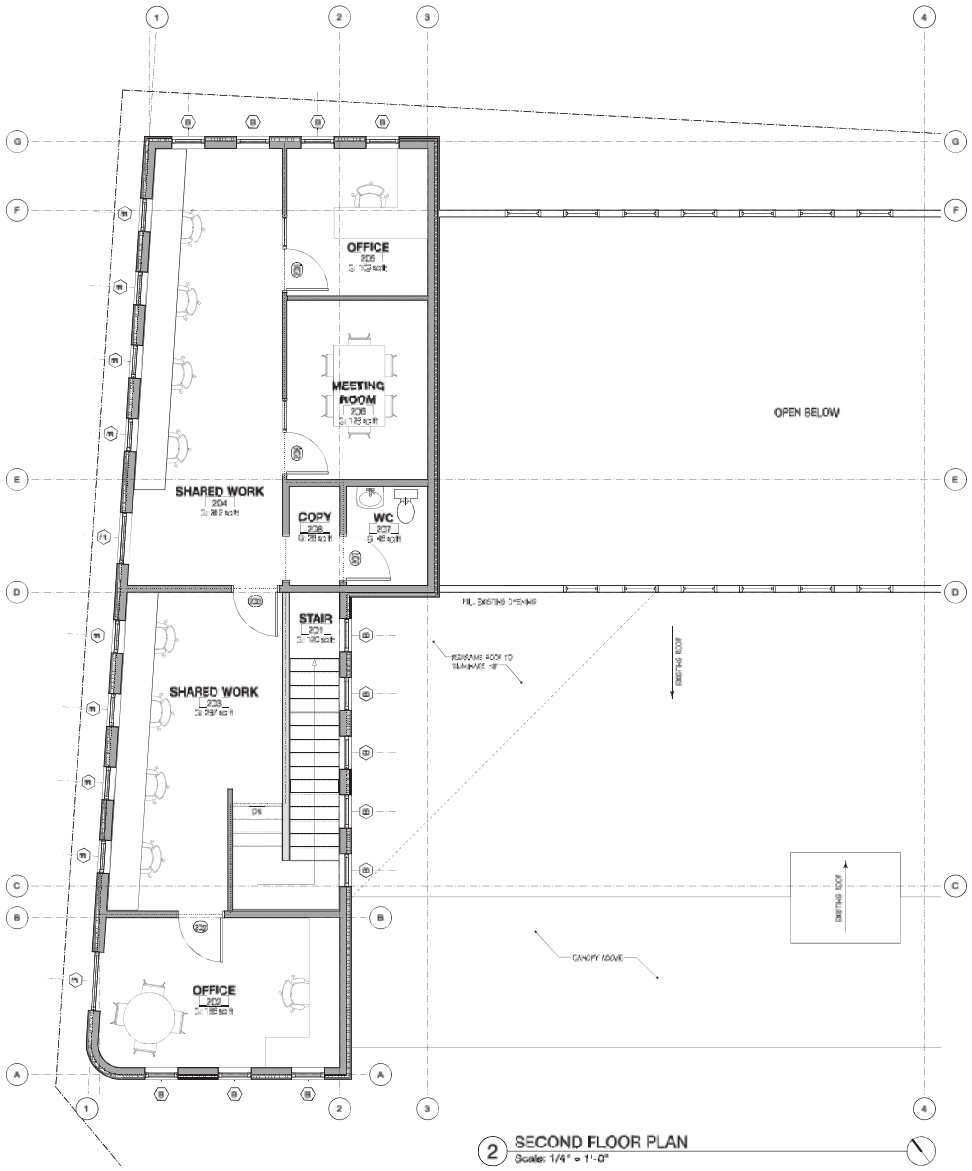
REV. NO.	REVISIONS/COMMENTS	DATE

DRAWING TITLE:
OVERALL SITE PLAN

DATE ISSUED: 03/26/24
DRAWN BY: SWH CHECKED BY: DMP
PROJECT NO.: 24156 SCALE: 1" = 10'
DRAWING NO.: C-1 REV. NO.:



1 FIRST FLOOR PLAN
Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"



2 SECOND FLOOR PLAN
Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"

FEEDING CHAMPLAIN VALLEY

BURLINGTON, VERMONT

PROGRESS DRAWINGS

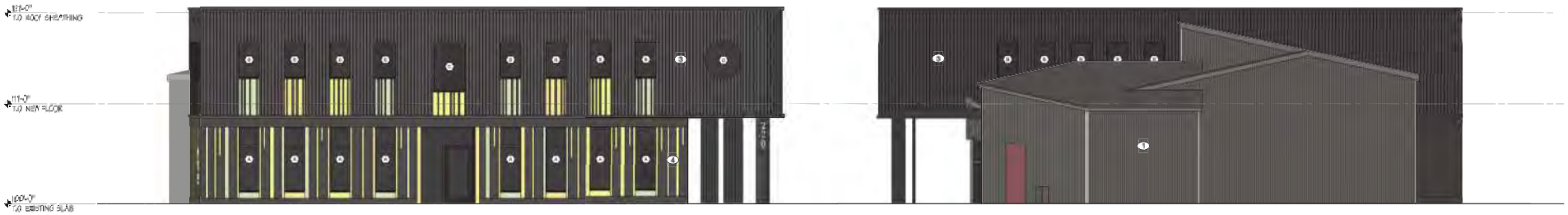
Duncan Wisniewski ARCHITECTURE
255 SOUTH CHAMPLAIN STREET
BURLINGTON, VERMONT 05401
T: 802.864.9833

DATE: 04.09.2024
DRAWN: BAN

A1-1.0

ELEVATION MATERIALS:

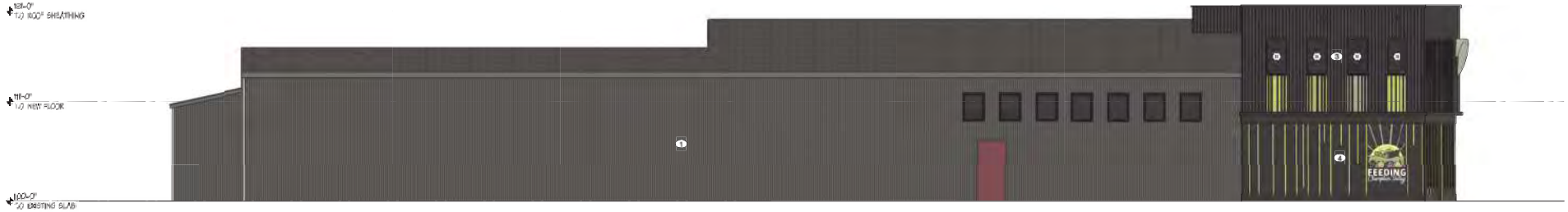
1. EXISTING CORRUGATED METAL
2. EXISTING FIBER CEMENT PANEL
3. ENGINEERED WOOD, VERTICAL LAP
4. ENGINEERED WOOD, BOARD & BATTEN



1 **WEST ELEVATION**
Scale: 3/16" = 1'-0"

2 **EAST ELEVATION**
Scale: 3/16" = 1'-0"

3 **SOUTH ELEVATION**
Scale: 3/16" = 1'-0"



4 **NORTH ELEVATION**
Scale: 3/16" = 1'-0"

FEEDING CHAMPLAIN VALLEY

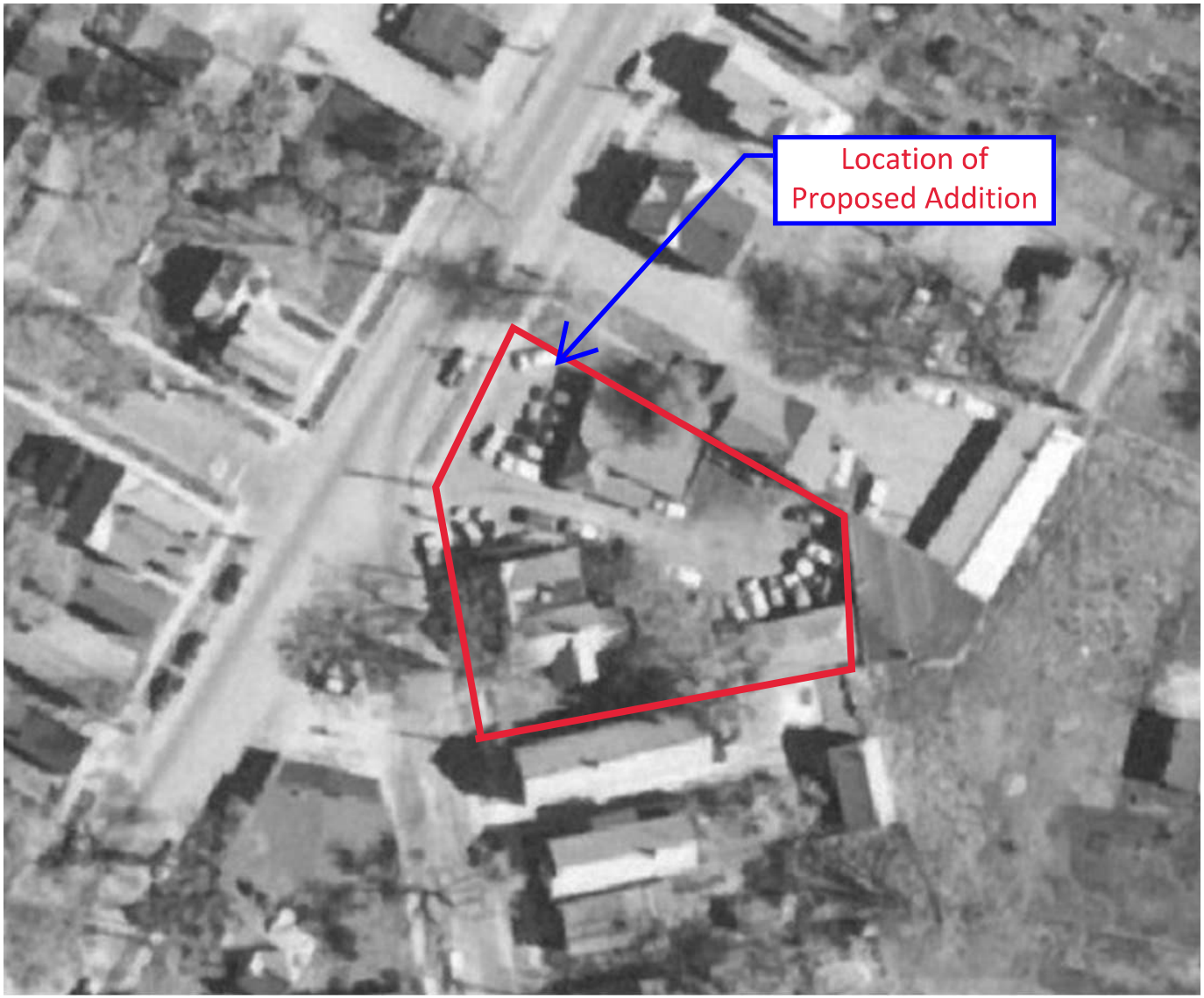
BURLINGTON, VERMONT

PROGRESS DRAWINGS

Duncan Wisniewski ARCHITECTURE
255 SOUTH CHAMPLAIN STREET
BURLINGTON, VERMONT 05401
T: 802.864.9583

DATE: 08.02.2024
DRAWN: RAM

A2-1.0



1962 aerial photograph

STATE OF VERMONT
AGENCY OF DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
Preserving Vermont's historic, architectural and archeological resources

August 18, 1994

Denise Girard
Community & Economic Development Office
Room 32
City Hall
Burlington, VT 05401

Re: Chittenden Food Shelf-New Building, Burlington. HUD.

Dear Ms. Girard:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the above-referenced project.

In order to assist the Department of Housing and Urban Development in complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the Division for Historic Preservation has reviewed this undertaking according to the standards set forth in 36 C.F.R. 800, regulations established by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to implement Section 106. Project review consists of identifying the project's potential impacts to historic buildings, structures, historic districts, historic landscapes and settings, and to known or potential archeological resources.

The proposed project to construct a new building at 228 North Winooski Avenue in Burlington will not effect any properties of historic, architectural or archeological significance that are listed on or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Sincerely,

Suzanne C. Jamele

for Eric Gilbertson
Director/Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

EG/SCJ

cc: Burlington Historic Preservation Review Committee
Burlington Planning Commission
Chittenden County Regional Planning Commission

135 State Street, Drawer 33, Montpelier, Vermont 05633-1201 • (802) 828-3226

Noise

Noise Abatement and Control

Introduction

HUD's noise standards may be found in 24 CFR Part 51, Subpart B. For proposed new construction in high noise areas, the project must incorporate noise mitigation features. Consideration of noise applies to the acquisition of undeveloped land and existing development as well.

All sites whose environmental or community noise exposure exceeds the day night average sound level (DNL) of 65 decibels (dB) are considered noise-impacted areas. For new construction that is proposed in high noise areas, grantees shall incorporate noise attenuation features to the extent required by HUD environmental criteria and standards contained in Subpart B (Noise Abatement and Control) of 24 CFR Part 51. The interior standard is 45dB.

The "Normally Unacceptable" noise zone includes community noise levels from above 65 decibels to 75 decibels. Approvals in this noise zone require a minimum of 5 dB additional sound attenuation for buildings having noise-sensitive uses if the day-night average sound level is greater than 65 dB but does not exceed 70 dB, or a minimum of 10 decibels of additional sound attenuation if the day-night average sound level is greater than 70 dB but does not exceed 75 dB.

Locations with day-night average noise levels above 75 dB have "Unacceptable" noise exposure. For new construction, noise attenuation measures in these locations require the approval of the Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development (for projects reviewed under Part 50) or the Responsible Entity's Certifying Officer (for projects reviewed under Part 58). The acceptance of such locations normally requires an environmental impact statement.

In "Unacceptable" noise zones, HUD strongly encourages conversion of noise-exposed sites to land uses compatible with the high noise levels.

HUD Guidance

Are there potential noise generators in the vicinity of the project? Review general location maps and/or conduct a field review to screen for major roadways (within 1,000 feet), railroads (within 3,000 feet), and military or FAA-regulated airfields (with 15 miles) in the vicinity of the project.

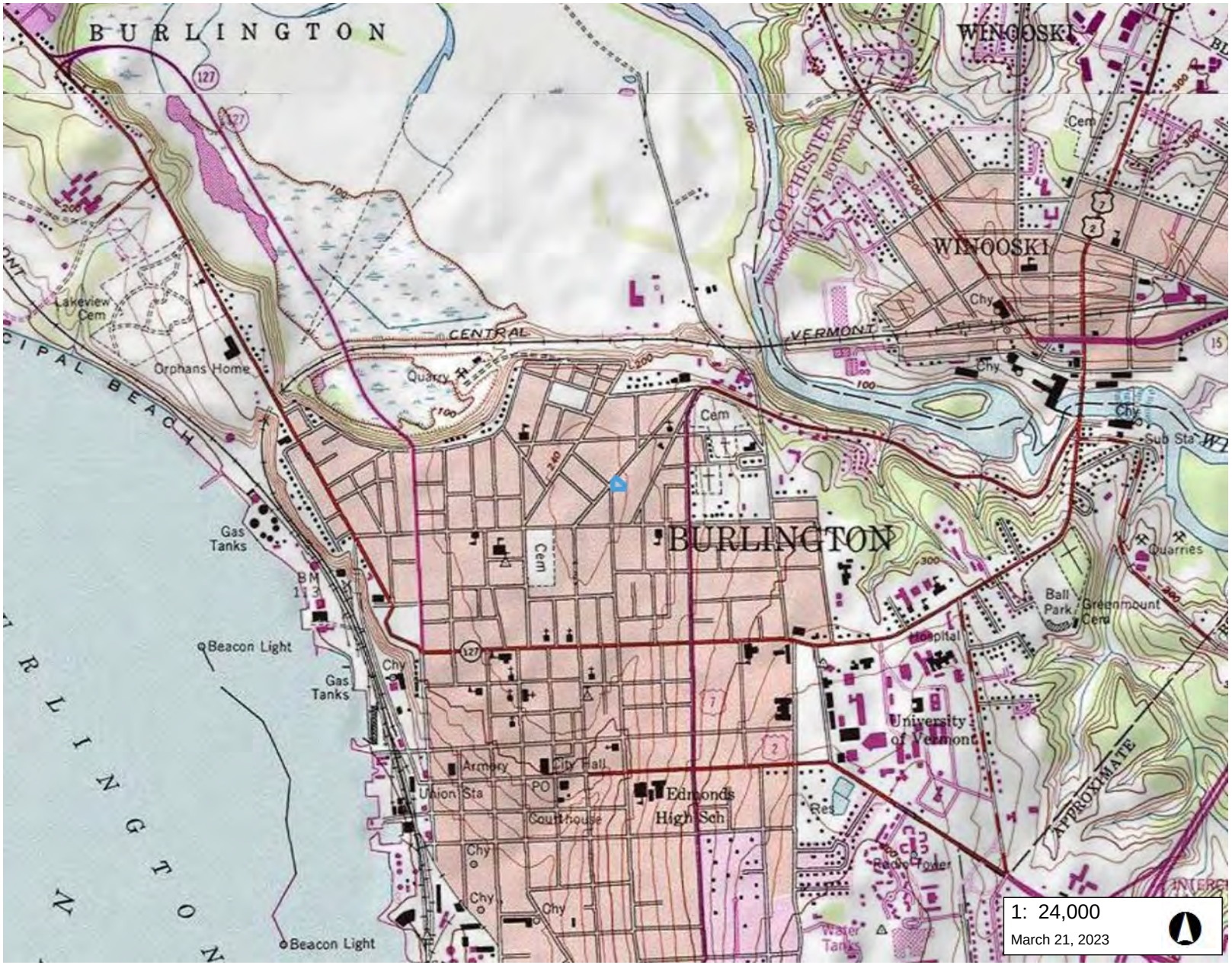
If a noise assessment was performed, was the noise found to be Acceptable, Normally Unacceptable, or Unacceptable?

Site Acceptability Standards

Natural Resources Atlas

Vermont Agency of Natural Resources

vermont.gov



LEGEND

1: 24,000

March 21, 2023

NOTES

Map created using ANR's Natural Resources Atlas

1,219.0 0 610.00 1,219.0 Meters

WGS_1984_Web_Mercator_Auxiliary_Sphere 1" = 2000 Ft. 1cm = 240 Meters

THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION

BURLINGTON INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

PART 150 - NOISE EXPOSURE MAP UPDATE

Figure 13
2023 Forecast Conditions Noise Exposure Map

Subject Property ~1.1 mile west of this point

COLCHESTER
WINOOSKI
BURLINGTON
ESSEX
WILLISTON
SOUTH BURLINGTON

2023 DNL Contour

- Town Boundary
- Airport Property Boundary
- Historic Districts
- Historic Sites
- Local Roads
- Major Roads
- Highways
- Education
- Health Care
- Place of Worship
- Public Gathering
- Residential

2018 Land Use

- Single Family Residential (1)
- Multi Family Residential (1)
- Other Residential (1)
- Mixed Use (1)
- Public Use (1)

*Possible sound insulation areas

- Airport
- Transportation (2)
- Commercial (2)
- Manufacturing & Production (2)
- Recreational (2)
- Open Space

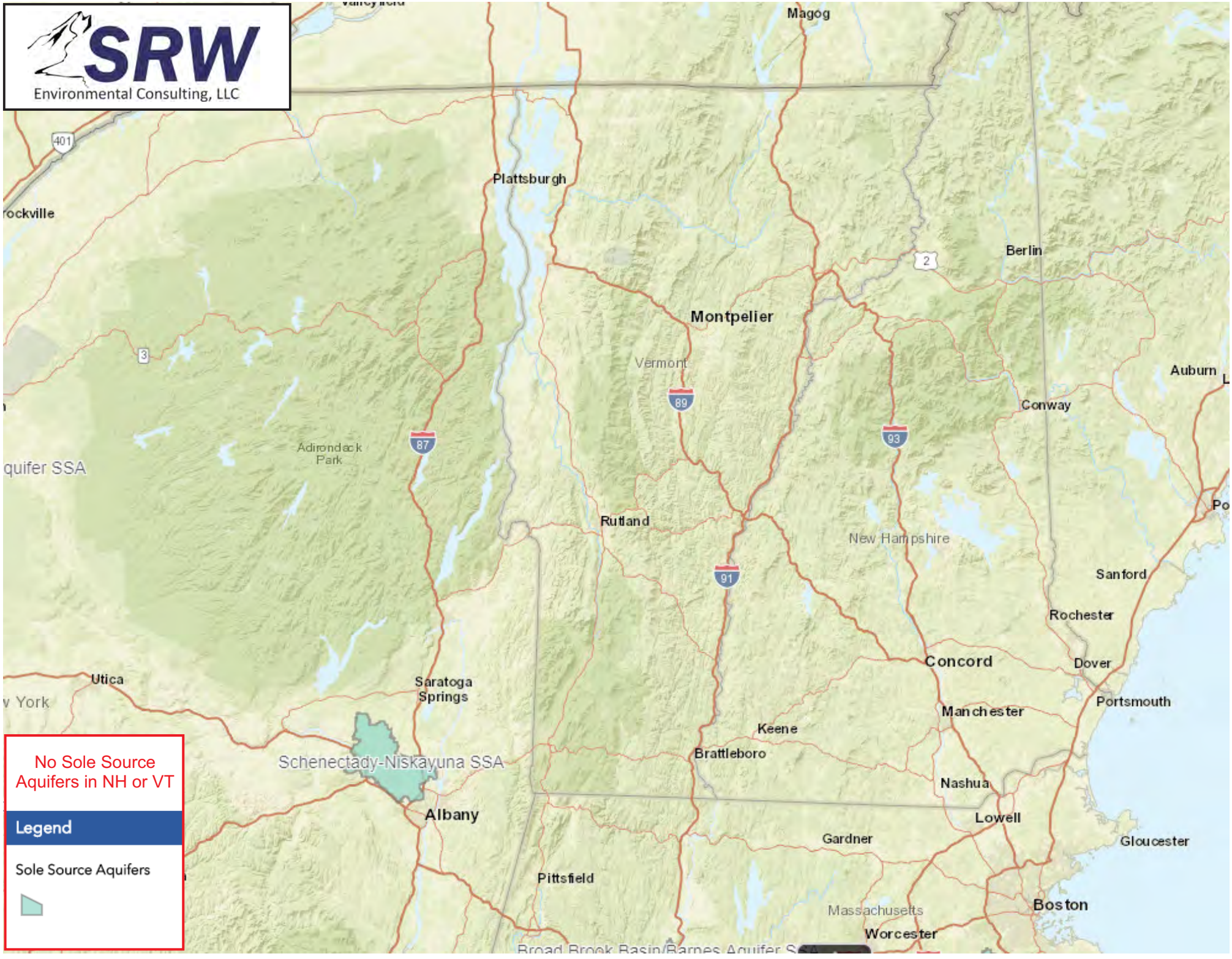
(1) Potentially non-compatible within 65 dB DNL contour as discussed in Section 3.4.
(2) Potentially non-compatible within 70 dB DNL contour as discussed in Section 3.4.

Data Source:
Vermont Center for Geographic Information Inc. (VCGI), United States Census Bureau, National Register of Historic Places, Burlington Internationa Airport, Harris Miller Miller & Hanson Inc.

North
0 1000 2000 3000 4000 ft

The Jones Payne Group, Inc.

Sole Source Aquifers


SRW
Environmental Consulting, LLC
Magog
Plattsburgh
Berlin
Montpelier
Vermont
Auburn
Conway
Adirondack Park
Rutland
New Hampshire
Sanford
Rochester
Concord
Dover
Portsmouth
Manchester
Utica
Saratoga Springs
Keene
Brattleboro
Schenectady-Niskayuna SSA
Nashua
Albany
Lowell
Gardner
Gloucester
Pittsfield
Massachusetts
Boston
Worcester
401
87
89
91
93
2
3
No Sole Source Aquifers in NH or VT
Legend
Sole Source Aquifers

Wetlands Protection

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
National Wetlands Inventory

Wetlands

SRW Environmental Consulting, LLC

August 5, 2024

Wetlands

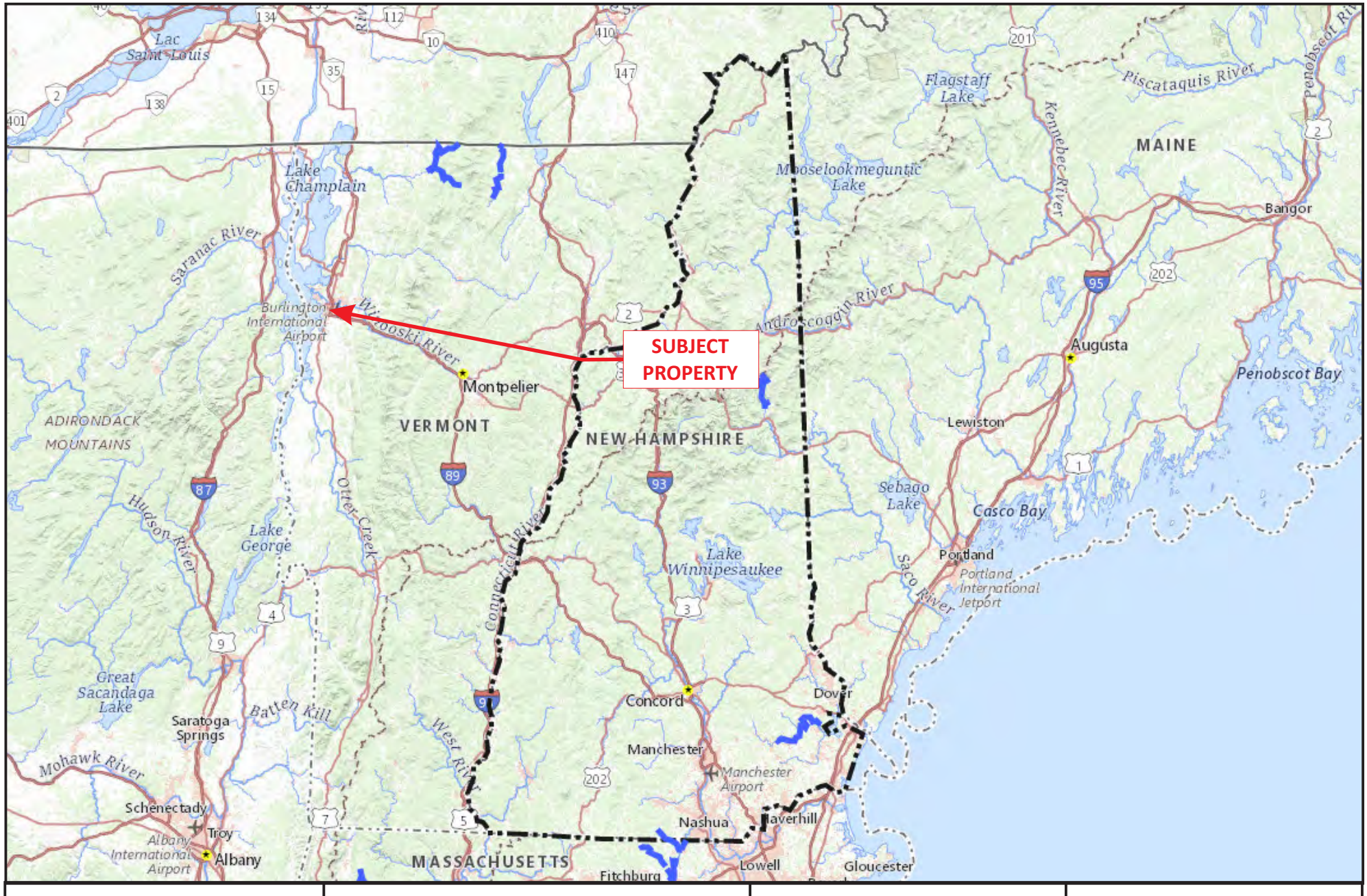
- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine Wetland
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond
- Lake
- Other
- Riverine

This map is for general reference only. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is not responsible for the accuracy or currentness of the base data shown on this map. All wetlands related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the Wetlands Mapper web site.

Wild and Scenic Rivers

And

Nationwide Rivers Inventory



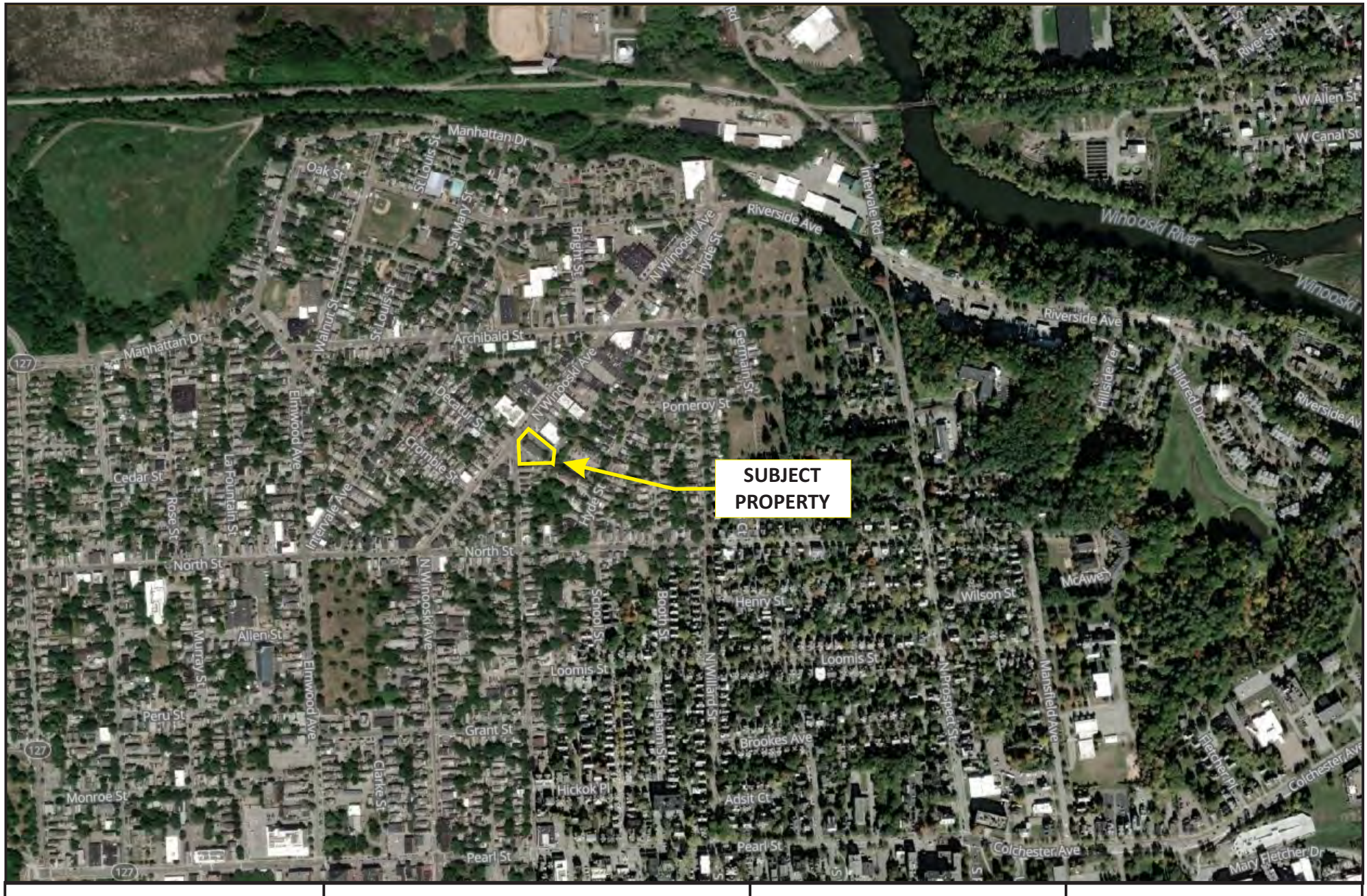
N

SRW
Environmental Consulting, LLC

Legend:

Wild and Scenic River

National Wild and Scenic Rivers Map



N

SRW
Environmental Consulting, LLC

Legend:

National Rivers Inventory

National Rivers Inventory Map

WILD & SCENIC RIVER STUDIES

Wild & Scenic River Studies

There are two study provisions in the Act — Section 5(a), through which Congress directs the study of select rivers, and Section 5(d)(1), which directs federal agencies to identify potential additions to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (National System) through federal agency plans. A brief explanation is provided in the following respective sections.

Choose A State Go
Choose A River Go

While progress should never come to a halt, there are many places it should never come to at all. — Paul Newman

Current Active Studies

Currently, there are three rivers or river systems under "authorized" study—two under Section 5(a) of the Wild & Scenic Rivers Act and one under Section 2(a)(ii). This does not include those that might be under assessment as part of normal agency land-planning processes.

Rivers Currently Under Study

Cave, Lake, No Name and Panther Creeks, Oregon (Public Law 113-291, December 19, 2014) – Under study by the National Park Service.

Housatonic River, Connecticut (Governor Malloy Request for Section 2(a)(ii) Designation, November 16, 2016) – Under study by the National Park Service.

York River, Maine. (Public Law 113-291, December 19, 2014) – Under study by the National Park Service.

Section 2(a)(ii) Studies

Under Section 2(a)(ii) of the Act, a governor (or governors for a river in multiple states) of a state can request that a river be designated, provided certain conditions are met (refer to the **Council White Paper on Section 2(a)(ii)** for specifics). The NPS then conducts a study to determine of certain conditions are met. Here are some of the studis conducted under Section 2(a)(ii). Again, if you don't see a study listed, we do not have a copy.

Section 2(a)(ii) Studies Available for Download

Section 5(d)(1), Agency-Identified Studies

In recent years, hundreds of rivers have been identified for study through Section 5(d)(1) of the Act. This provision directs federal agencies to identify potential addition to the National System through their respective resource and management plans. Its application has resulted in numerous individual river designations, statewide legislation (e.g., Omnibus Oregon Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, P.L. 100-557; Michigan Scenic Rivers Act, P.L. 102-249) and multi-state legislation (e.g., Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009, P.L. 111-11). Here are examples of agency-identified studies and transmittal documents (if available).

Section 5(d)(1) Studies Available for Download

Congressionally Authorized Study Reports

We have collected a few of the study reports prepared at the direction of Congress (see next section, "Section 5(a), Congressionally Authorized Studies," for the complete list of congressionally authorized studies). If you do not see a report here, we do not have it, and you will have to contact the study agency at the local level for a copy.

Congressionally Authorized Study Reports Available for Download

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Section 5(a), Congressionally Authorized Studies

Through Section 5(a), Congress authorizes the study of select rivers and directs one of the four federal river-administering agencies to conduct the study, as outlined in Sections 4(a) and 5(c) of the Wild & Scenic Rivers Act. The enabling legislation of 1968, P.L. 90-542, authorized 27 rivers for study as potential components of the National System. Amendments to the law have increased the number of studies authorized by Congress to 144.

These studies have lead to 48 designations by either Congress or the Secretary of the Interior. One study led to the establishment of a National Recreation Area.

The number of rivers included in the National System differs from the number of rivers authorized for study by Congress for the following reasons:

> Not all rivers studied are found eligible or suitable for designation—many study rivers will not be included in the National System.
>
> Some rivers are designated by Congress or the Secretary of the Interior without a pre-authorization or 5(a) study (e.g., Niobrara River).
>
> Some rivers are designated as a result of recommendation in federal agency plans (e.g., 49 rivers designated in Oregon in 1988).

The 144 rivers below have been authorized for study. The agency leading the study is indicated as National Park Service (NPS), Bureau of Outdoor Recreation (BOR), Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service (HCRS), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), or U.S. Forest Service (USFS). Within the Department of the Interior, the study function was transferred from the HCRS (formerly the BOR) to the NPS by Secretarial Order Number 3017, January 25, 1978. All studies indicated as BOR or HCRS were completed by these agencies before the program was transferred to the NPS. The BLM was delegated responsibility for conducting studies on Public Lands on October 11, 1988. The USFS (Department of Agriculture) has always conducted studies on National Forest System Lands and as directed by Congress.

For each study river, the number in parentheses is the approximate number of miles to be studied.
If river segments were designated, the total designated mileage appears in the text.

Section 5(a), Congressionally Authorized Studies

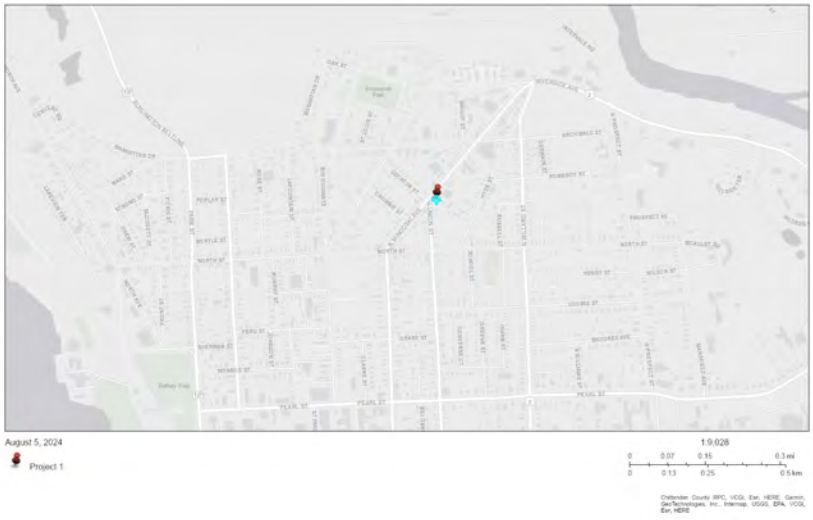
Environmental Justice

EJScreen Community Report

This report provides environmental and socioeconomic information for user-defined areas, and combines that data into environmental justice and supplemental indexes.

Burlington, VT

1 mile Ring Centered at 44.486309,-73.209463
Population: 22,766
Area in square miles: 3.14



COMMUNITY INFORMATION

Low income: 49 percent	People of color: 18 percent	Less than high school education: 6 percent	Limited English households: 2 percent
Unemployment: 6 percent	Persons with disabilities: 12 percent	Male: 48 percent	Female: 52 percent
79 years Average life expectancy	N/A Per capita income	Number of households: 9,575	Owner occupied: 22 percent

BREAKDOWN BY RACE

White: 82%	Black: 6%	American Indian: 0%	Asian: 4%
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander: 0%	Other race: 0%	Two or more races: 3%	Hispanic: 5%

BREAKDOWN BY AGE

From Ages 1 to 4	4%
From Ages 1 to 18	10%
From Ages 18 and up	90%
From Ages 65 and up	8%

LIMITED ENGLISH SPEAKING BREAKDOWN

Speak Spanish	0%
Speak Other Indo-European Languages	31%
Speak Asian-Pacific Island Languages	16%
Speak Other Languages	53%

Notes: Numbers may not sum to totals due to rounding. Hispanic population can be of any race.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 2018-2022. Life expectancy data comes from the Centers for Disease Control.

LANGUAGES SPOKEN AT HOME

LANGUAGE	PERCENT
English	91%
Spanish	1%
French, Haitian, or Cajun	1%
Russian, Polish, or Other Slavic	1%
Other Indo-European	2%
Chinese (including Mandarin, Cantonese)	1%
Vietnamese	1%
Other Asian and Pacific Island	1%
Other and Unspecified	1%
Total Non-English	9%

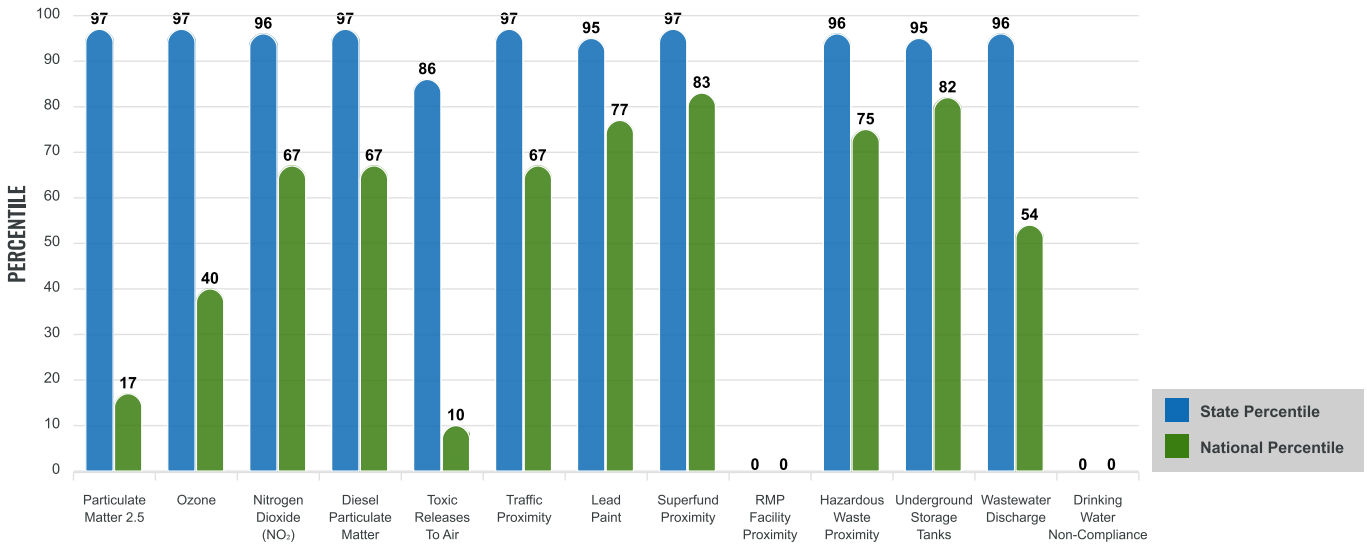
Environmental Justice & Supplemental Indexes

The environmental justice and supplemental indexes are a combination of environmental and socioeconomic information. There are thirteen EJ indexes and supplemental indexes in EJScreen reflecting the 13 environmental indicators. The indexes for a selected area are compared to those for all other locations in the state or nation. For more information and calculation details on the EJ and supplemental indexes, please visit the EJScreen website.

EJ INDEXES

The EJ indexes help users screen for potential EJ concerns. To do this, the EJ index combines data on low income and people of color populations with a single environmental indicator.

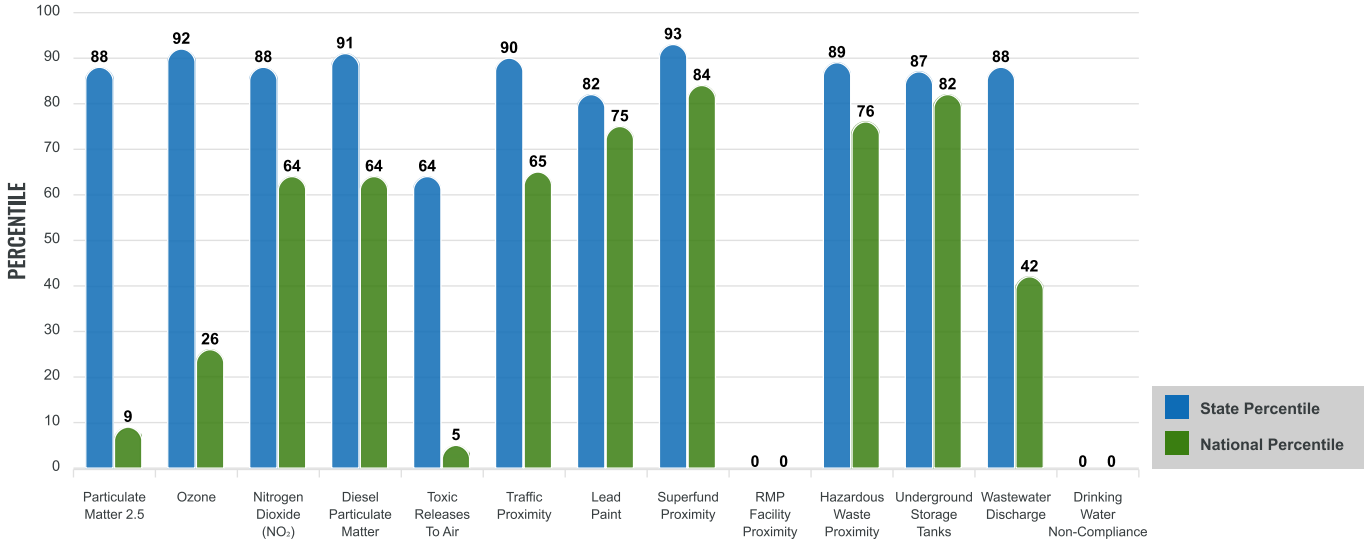
EJ INDEXES FOR THE SELECTED LOCATION



SUPPLEMENTAL INDEXES

The supplemental indexes offer a different perspective on community-level vulnerability. They combine data on percent low income, percent persons with disabilities, percent less than high school education, percent limited English speaking, and percent low life expectancy with a single environmental indicator.

SUPPLEMENTAL INDEXES FOR THE SELECTED LOCATION



Report for 1 mile Ring Centered at 44.486309,-73.209463

Report produced August 5, 2024 using EJScreen Version 2.3

EJScreen Environmental and Socioeconomic Indicators Data

SELECTED VARIABLES	VALUE	STATE AVERAGE	PERCENTILE IN STATE	USA AVERAGE	PERCENTILE IN USA
ENVIRONMENTAL BURDEN INDICATORS					
Particulate Matter 2.5 ($\mu g/m^3$)	6.3	5.83	84	8.45	8
Ozone (ppb)	36.7	35.8	89	41	23
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2) (ppbv)	8.5	5	96	7.8	59
Diesel Particulate Matter ($\mu g/m^3$)	0.179	0.0586	95	0.191	57
Toxic Releases to Air (toxicity-weighted concentration)	2.4	15	48	4,600	5
Traffic Proximity (daily traffic count/distance to road)	1,200,000	220,000	95	1,700,000	59
Lead Paint (% Pre-1960 Housing)	0.62	0.36	85	0.3	81
Superfund Proximity (site count/km distance)	0.81	0.18	93	0.39	89
RMP Facility Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0	0.13	0	0.57	0
Hazardous Waste Proximity (facility count/km distance)	4.4	0.89	96	3.5	76
Underground Storage Tanks (count/km^2)	16	3.9	92	3.6	94
Wastewater Discharge (toxicity-weighted concentration/m distance)	12	190	81	700000	37
Drinking Water Non-Compliance (points)	0	0.38	0	2.2	0
SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS					
Demographic Index USA	1.45	N/A	N/A	1.34	61
Supplemental Demographic Index USA	1.57	N/A	N/A	1.64	52
Demographic Index State	2.89	1.42	94	N/A	N/A
Supplemental Demographic Index State	1.84	1.48	76	N/A	N/A
People of Color	18%	8%	91	40%	34
Low Income	49%	26%	93	30%	80
Unemployment Rate	7%	4%	84	6%	71
Limited English Speaking Households	2%	1%	90	5%	62
Less Than High School Education	6%	6%	61	11%	42
Under Age 5	4%	4%	54	5%	42
Over Age 64	8%	21%	6	18%	17

*Diesel particulate matter index is from the EPA's Air Toxics Data Update, which is the Agency's ongoing, comprehensive evaluation of air toxics in the United States. This effort aims to prioritize air toxics, emission sources, and locations of interest for further study. It is important to remember that the air toxics data presented here provide broad estimates of health risks over geographic areas of the country, not definitive risks to specific individuals or locations. More information on the Air Toxics Data Update can be found at: https://www.epa.gov/haps/air-toxics-data-update.

Sites reporting to EPA within defined area:

Superfund	0
Hazardous Waste, Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities	2
Water Dischargers	22
Air Pollution	8
Brownfields	47
Toxic Release Inventory	1

Other community features within defined area:

Schools	4
Hospitals	2
Places of Worship	20

Other environmental data:

Air Non-attainment	No
Impaired Waters	Yes

Selected location contains American Indian Reservation Lands*	No
Selected location contains a "Justice40 (CEJST)" disadvantaged community	Yes
Selected location contains an EPA IRA disadvantaged community	Yes

Report for 1 mile Ring Centered at 44.486309,-73.209463

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EJScreen Environmental and Socioeconomic Indicators Data

HEALTH INDICATORS

INDICATOR	VALUE	STATE AVERAGE	STATE PERCENTILE	US AVERAGE	US PERCENTILE
Low Life Expectancy	15%	17%	26	20%	11
Heart Disease	3.5	5.7	3	5.8	9
Asthma	12.7	11	95	10.3	93
Cancer	3.8	7.2	2	6.4	6
Persons with Disabilities	11.7%	14.8%	29	13.7%	42

CLIMATE INDICATORS

INDICATOR	VALUE	STATE AVERAGE	STATE PERCENTILE	US AVERAGE	US PERCENTILE
Flood Risk	4%	15%	14	12%	32
Wildfire Risk	0%	0%	0	14%	0

CRITICAL SERVICE GAPS

INDICATOR	VALUE	STATE AVERAGE	STATE PERCENTILE	US AVERAGE	US PERCENTILE
Broadband Internet	13%	15%	51	13%	62
Lack of Health Insurance	5%	4%	67	9%	36
Housing Burden	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Transportation Access Burden	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Food Desert	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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Radon

To avoid duplication, do not combine data from state and lab radon datasets. KS and NJ data are available under the "State Radon Data" indicator.