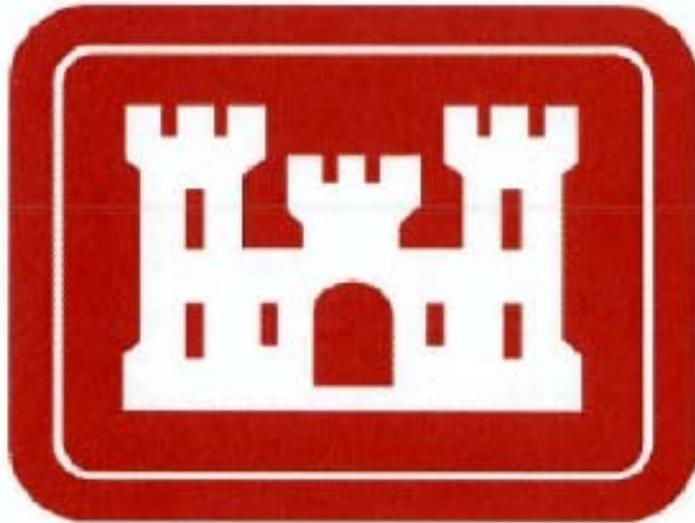


DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
SECTION 571
MASON COUNTY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT
LAKIN-CAMP CONLEY SEWER PROJECT
MASON COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA



Department of the Army
Huntington District, Corps of Engineers
Huntington, West Virginia

April 2011

ABSTRACT

In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Huntington District has prepared this Environmental Assessment (EA) to evaluate the potential environmental impacts of a sewer project in Mason County, West Virginia. Studies for this project were initiated under Section 571 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (Public Law No. 106-53), which provides authority for the USACE to establish a program to provide environmental assistance to non-Federal interests in central West Virginia. This law provides assistance in design and construction of water-related environmental infrastructure, resource protection and development, and restoration projects in central West Virginia, including projects for wastewater treatment and related facilities, water supply and related facilities, and surface water resource protection and development. The Huntington District's review and analysis of economic, human and natural environments, and engineering designs has determined that the Preferred Action Alternative (PAA) is the most environmentally sound alternative that best meets the Proposed Action's purpose and need.

The PAA for the Lakin-Camp Conley Sewer Project includes design and construction of a sewage lift station and force main from Lakin to the Mason County Industrial Park, upgrading the Industrial Park lift station and force main and decommissioning the Lakin lagoon in Lakin, Mason County, West Virginia.

Information gathered for the preparation of the EA was derived from federal, state, and local agencies and databases. Areas of concern including aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems, wetlands, socioeconomic, Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Waste (HTRW), and underground storage tanks (USTs) were evaluated for potential adverse impacts. Impacts associated with the Project Area are anticipated to be minimal due to the small footprint of the Project Area. Minimal negative impacts on the natural environment will be realized throughout the project area as a result of upgrading the Industrial Park lift station and force main and decommissioning the Lakin lagoon.

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DRAFT FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

Lakin-Camp Conley Sewer Project Section 571 Mason County, West Virginia

1. Members of my staff have conducted an Environmental Assessment, in the overall public interest, which considers the environmental impacts of the proposed Lakin-Camp Conley Sewer Project in Mason County, West Virginia. The Preferred Alternative Action (PAA) includes design and construction of a sewage lift station and force main from Lakin to the Mason County Industrial Park, upgrading the Industrial Park lift station and force main and decommissioning the Lakin lagoon in Lakin, Mason County, West Virginia.
2. The possible consequences of the proposed action have been studied for environmental, cultural, and social well-being effects.
3. The PAA and the “No Action” alternative were the only alternatives carried forward for detailed evaluation. Primary ecological impacts from the PAA are the effects of excavation (noise, dust, and erosion control), which are considered to be minor and temporary, due to the limited nature of the construction design and utilizing best management practices. The PAA is expected to have beneficial impacts on surface water quality and human health resulting from improved treatment capacity. No threatened or endangered species or any associated critical habitat would be impacted by the PAA.

The No Action Alternative (NAA) would result in the inadequate treatment of the sewage in the Lakin area, breakdowns at the Camp Conley plant and discharge of raw sewage from unsewered customers between Lakin and Wadsworth Avenue.

4. An evaluation of the PAA produced the following pertinent conclusions:
 - a. Environmental Considerations. The Huntington District has taken reasonable measures to assemble and present the known or foreseeable impacts of the PAA to the human and natural environment in the Environmental Assessment. All potential adverse impacts of the proposed action are insignificant and should last only a few months longer than the implementation period.
 - b. Social Well-Being considerations. No significant economic or social well-being impacts that are both adverse and/or unavoidable are foreseen as a result of the PAA. The human community would benefit from the proposed action through improved treatment capacity. The PAA would not have impacts on sites of significant archeological or historical importance.
 - c. Coordination with Resource and Other Agencies. Coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), the West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office (WVSHPO), and West Virginia Division of Natural Resources (WVDNR) has been maintained throughout the study. Appropriate measures and best management practices have been identified and incorporated into the PAA.
 - d. Other Pertinent Compliance. The PAA is also in compliance with the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (FWCA), National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA Section 106, 36 CFR 800), Executive Order (EO) 11988 (Floodplain Management), Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA), Section 176(c) of the Clean Air Act (CAA), and EO 11990 (Protection of Wetlands).

- e. Other Public Interest Considerations. There has been no opposition to the proposed action expressed by the state or local governments, or organized environmental groups, and there are no unresolved issues regarding the implementation of the PAA.
2. I find the PAA has been planned in accordance with current authorization as described in the Environmental Assessment. The proposed action is consistent with National policy, statutes and administrative directives. This determination is based on thorough analysis and evaluation of the PAA and the alternative course of action. In conclusion, I find the proposed Lakin-Camp Conley Sewer Project in Mason County, West Virginia would have no significant adverse effect on the quality of the human and/or natural environment.

Date

Robert D. Peterson
Colonel, Corps of Engineers
District Engineer

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1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 Project Background

The Mason County Public Service District currently operates a wastewater treatment lagoon at Lakin, and another treatment plant in Camp Conley, Mason County, West Virginia. The Lakin Lagoon is currently at capacity and the Camp Conley plant is experiencing the inevitable breakdowns and problems encountered by older facilities. The Lakin facility is inadequate for its purpose. The Camp Conley plant is in need of major upgrades in order to continue to serve the residents of the Camp Conley area. In addition, there are residents in the area who are not served by sanitary sewer systems. The subject project is intended to solve these problems by decommissioning both treatment plants and rehabilitating portions of the existing wastewater collection system in the Camp Conley area.

The project area, as illustrated in Appendix A, is located along State Route 62 and adjacent to the Ohio River in the northwestern part of Mason County, West Virginia. More specifically, the project is located from the community of Lakin southward to the Mason County Industrial Park.



Proposed Project Location

1.2 Project Authority

Studies for this project were initiated under Section 571 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (Public Law 106-53), which provides authority for the USACE to establish a program to provide environmental assistance to non-Federal interests in central West Virginia. This law provides assistance in design and construction of water-related environmental infrastructure, resource protection and development, and restoration projects in central West Virginia, including projects for wastewater treatment and related facilities, water supply and related facilities, and surface water resource protection and development.

1.3 Statement of Purpose and Need

The purpose of the project is to construct facilities to eliminate the reliability problems currently experienced at the Lakin and Camp Conley treatment facilities and to provide sanitary sewer service to those area residents that are currently not served. The need for this project is to assure compliance with the discharge permit requirements in a cost-efficient manner.

1.4 Prior NEPA Documentation

No past Environmental Impact Statements or EAs have been completed for the project. A draft Environmental Report, completed by Cerrone Associates, Inc., was used in the preparation of this EA.

2.0 PROPOSED ACTIONS AND ALTERNATIVES

As this project deals with existing wastewater collection systems, the only alternative to the necessary rehabilitation was a No Action Alternative. Three alternatives, including a No Action Alternative, were evaluated.

2.1 Proposed Action and Preferred Plan

Alternative 1 proposes to treat all wastewater from Lakin, Camp Conley, Wadsworth Avenue and the Industrial Park at a new Sequence Batch Reactor (SBR) treatment plant to be constructed in the Camp Conley area. The linear footage of new piping is approximately 12,500' from the new Lakin Lift Station to the tie-in point north of Stover Industries and approximately 3,600' from the Industrial Park Lift Station to second tie-in at Airport Road. The new Lift Station site will encompass a 60' x 60' area. Acreage affected is approximately 2.1 acres for the Lift Station to the tie-in point (60' x 60' Lift Station Site and 12,500' of new piping) and 0.66 acres from the Industrial Park Lift Station to Airport Road. The new treatment plant site at Camp Conley will be approximately 2.5 acres. Plan maps for the proposed action are included in Appendix A.

For this alternative, six treatment systems were evaluated, with the SBR alternative being better than the others. This alternative has the advantage of keeping the treatment process and operating costs totally under the control of the public service district. The disadvantages of this alternative include the necessity to employ additional manpower to operate the facility and the responsibility of maintaining the facilities to meet all discharge requirements.

2.2 No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative (NAA) would result in the inadequate treatment of the wastewater in the Lakin area, breakdowns at the Camp Conley plant and discharge of raw sewage from the unsewered customers between Lakin and Wadsworth Avenue.

2.3 Other Alternative Actions

Alternative 2 proposes to convey all wastewater from Lakin, Camp Conley, Wadsworth Avenue and the Industrial Park to the City of Point Pleasant's treatment works. The advantages of this alternative include the shedding of the responsibility for meeting discharge requirements and the elimination of the responsibility for employing manpower and operating the facilities. The disadvantages of this alternative include the loss of control of operating costs and elimination from the decision making regarding future capital expenditures for upgrades, etc.

2.4 Evaluation of Alternatives

In evaluating the alternatives, the NAA was eliminated from consideration as a feasible alternative due to the inability of the Lakin Lagoon to regularly meet the effluent parameters in the discharge permit. Selection of this alternative would place the District in a position to be fined for not meeting its lawful discharge requirements. In addition, the public service district would continue to experience the costly periodic breakdowns at the Camp Conley plant and several residents along Route 68 will not have the opportunity to connect to public sanitary sewers. The NAA must be retained under NEPA as the basis for impact comparison. Both Alternative 1 and Alternative 2 are workable solutions to the District's problems. However, due to the City of Point Pleasant's unwillingness to accept the potential for additional growth, Alternative 1 has been selected as the PAA.

3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING AND CONSEQUENCES

3.1 Location

The project area, as illustrated in Appendix A, lies in the Ohio River Valley just north of the confluence of the Ohio and Kanawha Rivers. The land is mostly flat or rolling and is most suitable for agriculture. In recent years development has taken place with the construction of the Mason County Industrial Park. The proximity to the river and State Route 62 provides excellent transportation opportunities to emerging industrial development. In addition, there are pockets of residential development and several state institutions located in the Lakin area.

3.2 Land Use

The land surrounding the project area is mostly flat or rolling and is suitable for agriculture. In recent years, development has taken place with the construction of the Mason County Industrial Park, which is located at the southern end of the project area. In general, the project area is comprised primarily of West Virginia Route 62. Several residential structures, commercial businesses, and limited undeveloped property are also located adjacent to the project area.

Physiography

Topography

Surface features of the subject property were researched utilizing the 1989 United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5 minute Topographic Quadrangle Map for Cheshire, West Virginia. According to the topographic map, the elevation of the project area ranges from approximately 582 feet to 648 feet above mean sea level (MSL). Ground surface is generally level with gradual sloping runoff toward the streets and the Ohio River. A railroad right-of-way is depicted running to the west of the project area. Strip mines are depicted approximately one-half mile northeast of the project area.

Geology

According to the "Geologic Map of West Virginia" (West Virginia Geological and Economic Survey, 1969), the subsurface geology in the vicinity of the project area consists of cyclic sequences of Pennsylvanian Age (280-310 million years ago) interstratified sandstone, shale, clay, coal and limestones of the Missourian Series.

Soils

The general pedology of the project area was determined from the United States Department of

Agriculture (USDA) Soil Conservation Services Soil Survey of Mason County. Project area soils predominantly consist of the Gallipolis-Wheeling-Chavies-Ashton soil association. The Gallipolis-Wheeling-Chavies-Ashton soil association is characterized by level or gently sloping river terraces along the Ohio Valley.

Prime and Unique Farmland

The Farmland Protection Policy Act is intended to minimize the impact Federal funding programs have on the conversion of farmland to nonagricultural uses, and to help ensure, to the greatest extent possible, that Federal programs are administered to be compatible with State and local governmental units and other policies to protect farmland. This Act concerns itself with prime, unique and other farmlands of State and local importance, which need not be currently used for cropland.

Ongoing consultation with the Natural Resources Conservation Service has resulted in the preliminary determination that the project would result in 32 acres of indirect conversion, with 9 acres being Prime Farmland and 4 acres being Statewide Important Farmland. The Relative Value of the Farmland to be converted is 41 on a scale of 0 to 100. Scores for Site Assessment Criteria provided a total score of 88 on a scale of 0 to 160. Taken together, the Farmland Conversion Impact Rating has an overall total of 129 on a scale of 0 to 260. Sites receiving a total score less than 160 need not be given further consideration for protection and no additional sites need to be evaluated.

The PAA will not have a significant impact upon Prime or Statewide Important Farmland. No impacts would occur from the NAA.

Fish and Wildlife

The project area is mostly open lands with scrub brush and a few areas of woodlands. The area is home to deer, wild turkeys, squirrels, and various species of birds. Construction activities of the PAA may result in temporary impacts as a result of land clearing and possible disturbance of natural wildlife habitation, feeding, breeding or nesting activities. However, most of these species would be expected to evacuate the project area during these construction activities. These impacts, however, are expected to be minor due to the relatively small corridor that would need to be cleared for construction. Once the construction activities are completed, it is expected that these species would move back into the project area and resume their normal activities.

Results of correspondence with the West Virginia Division of Natural Resources (DNR) found that no known rare, endangered or threatened faunal species (RTE) or sensitive habitats are located within the project area. Correspondence with the Fish and Wildlife Service has determined that no biological assessment or further section 7 consultation is required for the proposed action.

While there are several Ohio River islands within Mason County, West Virginia, which are designated as part of the Ohio River Islands National Wildlife Refuge, nothing in this project will impact those protected areas.

The PAA will not have a significant negative impact to terrestrial wildlife or vegetative communities. No impacts would occur from the NAA.

Floodplain

The project area is located next to the Ohio River which experiences occasional periods of flooding. Most of the facilities to be constructed are located outside the areas designated as Flood Zone A on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps published under the National Flood Insurance Program of the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Flood Zone A as defined by the Federal Emergency

Management Agency (FEMA) consists of areas with a 1% annual chance of flooding and a 26% chance of flooding over the life of a 30 year mortgage.

Nothing constructed as a part of this project will result in an impingement of the floodplain. The topography of the project area is not expected to change since the trenches excavated for the pipes will be restored to the original contours. Therefore, the PAA will not have a significant impact upon the Floodplain or Flood Hazard Areas. No impacts would occur from the NAA.

Vegetation

The project area is mostly open lands with scrub brush and a few areas of woodlands consisting of deciduous hardwoods. Under the Preferred Plan approximately twenty trees will be removed in the vicinity of Mill Run. This area will be approximately 200' long by 30' wide and encompasses 0.14 acres.

Results of correspondence with the West Virginia DNR found that no known rare, endangered or threatened floral species (RTE) or sensitive habitats are located within the project area. Correspondence with the Fish and Wildlife Service has determined that no biological assessment or further section 7 consultation is required for the proposed action.

The PAA will not have a significant negative impact to vegetative communities. No impacts to vegetation would occur from the NAA.

Regulated Hazardous Contaminants

The initial Limited Phase I Assessment for the presence of potential hazardous, toxic and radioactive waste (HTRW) was found to have information data gaps pertaining to an existing sewer line in the project area. A supplementary assessment was performed to address information data gaps and was determined to be acceptable by qualified USACE staff. The determination, based upon the supplementary assessment, is that the existing West Virginia Ordnance Works (WVOW) Red Water Sewer Line possesses no risk to the PAA as long as the construction contractor wears the necessary protective equipment and takes the necessary precautions to avoid disturbing the existing sewer line.

The PAA will not have a significant negative impact in regard to hazardous contaminants. No impacts would occur from the NAA.

Hydrology

The project area is situated in the Lower Kanawha watershed in the Ohio River Basin. Several small wet weather streams and tributaries of the Ohio River flow through the project area. The main tributary to the Ohio River, located near the project area, is the Kanawha River which is situated south of the project area. Groundwater hydrology is assumed to flow in a westerly direction toward the Ohio River.

The Ohio River is currently the ultimate destination for effluent from the existing wastewater treatment facilities and untreated wastewater from unsewered residences. The completion of this project will result in the elimination of unwanted raw wastes discharges into the Ohio River.

No impacts to the watershed or groundwater would occur from the PAA. The NAA will also have no impacts.

Water Quality

The major aquatic feature of the project area is the Ohio River, which is currently the ultimate destination for the effluent from existing wastewater treatment works and untreated wastewater from unsewered residences. The existing difficulties in meeting discharge parameters have a detrimental effect on this river, and the completion of this project will result in the elimination of these permit excursions and discharges of raw wastes.

Several small wet weather streams and tributaries to the Ohio River flow through the project area, and these will likely be minimally impacted by sedimentation and erosion during construction. The most appropriate Best Management Practices, such as silt fences, ditch checks, etc., will be utilized to minimize sediment and erosion.

The PAA will have no permanent negative impact upon the water quality of the project area and will result in positive impact of the Ohio River. No impacts would occur from the NAA.

Wetlands

The National Wetland Inventory Interactive Mapping internet site was examined, as well as a field inspection of the project area, was conducted to assess the potential for wetlands. It has been determined through these endeavors that the planned construction will not be conducted through any wetlands.

The PAA will not have a significant negative impact upon the wetlands located in the area. No wetlands were observed during field evaluation of the project area; therefore, no impacts to wetlands are anticipated as a result of implementation of the Preferred Plan. No impacts would occur from the NAA.

Endangered Species

Pursuant to the Endangered Species Act (87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service was contacted for any available information concerning the presence of rare, threatened or endangered species located within the project area. That agency indicates that no federally-listed endangered and threatened species are expected to be impacted by the proposed project. Therefore, no biological assessment or further section 7 consultation under the Endangered Species Act is required with the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Consultation with the West Virginia Division of Natural Resources Wildlife Resources Section indicates that there are no known records of any rare, threatened or endangered species or sensitive habitats within the project area.

The PAA will not impact any rare, threatened or endangered species. No impacts would occur from the NAA.

Cultural Resources

As mandated under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, a Phase I literature review and reconnaissance survey was conducted by Archaeological Consultants of the Midwest, Inc. The literature review was completed at the West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) followed by a field reconnaissance survey to identify any significant architectural, historical, cultural or archaeological sites within the project area. The literature review indicated that one archaeological site

(46Ms59) has been inventoried either in the project area, or immediately adjacent to the project area. One architectural resource, a historic black orphanage (MS-0019), has been inventoried within the project area viewshed.

The reconnaissance survey documented one previously unrecorded archaeological site (46Ms330) within the project area. This site consists of a small lithic scatter. No subsurface in situ cultural features/horizons were encountered at the site, and from the data obtained by this investigation, the potential for subsurface in situ cultural features/horizons within that section of the site that will be impacted by the proposed project is minimal. Because of this, further work on the site will not provide data that would increase our understanding of the prehistory of the region. Thus, the site fails to meet the minimum criteria for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and no further work is recommended on that section of Site 46MS330.

The reconnaissance survey also documented seven properties (AL-1 to AL-7). An evaluation of these properties indicated that none of them are eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. In addition, none of these properties will be impacted by the proposed project. No further work is recommended on these properties.

The investigation failed to relocate Site 46Ms59. The site appears to have been destroyed by recent construction activities associated with a parking lot and an apartment complex. The reconnaissance survey also determined that Historic Property MS-0019 (the Black Orphanage) has been demolished. No further work is recommended for these resources.

From the data collected from this investigation, it is recommended that no further work should be undertaken for this project under the current plans. The PAA will not impact any significant cultural, historic, architectural or archaeological sites within the project area. There will be no impacts associated with the NAA.

Scenic Rivers

No designated State Wild or Scenic Rivers are present within the project area. Since no State Wild or Scenic rivers are located within the project area, no impacts to these resources are anticipated, and no impacts would occur from the PAA. No impacts would occur from the NAA.

Air Quality

The USEPA is required to set air quality standards for pollutants considered harmful to public health and welfare. The Primary National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) set limits to protect public health, including the health of sensitive populations such as asthmatics, children, and the elderly. Secondary standards set limits to protect public welfare, including protection against decreased visibility, and prevention of damage to animals, crops, vegetation, and buildings. These standards have been established for the following six pollutants, called criteria pollutants (as listed under Section 108 of the CAA):

-Carbon monoxide (CO)
-Lead (Pb)
-Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂)
-Ozone (O₃)
-Particulate matter, classified by size as follows:
 - An aerodynamic size less than or equal to 10 micrometers (PM 10)
 - An aerodynamic size less than or equal to 2.5 micrometers (PM 2.5) 1997 Standard
 - An aerodynamic size less than or equal to 2.5 micrometers (PM 2.5) 2006 Standard
-Sulfur dioxide (SO₂)

The project area is located in the Ohio River valley in a relatively rural area with little industrial air pollution. According to the Environmental Protection Agency, part of Mason County is listed as a nonattainment area for particulate matter (PM 2.5) according to the 1997 standard. Mason County is listed as an attainment area for particulate matter (PM 2.5) according to the 2006 Standard.

Construction of the proposed project will utilize mechanized equipment (diesel powered) and the exhaust emissions from this equipment will result in a temporary impact on the air quality in the area. In addition, dust from the movement of equipment may be a localized problem. Construction contracts will require that the contractor maintain equipment and roadways to reduce these nuisance conditions. Due to the narrow construction activity corridor associated with construction of sewers, it is anticipated that the negative impact will be relatively minor. Being a wastewater collection system, the project does not include facilities which would create negative air quality problems during normal operation.

No effects to air quality would be incurred from the NAA. The PAA will create no negative long term impacts on air quality.

Noise

Noise is measured as Day Night average noise levels (DNL) in “A-weighted” decibels that the human ear is most sensitive to (dBA). While there is no federal standard for allowable noise levels, several agencies have developed guidelines for acceptable noise levels. The Department of Housing and Urban Development Guidelines denote DNLs below 65 dBA as normally acceptable levels of exterior noise in residential areas. While the FAA denotes a DNL of 65 dBA as the level of significant noise impact. Several other agencies, including the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, use a DNL criterion of 55 dBA as the threshold for defining noise impacts in sparse suburban and rural residential areas (Schomer et al 2001). According to Dr. Paul Schomer in his 2001 Whitepaper, while there are numerous thresholds for acceptable noise in residential areas, research suggests that an area’s current noise environment, which has experienced noise in the past may reasonably expect to tolerate a level of noise about 5 dBA higher than the general guidelines. The USACE Safety and Health Requirements Manual, provides criteria for temporary permissible noise exposure levels, for consideration of hearing protection or the need to administer sound reduction controls.

Permissible Non-Department of Defense Noise Exposures

Duration/day (hours)	Noise level (dBA)
8	90
6	92
4	95
3	97
2	100
1.5	102
1	105

Construction noise would be similar to that of farm equipment and other small machinery used in the local area. A backhoe, end loader, road grader and/or vibratory roller is equipment to be used during installation of the sewer line, that each emit noise levels around 85 dBA at 45 feet. Construction machinery would be operated for approximately 8 hours, generating noise during the daytime (7am-6pm) when many residents are at work. Therefore, a reasonable exposure time of 2 hours would be expected during times which residents may be home during the day. Elevated noise levels at each residence could be anticipated for 3 days, given an approximate sewer line installation rate of 25ft/hour

or 300 feet/day. As construction equipment approaches residences at a distance of 300-125 feet noise levels would range from approximately 68-78 dBA. Peak outdoor noise levels ranging from 78-90 dbA would occur during the time in which equipment is directly in front of or in close proximity to homes (within 25-100 feet). A maximum noise exposure of approximately 98 dBA, for one hour could occur if equipment were within 10 feet of homes. The noise projections do not account for screening objects, such as trees, outbuildings or other objects that muffle and reduce the noise emitted. The outdoor construction noise would be further muffled inside the home. While the construction noise generated would be considered unacceptable according to HUD and FAA standards, these limited exposures and time intervals are still within allowable Corps safety levels (USACE 2003). Further, they are similar to typical neighborhood noise generated by gas powered lawnmowers in the local area, which could range from 90-95 dBA at 3 feet and 70-75 dbA at 100 feet. Residents' exposure to these noise levels would occur if/when residents are home and outdoors. Elevated noise levels proximate to homes should be limited to a few days, and human exposure to such noises would likely be limited to a few hours.

Due to the linear nature of the sewer construction effort, any noise created by the construction equipment will be transient and fleeting. No equipment will be operating in any one area for long periods of time. The rural nature of the project area will mean that most construction will take place in areas away from homes and businesses, reducing the instances of objectionable noise. The construction equipment will be operated for 8 to 10 hours per day and only during daylight, when many residents are either at work or in school. The construction period in any one locale is estimated to be no more than 2 or 3 weeks.

The PAA will not be the source of any objectionable or undesired noise. No impacts would occur from the NAA.

Socioeconomic Conditions

Under Executive Order 12898 "Federal Action to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low Income Populations," Federal agencies are directed to identify, address, and avoid disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority and low income populations. Following the trend of most of West Virginia, Mason County has been losing population. It is estimated that the county has lost approximately 1.5% of its year 2000 population of 25,959. Approximately 98% of the population is white. The family median household income is \$34,166.

The Preferred Plan does not unfairly affect any segment of the population, because every residence or business located along the sewer lines will be served. The PAA will not have any disproportionate socio-economic impact on any segment of society. There will be no socioeconomic impacts from the NAA.

Aesthetics

The project area is semi-rural in nature, running adjacent to State Route 62 in the Ohio River Valley. In keeping with the nature of sewer projects, the PAA will be relative linear, with most of the facilities underground. While there will be aesthetically displeasing and unsightly scars on the earth during and immediately after construction (until the vegetation takes root), in the long term there will be no noticeable impact on the viewshed.

The PAA will create no objectionable aesthetic impacts. There will be no impacts from the NAA.

Transportation and Traffic

The project area is located along State Route 62, which is the main transportation artery through the area. The project will result in occasional temporary disruptions in the flow of traffic as heavy

equipment is moved and in areas where construction is to take place immediately next to the road. In accordance with WV Department of Highways regulations, flag men or automated traffic control devices will be utilized to maintain traffic flow along this state highway. As rehabilitation of the existing sewers is accomplished, there may be temporary closures of local residential streets resulting in disruption of normal traffic patterns. Once construction is completed in these areas, traffic patterns will once again be restored. The completed project will not include any facilities which might change or slow transportation.

The PAA will have no negative long term effects on transportation. There will be no impacts associated with the NAA.

Health and Safety

The Mason County Public Service District now operates two wastewater treatment facilities in the area. Neither of these facilities is in particularly fine condition. The Lakin Lagoon is currently at capacity and the Camp Conley plant is experiencing the inevitable breakdowns and problems encountered by older facilities.

Under the NAA, the Lakin Lagoon, which is currently at capacity, and the Camp Conley plant, which is experiencing the inevitable breakdowns and problems encountered by older facilities, will no longer be able to meet the needs of the project area. The project area has experienced an increased demand with the expansion of the state prison at Lakin. Additional effluents will push the existing facilities beyond their capacity and potentially release effluents in the Ohio River. Additionally, residences not currently serviced by the existing facilities will continue to release effluents into the Ohio River.

Under the PAA, the proposed rehabilitation of the Camp Conley facility will alleviate the existing and future demands on the current Camp Conley facility and provide service to residences that are not serviced by the current facilities. The PAA will provide an overall health benefit to the serviced communities. Though the NAA would result in inadequate treatment of wastewater in the Lakin area, continued breakdowns at the Camp Conley plant, and the continued discharge of raw sewage from unsewered customers between Lakin and Wadsworth Avenue

4.0 CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

The USACE must consider the cumulative effects of the proposed project on the environment as stipulated in the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Cumulative effects are “the impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such actions” Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time (40 CFR Part 1508.7 Council on Environmental Quality [CEQ] Regulations).

The cumulative effects analysis qualitatively presented below is based on the potential effects of the proposed project when added to similar impacts from other projects in the region. An inherent part of the cumulative effects analysis is the uncertainty surrounding actions that have not yet been fully developed. The CEQ regulations provide for the inclusion of uncertainties in the analysis and states that “when an agency is evaluating reasonably foreseeable significant adverse effects on the human environment...and there is incomplete or unavailable information, the agency shall always make clear that such information is lacking” (40 CFR 1502.22).

Temporal and geographical limits for this project must be established in order to frame the analysis. These limits can vary by the resources that are affected. The replacement of wastewater collection lines will have temporary and insignificant impacts of the environment. The only resource that would show

long term effects would be water quality. The temporal limits for assessment of this impact would initiate in 1972 with the passage of the Clean Water Act and end in 2016 or five years after completion of this project. The geographical extent would be the Lakin to Camp Conley area. Past and present impacts on water quality within this area are primarily development driven in the form of construction, roads and effluents from the human community. The same stressors are anticipated in the reasonably foreseeable future. On the positive side, the Clean Water Act established regulatory controls over development at both the federal and state levels. These regulatory controls aim to achieve attainment of water quality standards to support different uses of the water. Finally, the availability of federal funds through programs such as the 571 Program to assist communities with drinking water and wastewater treatment is an additional benefit.

The significance of this action on water quality will be both minimal and positive. Given the current programs that are in place for the foreseeable future, there is expected to be a positive cumulative effect on water quality.

5.0 STATUS OF ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

Based on the information provided above, full compliance with all local, state, and federal statutes and Executive Orders is anticipated.

Statute/Executive Order	Full	Partial	N/A
National Environmental Policy Act (considered partial until FONSI is signed)		X	
Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act	X		
Endangered Species Act	X		
Clean Water Act	X		
Wild and Scenic Rivers Act			X
Clean Air Act	X		
National Historic Preservation Act	X		
Archeological Resources Protection Act			X
Comprehensive, Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act	X		
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act	X		
Toxic Substances Control Act	X		
Quiet Communities Act	X		
Farmland Protection Policy Act	X		
Executive Order 11988 Floodplain Management	X		
Executive Order 11990 Protection of Wetlands	X		
Executive Order 12898 Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations	X		

6.0 PUBLIC COORDINATION

6.1 Agencies Contacted

Coordination with Federal, state, county and local agencies was conducted throughout the preparation of this report. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and West Virginia Department of Natural Resources were consulted in compliance with the Endangered Species Act and Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act.

Pursuant to the National Historical Preservation Act the SHPO was consulted and a Phase I Cultural Resources survey was completed for the proposed project. A report based upon the survey was made available to the SHPO. No potential historic properties were identified during the survey.

Compliance with the requirements of the Farmland Protection Policy Act was achieved through consultation with the National Resources Conservation Service. It was determined the impact to Prime and Statewide Important Farmland would be minimal.

6.2 Public Review and Comments

The Mason County Public Service District Lakin-Camp Conley Wastewater Project Environmental Report will be made available to environmental resource agencies, groups and individuals for review and comment. A notice of availability was prepared and published in Point Pleasant Register. A copy of the draft EA was placed in the Mason County Public Library and posted on the USACE Huntington District website. The lists of agencies in Appendix C received notice and were asked to provide comments.

7.0 PERMITS REQUIRED

Permits will need to be obtained from various agencies, as shown below:

- USACE Nationwide Permit 12
- NPDES Construction Storm Water Permit
- NPDES Wastewater Allocation (Discharge Permit)
- WV Health Permit
- WV DOH Occupancy Permit
- WV Public Lands Corporation Permit

8.0 CONCLUSIONS

The proposed project will result in the normal annoyances and inconveniences attributed with construction and earth moving activities, including noise, dust and travel issues. These inconveniences will be limited to the current construction areas and not throughout the entire area at the same time. Overall, the result of this construction project will be the efficient collection and treatment of the wastewater from residences and businesses within the project area.

The PAA will improve the Mason County Public Service District's ability to reliably serve its customers within the project area with sanitary sewer service. The project will require the clearing of the pipeline route of trees or shrubbery to allow the construction of new sewers and will include the decommissioning of two existing wastewater treatment plants. The PAA was selected from a total of three alternatives.

The PAA will result in minimal impacts, both short and long term, to environmental resources. Temporary impacts to air quality, noise and aesthetics will occur during construction. Impacts to existing vegetation will be mitigated by re-grading and seeding impacted areas after completion of construction. No wetlands will be impacted by the PAA.

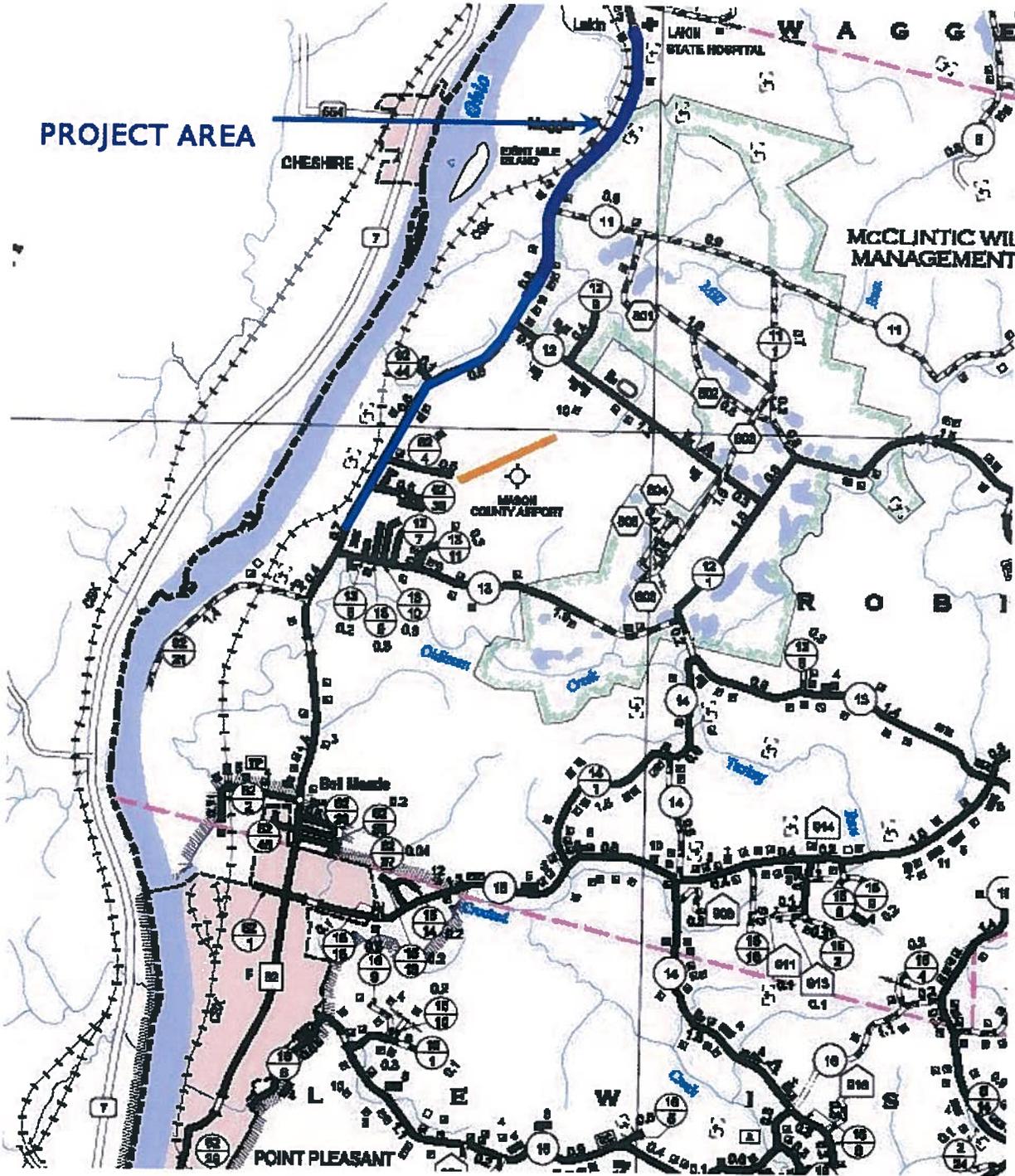
No species listed on the Federal List of Endangered and Threatened Species are known to inhabit the project area and thus will not be impacted by the project. The project will not adversely impact any known archaeological, cultural or historic sites in the area.

In conclusion, the PAA will not result in significant long or short-term adverse impact to resources within the study area. Therefore, mitigation will not be required. Coordination with Federal, state and local agencies is on-going and should result in no unresolved issues.

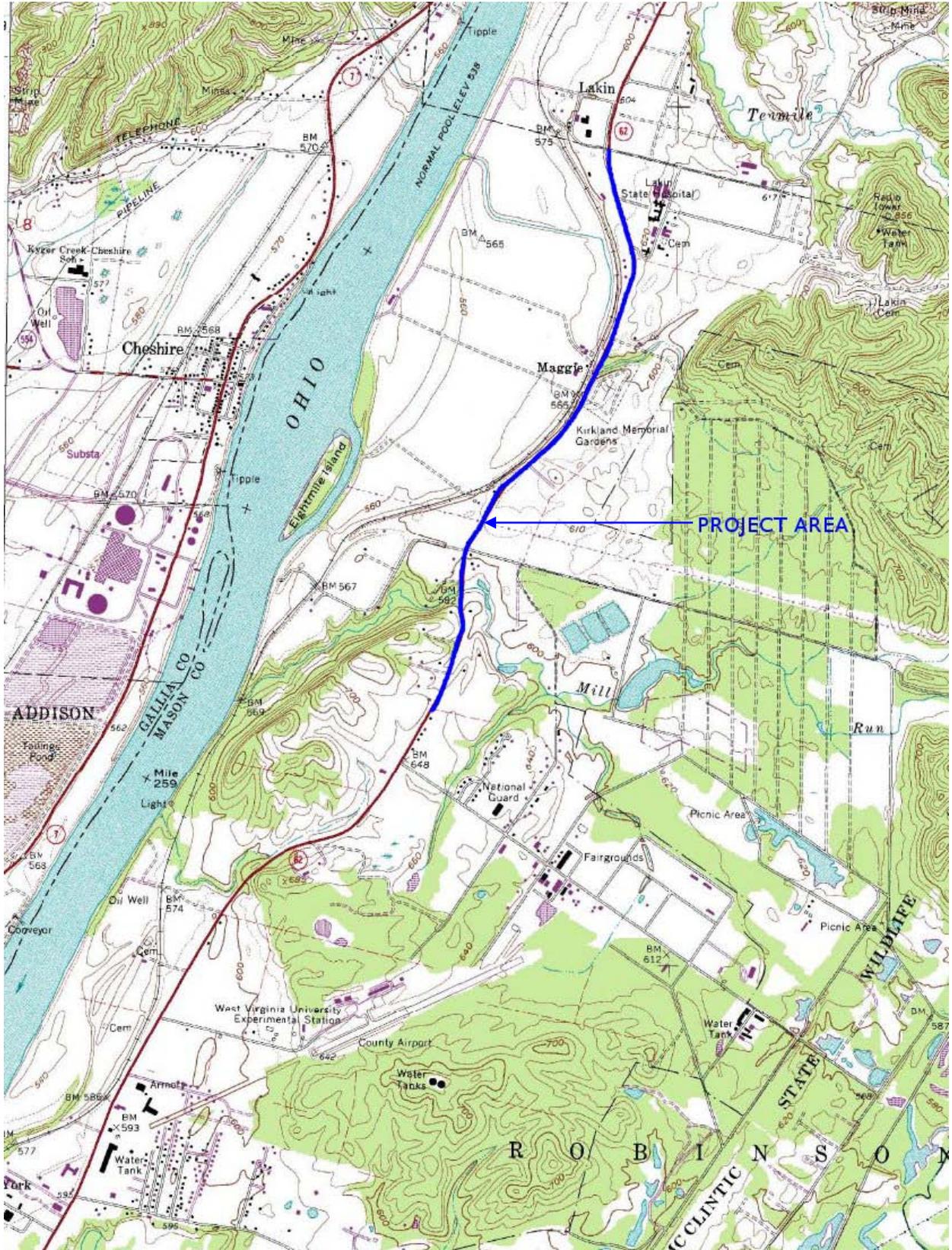
APPENDIX A

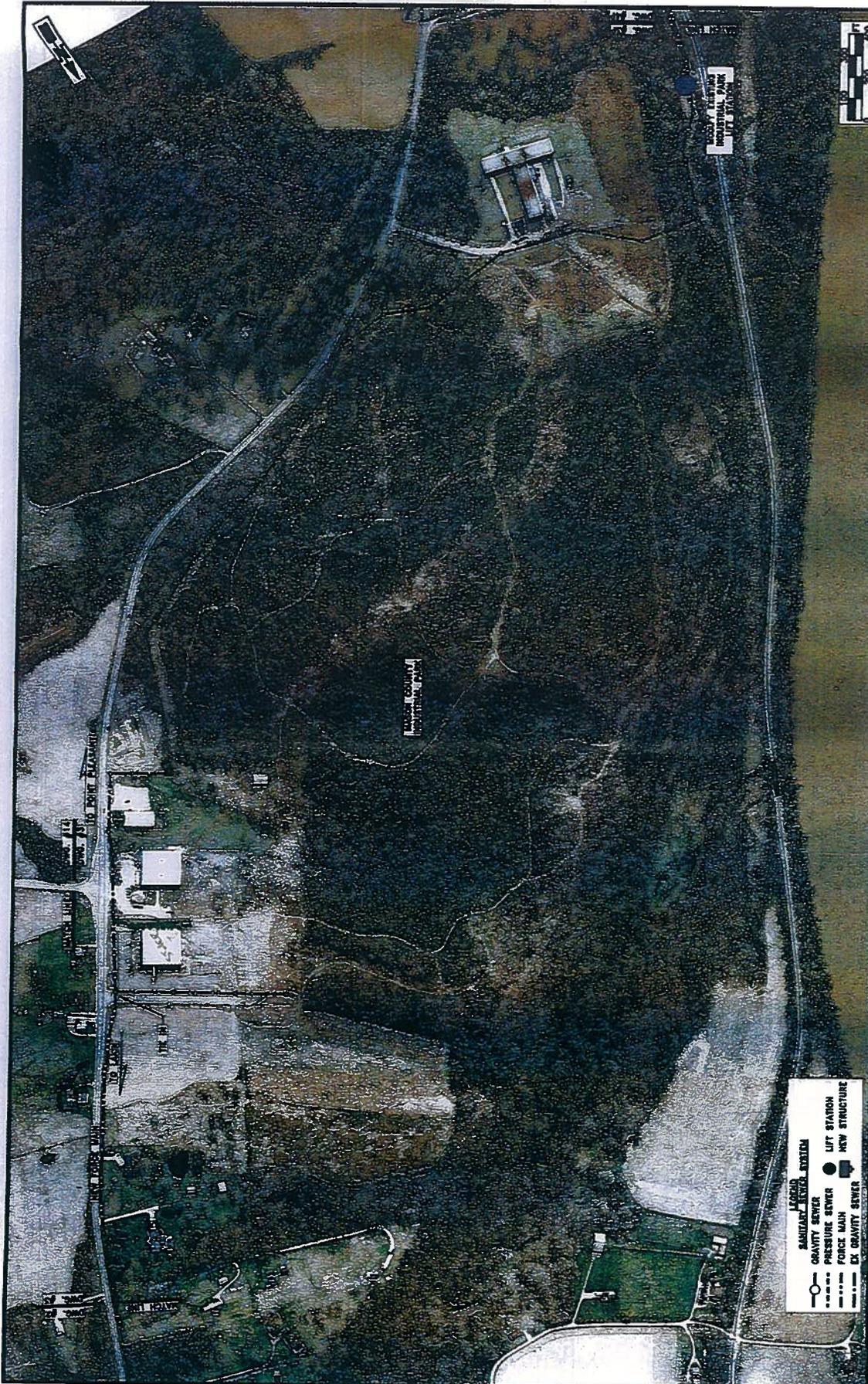
SITE LOCATION MAPS

Mason County West Virginia Highway Map



Cheshire, Oho – W.VA. 15' Topographic Quadrangle
1968 (Photorevised 1989)





- SANITARY / SEWER SYSTEM**
- GRAVITY SEWER
 - PRESSURE SEWER
 - FORCE MAIN
 - EX. GRAVITY SEWER
 - LIFT STATION
 - NEW STRUCTURE

THE ENGINEER HAS REVIEWED THE DESIGN AND SPECIFICATIONS OF THIS PROJECT AND HAS FOUND THEM TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.		CERRONE ASSOCIATES, INC. CONSULTING ENGINEERS & WATER & WASTEWATER SPECIALISTS 401 MAIN STREET, WASHINGTON, NY 12583-1297		FIELD CHECK BY: _____ DATE: _____ CHECKED BY: _____ DATE: _____	
PROJECT TITLE: MASON COUNTY PSD LAKIN-CAMP CONLEY-SAND HILL FACILITY PLAN		SHEET NO.: 3P (A1)		DATE: _____	
DRAWING TITLE: ADDENDUM #1 REVISED PROJECT SCOPE		PROJECT NO.: MAAD-93		SCALE: AS SHOWN	
NO. _____		DATE _____		BY _____	

APPENDIX B

AGENCY COORDINATION



west virginia department of environmental protection

Division of Water and Waste Management
601 57th Street S.E.
Charleston, WV 25304
Phone: (304) 926-0495
Fax: (304) 926-0496

Joe Manchin III, Governor
Randy C. Huffman, Cabinet Secretary
www.wvdep.org

March 4, 2009

Mr. Ron Wigal
Environmental Specialist
Natural Resource Conservation Service
75 High Street, Room 301
Morgantown, WV

RE: Mason County PSD
Lakin Wastewater Improvement
Project – Phase I
Farmland Conversion Impact

Dear Mr. Wigal:

In accordance with the letter of January 7, 2009 from Lorraine Reynolds, Associate Director, Office of Infrastructure and Assistance of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (copy enclosed), our office requests that you review the attached information and relate any impacts this project may have to prime farmland.

The attached maps and letter from the consultant should assist you in your review of the project. If you have questions, please feel free to contact the consultant for the Mason County PSD, Cerrone and Associates, Inc., directly at (304) 232-5550, or the project engineer, Elbert Morton, P. E., at (304) 926-0499, ext. 1589.

Sincerely,

Kathryn Emery, P. E.
Engineering Section Manager
Clean Water SRF Program

KE/em
Enclosure

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE

NATURAL RESOURCES
CONSERVATION
SERVICE

530 Freedom Road
Ripley, WV 25271

April 27, 2009

Manning H. Frymier
Cerrone Associates, Consulting Engineers
401 Main Street
Wheeling, WV 26003

Dear Mr. Frymier:

We received your request for information about the impact to Farmlands, for the Mason County PSD's Lakin Wastewater Improvements Project (Cerrone Project #MA40-9S) Mason County, West Virginia. Enclosed is the completed part IV of the AD-1006 form, Farmland Conversion Impact Rating, a requirement if federal money is used for the proposed project area. In our evaluation of the Project, we used your location map of the Project area, the acres of indirect conversion as shown on the AD-1006 form and evaluated the area as shown using the Jackson and Mason Counties Soil Survey Report, and recent Aerial photo's of the area to help determine the urban areas. **Our estimate of the proposed project impact area was directly along the proposed line using your 32 acres of indirect conversion, with 9 acres being Prime Farmland and 4 acres being Statewide Important Farmland. The Relative Value of the Farmland to be converted was 41.31.** The Project area is in both Farm and Urban areas of the County.

If you have any questions about this information, please let me know at 304-372-6231 ext.113.

Sincerely,



Carlos Cole
Resource Soil Scientist

RECEIVED
APR 30 2009

BY:.....

cc: Valerie Hannon, NRCS District Conservationist
George E. Blum, Cerrone Associates, Inc.
Elbert Morton, WVDEP
Ron Wigal, Environmental Specialist, NRCS

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in its programs on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age, disability, political beliefs and marital or familial status. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs). Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of programs information (braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact the USDA Office of Communications at (202) 720-5881 (voice) or (202) 720-7808 (TDD).

To file a complaint, write the Secretary of Agriculture, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., 20250, or call (202) 720-7327 (voice) or (202)690-1538 (TDD). USDA is an equal employment opportunity employer.

FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING

PART I (To be completed by Federal Agency)		Date Of Land Evaluation Request	3/20/09
Name Of Project	Mason County PSD	Federal Agency Involved	U.S. EPA - WV IJDC - Others
Proposed Land Use	Sanitary Sewer	County And State	Mason County, West Virginia

PART II (To be completed by NROS)		Date Request Received By NROS	March 25, 2009
Does the site contain prime, unique, statewide or local important farmland? (if no, the FFA does not apply - do not complete additional parts of this form)		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Acres Irrigated: Average Farm Size: 151
Major Crop(s)	Corn	Farmable Land in Govt. Jurisdiction Acres: 126,258 % 44.3	Amount Of Farmland As Defined in FFA Acres: 126,258 % 44.3
Name Of Land Evaluation System Used	LESA	Name Of Local Site Assessment System	None
		Date Land Evaluation Returned By NROS	April 27, 2009

	Alternative Site Rating			
	Site A	Site B	Site C	Site D
A. Total Acres To Be Converted Directly	0.0			
B. Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly	32.0			
C. Total Acres In Site	32.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

PART IV (To be completed by NROS) Land Evaluation Information				
A. Total Acres Prime And Unique Farmland	9			
B. Total Acres Statewide And Local Important Farmland	4			
C. Percentage Of Farmland In County Or Local Govt. Unit To Be Converted	100.1			
D. Percentage Of Farmland In Govt. Jurisdiction With Same Or Higher Relative Value	44.3			

PART V (To be completed by NROS) Land Evaluation Criterion				
Relative Value Of Farmland To Be Converted (Scale of 0 to 100 Points)	41.31	0	0	0

PART VI (To be completed by Federal Agency)		Maximum Points			
Site Assessment Criteria (These criteria are explained in 7 CFR 658.5(b))					
1. Area In Nonurban Use					
2. Perimeter In Nonurban Use					
3. Percent Of Site Being Farmed					
4. Protection Provided By State And Local Government					
5. Distance From Urban Bullup Area					
6. Distance To Urban Support Services					
7. Size Of Present Farm Unit Compared To Average					
8. Creation Of Nonfarmable Farmland					
9. Availability Of Farm Support Services					
10. On-Farm Investments					
11. Effects Of Conversion On Farm Support Services					
12. Compatibility With Existing Agricultural Use					
TOTAL SITE ASSESSMENT POINTS	160	0	0	0	0

PART VII (To be completed by Federal Agency)					
Relative Value Of Farmland (From Part V)	100	0	0	0	0
Total Site Assessment (From Part VI above or a local site assessment)	160	0	0	0	0
TOTAL POINTS (Total of above 2 lines)	260	0	0	0	0

Site Selected:	Date Of Selection	Was A Local Site Assessment Used?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
----------------	-------------------	-----------------------------------	---

Reason For Selection:

U.S. Department of Agriculture

FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING

PART I (To be completed by Federal Agency)		Date Of Land Evaluation Request 3/20/09	
Name Of Project	Mason County PSD	Federal Agency Involved	U.S. EPA - WV JDC - Others
Proposed Land Use	Sanitary Sewer	County And State	Mason County, West Virginia
PART II (To be completed by NRCS)		Date Request Received By NRCS	
Does the site contain prime, unique, statewide or local important farmland? (If no, the FPPA does not apply -- do not complete additional parts of this form).		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Major Crop(s)	Farmable Land In Govt. Jurisdiction Acres: %	Acres Irrigated	Average Farm Size
Name Of Land Evaluation System Used	Name Of Local Site Assessment System	Date Land Evaluation Returned By NRCS	

PART III (To be completed by Federal Agency)	Alternative Site Rating			
	Site A	Site B	Site C	Site D
A. Total Acres To Be Converted Directly	0.0			
B. Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly	32.0			
C. Total Acres In Site	32.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

PART IV (To be completed by NRCS): Land Evaluation Information				
A. Total Acres Prime And Unique Farmland				
B. Total Acres Statewide And Local Important Farmland				
C. Percentage Of Farmland In County Or Local Govt. Unil To Be Converted				
D. Percentage Of Farmland In Govt. Jurisdiction With Same Or Higher Relative Value				

PART V (To be completed by NRCS): Land Evaluation Criterion	0	0	0	0
Relative Value Of Farmland To Be Converted (Scale of 0 to 100 Points)				

PART VI (To be completed by Federal Agency) Assessment Criteria (Those criteria are explained in 7 CFR 658.5(b))	Maximum Points	Alternative Site Rating			
		Site A	Site B	Site C	Site D
1. Area In Nonurban Use		15			
2. Perimeter In Nonurban Use		10			
3. Percent Of Site Being Farmed		20			
4. Protection Provided By State And Local Government		20			
5. Distance From Urban Bulltip Area		-			
6. Distance To Urban Support Services		-			
7. Size Of Present Farm Unit Compared To Average		10			
8. Creation Of Nonfarmable Farmland		0			
9. Availability Of Farm Support Services		3			
10. On-Farm Investments		5			
11. Effects Of Conversion On Farm Support Services		0			
12. Compatibility With Existing Agricultural Use		5			
TOTAL SITE ASSESSMENT POINTS	160	0 88	0	0	0

PART VII (To be completed by Federal Agency)					
Relative Value Of Farmland (From Part V)	100	0	0	0	0
Total Site Assessment (From Part VI above or a local site assessment)	160	0	0	0	0
TOTAL POINTS (Total of above 2 lines)	260	0	0	0	0

Site Selected:	Date Of Selection	Was A Local Site Assessment Used?
		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

Reason For Selection:

RE Lakin Area Sewer project.txt
From: Cole, Carlos - Ripley, WV [Carlos.Cole@wv.usda.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, January 05, 2010 10:38 AM
To: Morton, Elbert N
Subject: RE: Lakin Area Sewer project

No, if the total Site Assessment score is under 160 points you do not have to mitigate or change the project. If you have any other questions, please let me know.

Thanks,
Carlos

-----Original Message-----

From: Morton, Elbert N [mailto:Elbert.N.Morton@wv.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, January 05, 2010 8:52 AM
To: Cole, Carlos - Ripley, WV
Subject: RE: Lakin Area Sewer project

Based on you review will any migration requirement be required as result of the Lakin Sewer project

-----Original Message-----

From: Cole, Carlos - Ripley, WV [mailto:Carlos.Cole@wv.usda.gov]
Sent: Monday, January 04, 2010 1:05 PM
To: Morton, Elbert N
Cc: Wigal, Ron - Morgantown, WV
Subject: Lakin Area Sewer project

Elbert,

I received your e-mail from Ron about commenting on the completed part 4 or 6 of the AD-1006 form for the project (Cerrone Project #MA40-9S). In completing the Part 4 of the form for the farmlands, I used Cerrone's acreage of the different segments of the project and determined the percent the different soils or urbanland was within the project area (I will attach this list).

I will also review part 6 to see how I would have assigned the values (however this is all relative similar to part 4).

Part 6

1. I probably would of assigned less than 15 points, however 15 is ok (12)
2. I probably would of assigned less than 10 points, however 15 is ok (7)
3. I probably would of assigned less than 20 points, however 20 is ok (15)
4. I am not sure how to interpret this, we do have a State Farmland Protection Program but not a county program. To my knowledge Mason county does not have any land in this program but landowners/farmer could apply for acceptance to the program. It would be ok to assign 20 points to this but I am not sure if I would.
5. This looks fine
6. This looks fine
7. This looks fine
8. This looks fine
9. I would probably give this 5 points
10. I would probably give this 10 points 11. This is fine 12. This is fine

The answers for part 6, as given by Cerrone are very similar to what I would of assigned.

If you have any more questions or would like more specific answers or reason

Copies Furnished:

Mr. Lyle Bennett
WV Department of Environmental Protection
601 57th Street
Charleston, West Virginia 25304

Mr. Roger Anderson
WV Division of Natural Resources
P. O. Box 67
Elkins, West Virginia 26241

Mr. Manning H. Frymier
Cerrone Associates
401 Main Street
Wheeling, West Virginia 26003



DIVISION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

**Wildlife Resources Section
Operations Center
P.O. Box 67**

**Elkins, West Virginia 26241-3235
Telephone (304) 637-0245
Fax (304) 637-0250**

February 28, 2007

**Joe Manchin III
Governor**

**Frank Jezioro
Director**

Mr. Chad A. Miller
Cerrone Associates, Inc.
401 Main Street
Wheeling, WV 26003

Dear Mr. Miller:

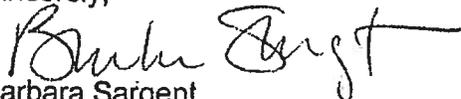
We have reviewed our files for information on rare, threatened and endangered (RTE) species and sensitive habitats for the area of the proposed Lakin-Camp Conley-Sand Hill sewer study for the Mason County Public Service District (Project #MA40-9S).

We have no known records of any RTE species or sensitive habitats within the project area. The Wildlife Resources Section knows of no surveys that have been conducted in the area for rare species or rare species habitat. Consequently, this response is based on information currently available and should not be considered a comprehensive survey of the area under review.

In addition, this response may fulfill your obligation for a permitting process for the presence of RTE species at the state level. This response and/or the data provided does not constitute an approval by the Division of Natural Resources (DNR) to proceed with a project without satisfying any and all additional required permits or approvals from DNR or other local, state or federal agencies.

Thank you for your inquiry, and should you have any questions please feel free to contact me at the above number, extension 2048. Enclosed please find an invoice.

Sincerely,


Barbara Sargent
Environmental Resources Specialist
Natural Heritage Program

enclosure

u:\BDS\Inv\Cerrone1.doc

207-424

MAR 01 2007



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE



West Virginia Field Office
694 Beverly Pike
Elkins, West Virginia 26241

July 23, 2009

Mr. George E. Blum, Director
Cerrone Associates
401 Main Street
Wheeling, West Virginia 26003

Re: Lakin-Camp Conley-Sand Hill Sewer, Mason County, West Virginia

Dear Mr. Blum:

This responds to your information request of May 21, 2009 regarding the potential impacts of a proposed project on wetlands and federally-listed endangered and threatened species and species of concern. The Mason County Public Service District proposes improvements to the Lakin-Camp Conley-Sand Hill Sewer System in Mason County, West Virginia. These comments are provided pursuant to the Endangered Species Act (87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

No federally-listed endangered and threatened species are expected to be impacted by the project. Therefore, no biological assessment or further section 7 consultation under the Endangered Species Act is required with the Fish and Wildlife Service. Should project plans change, or if additional information on listed and proposed species becomes available, this determination may be reconsidered.

Definitive determinations of the presence of waters of the United States, including wetlands, in the project area and the need for permits, if any, are made by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. They may be contacted at: Huntington District, Regulatory Branch, 502 Eighth Street, Huntington, West Virginia 25701, telephone (304)399-5710.

If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact this office at (304) 636-6586, or at the letterhead address.

Sincerely,

Deborah Carter
Field Supervisor

Stafford, Susan LRH

From: Chad Miller [cmiller@cerrone1.com]
Sent: Friday, December 10, 2010 10:41 AM
To: Stafford, Susan LRH
Cc: 'Manning Frymier'; dpcerrone@cerrone1.com
Subject: RE: Lakin-Camp Conley (UNCLASSIFIED)

Susan

Our office made a site visit to the area in question on December 9, 2010. There are no areas of wetlands within the proposed construction area. We will be crossing Mill Run (lat 38.934° long 82.096°) and potentially a UT of the Ohio River (lat 38.946° long 82.088°).

As for the acreage of hardwood impacts, the Mill Run crossing will have approximately 20 trees that need to be removed. This will be an area approximately 200' in length by 30' in width (construction ROW width) or .14 acres.

This information will be submitted to your office in a brief summary report.

Please contact our office if you have any questions.

Regards,

Chad A. Miller
Project Representative

Cerrone Associates, Inc.
401 Main Street
Wheeling, WV 26003
www.cerrone1.com
cmiller@cerrone1.com
304-232-5550 x110
304-233-2512 (F)

-----Original Message-----

From: Stafford, Susan LRH [mailto:Susan.B.Stafford@usace.army.mil]
Sent: Friday, December 10, 2010 7:36 AM
To: cmiller@cerrone1.com
Subject: Lakin-Camp Conley (UNCLASSIFIED)

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Caveats: FOUO

Chad,

I'm sorry for the slow response. I have been in training all week and will be in training again today. Basically, all I need is the acreage of hardwood impacts as well as a field check for the presence or absence of wetlands.

Susan B. Stafford
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

CELRH-EC-CE (1110)

13 December 2010

Wolfe/5327


MEMORANDUM FOR PM-PD-S (Attention: Rick Mers)

SUBJECT: QC Review of the October 19, 2010 Revised Limited Phase I Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Waste Environmental Site Assessment, Mason County, WV Public Service District, Lakin – Camp Conley – Sand Hill Sewer Line Extension.

1. The above referenced report was reviewed by EC-CE and was determined to be acceptable. No further revisions to this report are necessary.
2. It is documented in the report that a supplemental Environmental Site Assessment is necessary to address existing data gaps for HTRW. This issue (i.e, data gaps) was previously discussed in a conference call with the Contractor when Ken Woodard was the PM and it was agreed that a supplemental report would be needed.
3. If you have any questions, please contact Janet Wolfe at x5327.


WYATT H. KMEN
Chief, Environmental & Remediation Section

12 April 2011
Wolfe/5327



MEMORANDUM FOR PM-PD-S (Attention: Rick Mers)

SUBJECT: March 30, 2011 Addendum to the October 19, 2010 Revised Limited Phase I Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Waste Environmental Site Assessment, Mason County, WV Public Service District, Lakin – Camp Conley – Sand Hill Sewer Line Extension.

1. The above referenced addendum was reviewed by EC-CE and was determined to be acceptable. No further hazardous, toxic, and radioactive waste investigation is necessary at this time.
2. The issue of the West Virginia Ordnance Works (WVOW) Red Water Sewer Line (RWSL) and associated risks to the Lakin Infrastructure Project has been resolved. According to Tom Siard with Shaw Group, the WVOW contractor for environmental investigation of WVOW, risk of exposure to nitroaromatics associated with the RWSL is within the acceptable range. Although the sediment *inside* the RWSL pipe contains contaminants exceeding risk based screening levels (RBSCs), the potential for exposure to this sediment is regarded as minimal, as it is assumed that construction workers will not be placing their bare hands inside the pipe to handle the sediment.
3. Attached is an e-mail from Mr. Siard in which the RWSL is discussed. This correspondence should be included in the EA as documentation.
4. Based on the evaluation of the above, the construction contractor for the Lakin Infrastructure Project needs to take precautions not to disturb the RWSL pipe. Workers need to wear protective gloves when working in the vicinity of the RWSL.
5. If the RWSL is breached, then construction shall be halted for further investigation.
6. If you have any questions, please contact Janet Wolfe at x5327.



WYATT H. KMEN
Chief, Environmental & Remediation Section

Enclosure

From: Smithson, Jason T LRH
To: "Chad Miller"
Cc: Wolfe, Janet K LRH; Kmen, Wyatt H LRH
Subject: FW: Red Water Outfall Sewer (ESI-4) (UNCLASSIFIED)
Date: Tuesday, April 12, 2011 8:30:32 AM

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Caveats: NONE

Chad,

The following is a very thorough explanation from the risk assessor at Shaw. Please let me know if you have any further questions and good luck with your project.

Jason

-----Original Message-----

From: Siard, Tom [<mailto:Tom.Siard@shawgrp.com>]
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 5:57 PM
To: Smithson, Jason T LRH
Cc: Long, Lannae J LRN; Downey, Steven; McClanahan, Kathy N LRN; Meadows, Richard L LRH
Subject: RE: Red Water Outfall Sewer (ESI-4) (UNCLASSIFIED)

Jason,

Even though a construction worker was not specifically evaluated in the risk-ratio screening method employed for the ESI-4 analysis, the child resident that was used for this risk screening evaluation is more conservative for nitroaromatics in soil than is the construction worker. Only 4 nitroaromatics were detected in ESI-4 soil, and each was less than the risk-based screening concentrations (RBSC). These RBSCs are set at an incremental lifetime cancer risk of 1E-6 and a hazard quotient of 0.1. Each detection was less than the RBSC, indicating unlikely potential for noncancer hazards and a cancer risk at the extreme low end of the EPA CERCLA National Contingency Plan (NCP) acceptable range of 1E-6 to 1E-4.

The sediment inside the pipe was shown to exceed RBSCs. However, the potential for exposure to this sediment was regarded as minimal, as it was assumed that construction workers would not be placing their bare hands inside the pipe to handle the sediment. It is noted that the sediment at detected concentrations would not exceed the NCP acceptable risk range nor pose a noncancer hazard even if it were assumed that a worker would handle the sediment with bare hands. However, it is advised that the workers not break the pipes if avoidable, and workers should wear protective gloves.

The depth to water is such that the construction worker will likely not be exposed. Even so, the levels of nitroaromatics found in groundwater are protective for even a residential user of groundwater.

Let me know if you have questions.

Tom

-----Original Message-----

From: Smithson, Jason T LRH [<mailto:Jason.T.Smithson@usace.army.mil>]
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 11:11 AM
To: Chad Miller
Cc: George Blum; Mers, Ricky D LRH; Kmen, Wyatt H LRH; Meadows, Richard L LRH; Wolfe, Janet K LRH; Siard, Tom; Long, Lannae J LRN
Subject: RE: Red Water Outfall Sewer (ESI-4) (UNCLASSIFIED)

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Caveats: NONE

Mr. Miller,

Attached is a copy of the decision document with risk analysis data that Rick mentioned in his previous email. As Rick stated the Risk analysis showed no unacceptable risk to human health or the environment.

Could you provide a set of construction plans with the ESI-4 line shown on them for reference. This way if the line is encountered during construction we will know exactly where the excavation is taking place.

Lannae and/or Tom,

Please provide a response if we are correct in our guidance and if any additional information is necessary.

Thanks,

Jason T. Smithson, P.S.
Geologist, Environmental & Remediation Section Construction Branch Huntington District US Army Corps
of Engineers
502 8th Street
Huntington, WV 25701
304-399-5040 (w)
304-399-5549 (fax)
304-730-4394 (cell)

-----Original Message-----

From: Meadows, Richard L LRH
Sent: Tuesday, March 08, 2011 2:57 PM
To: 'Chad Miller'; Smithson, Jason T LRH
Cc: 'George Blum'; Mers, Ricky D LRH; Kmen, Wyatt H LRH
Subject: RE: Red Water Outfall Sewer (ESI-4) (UNCLASSIFIED)

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Caveats: NONE

Jason:

Please coordinate with Mr. Miller on this request. As I recall, I think the old redwater outfall sewer line is about 7 to 12 feet deep in the highway 62 area. While there may have been some detections of TNT or DNT along the old sewerline, the Risk analysis showed there was no unacceptable risk to human health or the environment and the project was closed with No Further Action required. The risk analysis should have included Construction worker as one of the options. If you need more info on Risk than what you can find in the project records, Lannae Long or Tom Siard may be able to help you. I do not see any concern for their project but it would be nice to try to avoid breaking the old line if possible. Call me if we need to discuss.

Rick

-----Original Message-----

From: Chad Miller [<mailto:cmiller@cerrone1.com>]
Sent: Tuesday, March 08, 2011 1:55 PM
To: Meadows, Richard L LRH
Cc: 'George Blum'; Mers, Ricky D LRH
Subject: Red Water Outfall Sewer (ESI-4)

Mr. Meadows,

We are currently working with the Mason County Public Service District on a sewer extension that goes from Lakin to Camp Conley along SR 62 in Mason County, WV. Potesta & Associates, Inc. was hired to do a Phase I HTRW study in this area which was a requirement for the USACE grant that has been approved for this project. According to Potesta's research, the USEPA concluded that "no further action" was required in the area of ESI-4 (part of WVOW) and removed from of the WVOW NPL boundary. Potesta's recommendation was to coordinate with you to set up any precautionary project plan measures, if necessary, to install the new extension through this area.

The extension in this area will be a pressure force main line. There is an existing gas line that runs parallel to SR 62 on the east side of the road in the area of the Red Water Outfall. The force main will on the west side of SR 62 and requires 3' of ground cover.

To continue on with this project, Janet Wolfe and Rick Mers of the USACE also recommended that we contact you pertaining to the need (or no need) for evaluation of the risk to construction workers in this area so that they can release the HTRW study. Once the HTRW is released, the Environmental Assessment currently held by Susan Stafford of the USACE can be released.

Please contact our office at the number below or by e-mail as to what, if anything needs done so that we can keep this project moving forward.

Thank you for your time.

Chad A. Miller

Project Representative

Cerrone Associates, Inc.

401 Main Street

Wheeling, WV 26003

www.cerrone1.com

cmiller@cerrone1.com

304-232-5550 x110

304-233-2512 (F)

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Caveats: NONE

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Caveats: NONE

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_____ The Shaw Group Inc.
<http://www.shawgrp.com>

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Caveats: NONE



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HUNTINGTON DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
502 EIGHTH STREET
HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA 25701-2070

FEB 13 2009

Operations and Readiness Division
Regulatory Branch
Tributaries of the Ohio River - Utility Crossings - 2009-43 OHR
Section 10 - Ohio River

Mr. Randy Grinstead
Mason County Public Service District
332 Viand Street
Point Pleasant, West Virginia 25550

Dear Mr. Grinstead:

I refer to an application and information received in this office on January 15, 2009, submitted on your behalf by Cerrone Associates, Inc., requesting authorization to install water lines across tributaries of the Ohio River, near the communities of Leon, Southside, Upper Flats and Rayburn, in Mason County, West Virginia.

The Corps of Engineers authority to regulate waters of the United States (U.S.) is based on the definitions and limits of jurisdiction contained in 33 CFR 328 and 33 CFR 329. Section 404 of the Clean Water Act requires that a Department of the Army (DA) permit be obtained prior to placing dredged or fill material into waters of the U.S., including wetlands. Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 requires that a DA permit be obtained for any work in, on, over or under a navigable water.

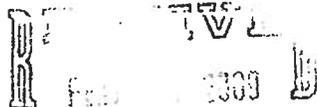
To the extent that the Corps has jurisdiction over the discharge of dredged or fill material associated with the water line crossings, the proposed project meets the criteria for Nationwide Permit # 12 under the March 19, 2007, Federal Register, Issuance of Nationwide Permits (72 FR 11092) provided you comply with all terms and conditions of the enclosed material.

Please be aware this nationwide permit authorization does not obviate the requirement to obtain state or local assent required by law for the activity. If you have any questions, please contact Richard Hemann of the South Regulatory Section at 304-399-5710.

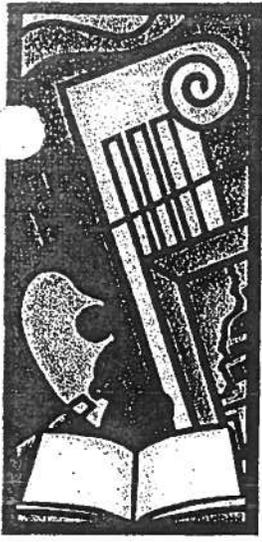
Sincerely,

LuAnne S. Conley, P.E.
Chief, South/Transportation Section

Enclosures



BY:



WEST VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF
CULTURE & HISTORY

The Cultural Center
1900 Kanawha Blvd., E.
Charleston, WV
25305-0300

Phone 304.558.0220
Fax 304.558.2779
TDD 304.558.3562
www.wvculture.org

EEO/AA Employer

June 22, 2009

Mr. Manning Frymier, PE
Cerrone Associates, Inc.
401 Main Street
Wheeling, WV 26003

RE: Mason County PSD - Lakin-Camp Conley-Sand Hill Sewer Study
Cerrone Project #MA 40-9S
FR#: 07-796-MS-2

Dear Mr. Frymier:

We have reviewed the additional information and the technical report titled, *A Phase I Literature Review and Reconnaissance Survey for the Proposed Mason County Public Service District Lakin-Camp Conley-Sand Hill Sewer Study, Mason County, West Virginia*, that was submitted by Archaeological Consults of the Midwest, Inc. for the above referenced project. As required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR 800: "Protection of Historic Properties," we submit our comments.

Architectural Resources:

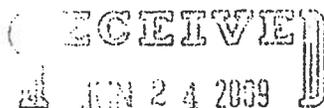
A conversation between Jamie Vosvick of Archaeological Consultants of the Midwest, Inc., and Shirley Stewart Burns of my staff verified that there are no buildings or structures 50 years or older located within the viewshed of the above ground components of this project, nor within the project area of the above ground components of this project. Therefore, it is our opinion that there are no architectural resources eligible for or included in the National Register of Historic Places that will be impacted by this project. No further consultation regarding architectural resources is necessary.

Additionally, we are in receipt of seven Historic Property Inventory (HPI) forms for the previous project area. Since the initial submittal, the lift stations have been relocated and these seven buildings and/or structures are no longer within the current project area or its viewshed. We thank you for your efforts.

Archaeological Resources:

The report satisfactorily addresses our concerns regarding the presence of cultural resources within the proposed project area. Systematic survey conducted in the project area identified one new archaeological site, 46Ms330. According to the report, site 46Ms330 is a low density prehistoric lithic scatter comprised of five flakes. It is our understanding that the artifacts were recovered from the soil A horizon. No temporally diagnostic items were recovered. Also, no evidence was observed suggesting the presence of buried prehistoric cultural features or midden. The consultant concludes that the site has a limited potential to provide significant information on the prehistory of the area. We concur with this conclusion and recommend that no further archaeological work is necessary.

Our records indicate that the previously recorded sites 46Ms4, a Fort Ancient village



BY:

June 22, 2009
Mr. Frymier
FR#: 07-796-MS-2
Page 2

site, and 46Ms59, a prehistoric mound, are situated within the proposed sewer line project area. However, according to the report, no evidence of either site was documented within the project area during the conducted survey. The consultant notes that the location of 46Ms4 has been impacted by the installation of railroad tracks, and a gravel road. The report also indicates that the location of 46Ms59 has been severely impacted/destroyed by the construction of an apartment complex and the installation of utility lines as well as drainage ditches. Visual inspection of the drainage ditch failed to document any cultural materials.

In our opinion, there are no archaeological sites located within the proposed project area that are eligible for or listed in the National Register of Historic Places. However, according to the report, the boundaries of site 46Ms330 may extend beyond the proposed project area to the west. This area has not been investigated. If areas adjacent to the proposed project area are incorporated in the future, please notify this office.

Cemetery Resources:

Thank you for completing West Virginia Cemetery Survey Forms for the Long Cemetery, the Hall Cemetery, and Kirkland Memorial Gardens. We have assigned these resources the following trinomial numbers: 46Ms331, 46Ms332, and 46Ms333. According to submitted information, these resources are located outside of the project's Area of Potential Effect and will not be impacted by the project. As a result, these resources were not assessed on their eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. If in the future, the project is altered in the vicinity of the cemeteries, please notify this office.

We appreciate the opportunity to be of service. *If you have questions regarding our comments or the Section 106 process, please contact Shirley Stewart Burns, Historian, or Carolyn Kender, Archaeologist, in the Historic Preservation Office at (304) 558-0240.*

Sincerely,



Susan M. Pierce
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

SMP/SSB/CMK

APPENDIX C

MAILING LIST

Honorable John D. Rockefeller IV
United States Senate
405 Capitol Street Suite 508
Charleston, West Virginia 25301

Frank Jezioro, Director
WV Division of Natural Resources
Capitol Complex, Building3, Room 669
Charleston, West Virginia 26241

Honorable Joe Manchin III
United States Senate
300 Virginia Street, East Suite 2630
Charleston, WV 25301

Kevin Wickey
State Conservationist
1550 Earl Core Road, Suite 200
Morgantown, WV 26505

Honorable Shelley Moore Capito
United States Senate
4815 MacCorkle Avenue., SE
Charleston, West Virginia 25304

Honorable Earl Ray Tomblin
Governor of West Virginia
1900 Kanawha Boulevard, E
Charleston, WV 25305

Miles Epling, President
Mason County Commission
Mason County Courthouse
200 6th Street
Point Pleasant, WV 25550

Mason County Library
508 Viand Street
Point Pleasant, WV 25550-1199

John Forren NEPA/404 Coordinator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103

Deborah Carter, Field Supervisor
U.S Fish and Wildlife Service
694 Beverly Pike
Elkins, West Virginia 26241

Lyle Bennett
WV DEP
601 57th Street
Charleston, WV 25304

Susan Pierce
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
State Historic Preservation Office
1900 Kanawha Boulevard, E.
Charleston, West Virginia 25305-0300