### Number of EPA Region 4 Assessment, RLF, and Cleanup Awards Received

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Fiscal Year 2016</th>
<th>Fiscal Year 2015</th>
<th>Fiscal Year 2014</th>
<th>Fiscal Year 2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total # Grants</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding Received</td>
<td><strong>$9,642,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>$8,758,600</strong></td>
<td><strong>$10,649,999</strong></td>
<td><strong>$13,200,000</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Funding</td>
<td><strong>$55.2M</strong></td>
<td><strong>$54.3M</strong></td>
<td><strong>$67.0M</strong></td>
<td><strong>$62.5M</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Upcoming Brownfields Grant Competitions

- Assessment and Cleanup
- Environmental Workforce Development and Job Training
- Area Wide Planning (closed August 10, 2016)
- RLF Supplemental
Brownfields Program Direction

• Helping grantees move to the next level
• State Brownfields Associations
• More cleanup grants
## A Tale of Two Regions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Region 1</th>
<th>Region 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Myth #1

I will be liable for a Superfund cleanup if I purchase a contaminated property.
Myth #1

I will be liable for a Superfund cleanup if I purchase a contaminated property.

Reality: The Brownfields Law of 2002 amended Superfund to create the Bona Fide Prospective Purchaser liability exemption.
Myth #2

I cannot afford to adequately assess a site and create an Analysis of Brownfields Cleanup Alternatives (ABCA).
Myth #2

I cannot afford to adequately assess a site and create an Analysis of Brownfields Cleanup alternatives.

Reality: EPA may be able to provide assistance through a Targeted Brownfields Assessment.
Myth #3

A Brownfields Cleanup grant will not provide enough funding to completely remediate my site.
Myth #3

A Brownfields Cleanup grant will not provide enough funding to completely remediate my site.

Reality: Let’s see if we can subdivide the property.
Myth #4

I could be stuck holding a contaminated property without the funds to clean it up.
Myth #4

I could be stuck holding a contaminated property without the funds to clean it up.

Reality: 75% of Region 4 cleanup grant applicants received funding in 2016 versus 24% for assessment grant applicants.
Myth #5

I can’t afford the 20% cost share.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Myth #5

I can’t afford the 20% cost share.

Reality: Applicants can request a hardship waiver. Additionally, certain in-kind services can count toward the cost share.
SAVE THE DATE!
Join us in Pittsburgh • December 5-7, 2017
With pre-conference programming on December 4th

2017 NATIONAL BROWNFIELDS TRAINING CONFERENCE
Pittsburgh • David L. Lawrence Convention Center • December 5-7, 2017
RCRA Corrective Action
2020 RCRA Cleanup Baseline

- 3779 facilities nationally, 560 in Region 4
- EPA set a goal of having human exposure and groundwater migration under control and remedy construction completed at 95% of these facilities by the end of 2020
Progress Toward 2020 Goals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Region 4</th>
<th>Nationwide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Human Exposure</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundwater Migration</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction Complete</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Performance Standards Attained</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reflects data as of September 14, 2016.
Individual Facility Assessments
Potential Barriers to Achievement of 2020 Goals

• Technical
  – Groundwater - most predominant barrier
  – Indoor Air/Vapor Intrusion

• Resources
  – State Resources
  – Federal Resources

• Orphan Sites/Financial
  – Financial-Inability to Pay
  – Financial-Bankruptcy
  – Orphan Sites
Groundwater Challenges Identified in IFA

- Complex Geology
- Groundwater not fully characterized/ ongoing GW investigation
- Off-site sources of GW contamination
- DNAPL
- Low state cleanup target levels for COCs
- Multiple plumes
- Perchlorate
Efforts Underway

- RCRA FIRST (Lean Process to streamline investigations and remedy selection)
- CERCLA Authorities
- EDD/GIS and other tools
Other Focus Areas

- Long-term stewardship
- Financial Assurance
- Vapor Intrusion
- Per- & Poly-Fluorinated Alkyl Substances (PFAS)
- Updated health-based standards
- Beyond 2020
RCRA Permitting

- EPA’s role
- Permit Writer Training
- AA/BB/CC Training
- New permitting metric
RCRA Air Emissions NEI Background

• Air Emissions are a high priority for RCRA:
  
  – Hazardous waste air emissions can have high toxicity, corrosivity, and ignitability.
  
  – Very large volumes of hazardous wastes are generated each year (approximately 34 millions tons);
  
  – Releases to the air can harm workers and have off-site migration potential for nearby communities;
40th Anniversary of RCRA

President Ford signed the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act on October 21, 1976.
Community Engagement

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Activities

• Enhanced Community Engagement at a number of Corrective Action facilities
• New tools
• Community Education
Thank you.

Questions?