North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality
May 10, 2021

World Cat Greenville

Draft Environmental Justice Report

Contents

1 Introduction

Environmental justice is the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income, with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies (US EPA). This evaluation examines the demographic and environmental conditions in Pitt County, in census tracts 8 and 9, and the one-mile radius around the property boundary of the proposed World Cat Greenville. Finally, the demographics of the entire state of North Carolina are also considered as they compare to both the county and the local census tract and radius settings.

The primary goal of this Draft EJ Report is to encourage comments and suggestions from the surrounding community, industry, and environmental groups throughout the comment period. Public comments will be considered throughout the remainder of the comment period to inform the Final EJ Report.

2 Environmental Justice Evaluation

The Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ or Department) has assessed the permit application and the demographics of the communities in the area surrounding the proposed project. Accordingly, this Draft EJ Report includes:

- Permit application submitted by World Cat Greenville
- Facility emissions overview
- Study of area demographics [determined by utilizing the US EPA Environmental Justice tool (EJSCREEN) https://ejscreen.epa.gov/mapper/ and current, available census data. https://data.census.gov/cedsci/]
- Comparison of local area demographics to the county and statewide census data
- County health assessment
- Sensitive receptors surrounding the area
- Local industrial sites (using the NCDEQ Community Mapping System: https://ncdenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=1eb0fbe2bcfb4cccb3cc212af8a0b8c8).

Demographics for Pitt County and the state are compared to the local (census tracts and project radius) level data to identify any disparities surrounding the project area using standard environmental justice guidelines from the EPA and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documentation. Certain areas will be flagged as potentially underserved communities using criteria set out in more detail in Section 5, Regional and Local Settings.

3 Proposed Project

World Cat Greenville (WCG) submitted a permit application for a greenfield boat manufacturing facility located in Greenville, North Carolina. The facility will be classified as a major facility for both hazardous air pollutants (HAP's) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Therefore, the facility will be classified as Title V.

Potential emissions as presented in the application are included in the table below.

Table 1. Facility Emissions Overview

Pollutant	Potential Emissions (tons/yr)
VOC	122.2
Highest Individual HAP (styrene)	43.4
Total HAP	53.5

4 Geographic Area

As proposed, World Cat Greenville would be located at 601 Staton Road, Greenville 27834 (Figure 1). The highest off-site ambient air impacts will occur at the plant fence line. A one-mile radius was used to evaluate the local demographics and socioeconomics to appropriately include the surrounding community and help inform the DAQ's public outreach efforts. The one-mile buffer around the proposed facility is located within Pitt county.
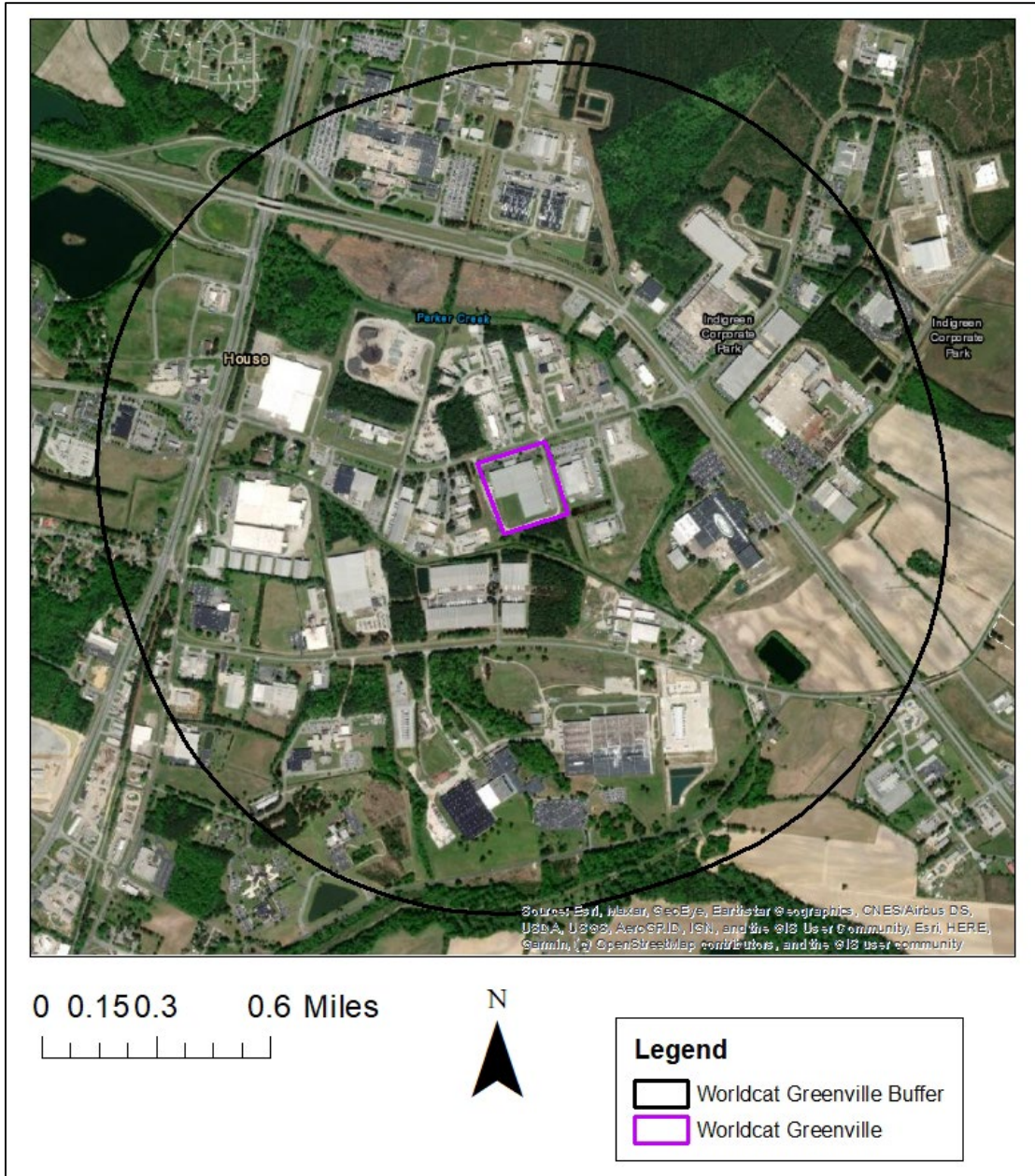
Figure 1. World Cat Greenville location with the one-mile radius.

Pitt County is designated as a Tier 2 county by the NC Department of Commerce 2021 rankings. According to the Department of Commerce, Tier 1 counties encompass the 40 most distressed counties based on average unemployment rate, median household income, percentage growth in population, and adjusted property tax per capita. Tier 2 counties encompass the next 40 counties based on this ranking system. The proposed World Cat Greenville facility and the one-mile radius is located within census tracts 8 and 9 in Pitt County (Figure 2). Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county with a unique numeric code (US Census Bureau). The census tracts do not encompass land within a state-designated tribal statistical area.
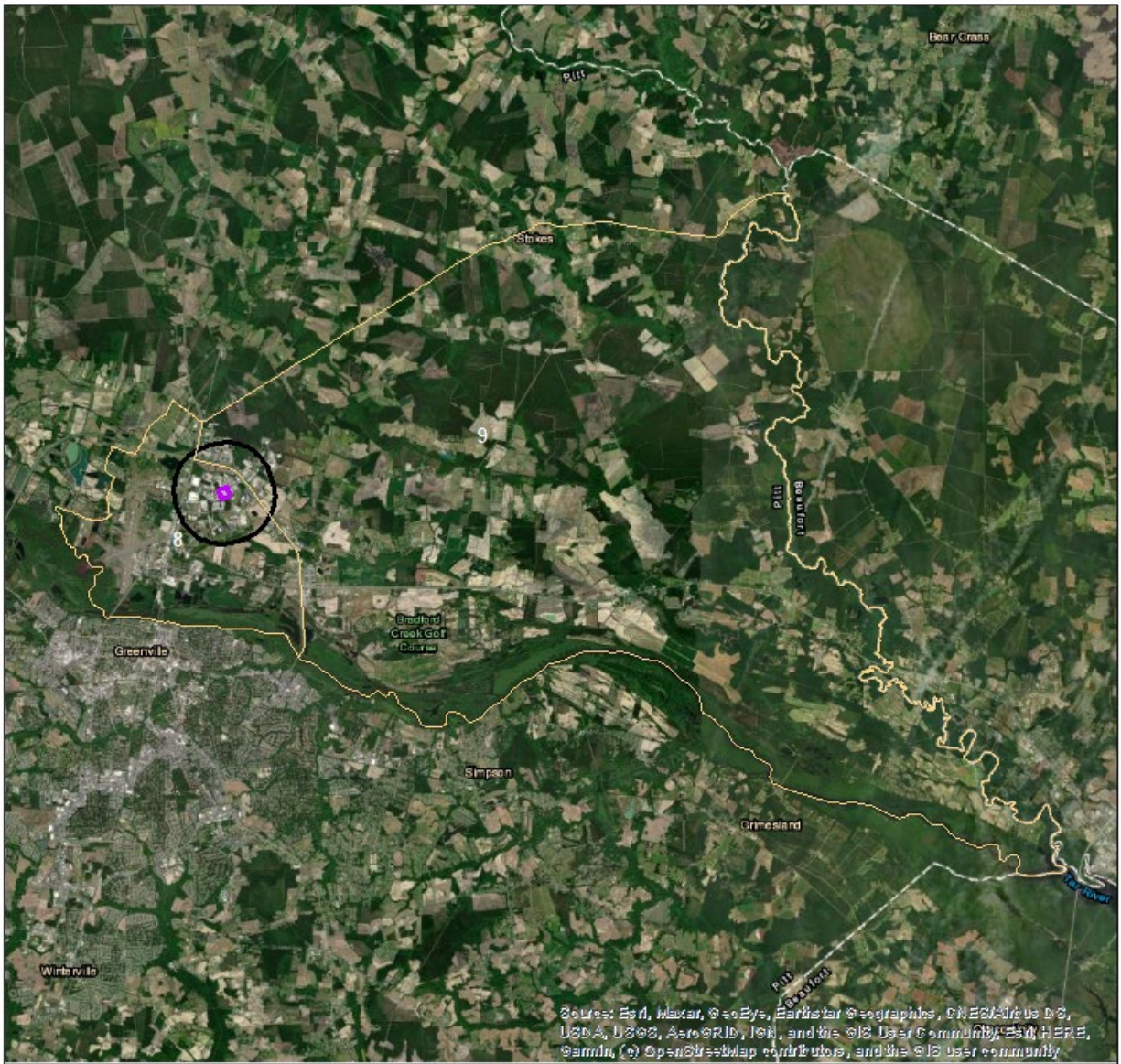
Figure 2. Census Tracts surrounding the facility location.

5 Regional and Local Settings

The following sections on race and ethnicity, age and sex, disability, poverty, household income, and Limited English Proficiency (LEP) populations are based on U.S. Census Bureau data, first at a state and county level (regional setting), and then at a census tract- and project- radius level (local setting). The surrounding census tracts included are those that overlap into the one-mile radius. Demographics of the county will be compared to the local level data to identify any disparities surrounding the project area. Using standard environmental justice guidelines from the EPA and NEPA documentation, the following conditions will be flagged as potential communities of concern:

1. 10% or more in comparison to the county or state average
2. 50% or more minority
3. 5% or more in comparison to the county or state average for poverty

For example, if a census tract has 35% of the population classified as low income but the county consists of 30% low income, the census tract would exceed the county average by 16.7% and thus be flagged as a potential area of concern. For this report, census data from 2010 and census data estimates from 2011-2015 and 2019 were used. 2010 Census Bureau data is real data gathered every ten years, whereas the estimates from the more recent years are modeled based on the real data. For the data gathered from the 2019 and 2011-2015 estimates, the margin of error (MOE) has been included. This value is a measure of the possible variation of the estimate around the population value (U.S. Census Bureau). The Census Bureau standard for the MOE is at the 90% confidence level and may be any number between 0 and the MOE value in either direction (indicated by +/-).

5.1 Race and Ethnicity

Regional Setting

According to the 2010 US Census Data Table 9: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino by Race, North Carolina's population totaled 9,535,483 individuals (Table 2). The three most common racial groups across the state were White (65.3%), Black or African American (21.2%), and Hispanic or Latino (of any race) at 8.4%.

Pitt County had a total population of 168,148 individuals (Table 2). The three most common racial or ethnic groups in Pitt County were White (57.1%), Black or African American (33.8%), and Hispanic or Latino (of any race) (5.5%). Black or African American was greater than 10% different when compared to the state.

Table 2. Regional Setting - Race and Ethnicity

Race and Ethnicity	North Carolina		Pitt County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	9,535,483	100.0	168,148	100
White	6,223,995	65.3	96,038	57.1
Black or African American	2,019,854	21.2	56,813	**33.8**
American Indian or Alaska Native	108,829	1.1	474	0.3
Asian	206,579	2.2	2,561	1.5
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	5,259	0.1	71	0.0
Some other Race	15,088	0.2	290	0.2
Two or More Races	155,759	1.6	2,699	1.6
HISPANIC OR LATINO (of any race)	800,120	8.4	9,202	5.5
Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 Census All **bolded and orange** highlighted cells indicate a difference that is greater than 10% different when compared to the State.				

Local Setting

According to the 2010 US Census Data Table 9: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino by race or ethnicity, the largest population within Census Tract 8 was Black or African American at 67.5%. Black or African American and Hispanic or Latino (of any race) were greater than 10% different when compared with both the county and the state (Table 3).

The largest population within Census Tract 9 was White at 53.9%. Black or African American was greater than 10% different compared to state, and Hispanic or Latino (of any race) was greater than 10% different compared to both the county and the state.

Within the one-mile project radius, the largest population was Black or African American at 65%. Black or African American and Hispanic or Latino (of any race) were greater than 10% different when compared to the county and the state.

Table 3. Local Setting - Race and Ethnicity

Race and Ethnicity	Project Area - 1 Mile		Census Tract 8		Census Tract 9	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	795	100	3,575	100	8,052	100
White	158	20	577	16.1	4,340	53.9
Black or African American	514	**65**	2,413	**67.5**	2,734	**34.0**
American Indian or Alaska Native	2	0	8	0.2	17	0.2
Asian	2	0	9	0.3	65	0.8
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Some other Race	1	0	5	0.1	16	0.2
Two or More Races	13	2	70	2.0	101	1.3
HISPANIC OR LATINO (of any race)	104	**13**	493	**13.8**	779	**9.7**
Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 Census						
All **bolded and orange** highlighted cells indicate a difference that is greater than 10% different when compared to the State.						

5.2 Age and Sex

Regional Setting

According to the 2010 US Census Data Table P 12: Sex by Age, and Table P13: Median Age, North Carolina had a total population of 9,535,483 individuals (Table 4). The median age for females (38.7) was slightly higher than the median age for males (36).

Pitt County had a total population of 168,148 individuals. The median age for females (30.1) was slightly lower than the median age for males (31.8) and were both lower than the median age for the state.

Table 4. Regional Setting - Age Groups and Sex

| Age | North Carolina | | | | | | Pitt County | | | | | |
| | Number | | | Percent | | | Number | | | Percent | | |
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Population	9,535,483	4,645,492	4,889,991	100%	49%	51%	168,148	79,360	88,788	100	47	53%
Median Age	37.4	36	38.7				31.0	30.1	31.8			
Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 Census												

Local Setting

According to the 2010 US Census Data Table P 12: Sex by Age, and Table P13: Median Age, Census Tract 8 had a slightly older median age than both Pitt County and Census Tract 9. Both census tracts had a younger median age than the state (Table 5).

Table 5. Local Setting - Age Groups and Sex

| Age | Census Tract 8 | | | | | | Census Tract 9 | | | | | |
| | Number | | | Percent | | | Number | | | Percent | | |
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total Population	3,575	1,903	1,672	100%	53%	47%	8,052	3,882	4,170	100%	48%	52%
Median Age	34	32.2	36.3				28	27.7	28.2			
Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 Census												

Project Radius

EJSCREEN identified a population of 795 individuals within the one-mile radius surrounding the proposed facility. There was a higher percentage of males than females in this area. EJSCREEN data does not provide the median age (Table 6).

Table 6. Project Radius - Age Groups and Sex

Age	Project Area - 1 Mile					
	Number			Percent		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total Population	795	457	338	100%	57%	43%
Median Age						
Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 Census. Obtained through EJSCREEN 2019						

5.3 Disability

Regional Setting

According to the 2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table S1810 Disability Characteristics from the US Census Bureau, the state of North Carolina had an estimated total population of 10,060,249 noninstitutionalized citizens. Of those individuals, an estimated 13.4% (MOE +/- 0.1%) had a disability. American Indian and Alaskan Native had the highest estimated disability rate of 18.2% (MOE +/- 0.8%). Black or African American and White (not Hispanic or Latino) were the next highest population estimates with disabilities in North Carolina, at 14.6% (MOE +/-0.2%) and 14.5% (MOE +/- 0.1%), respectively (Table 7).

Pitt County had an estimated total population of 177,203 noninstitutionalized citizens. Of those, an estimated 13.6% (MOE +/- 0.7%) had a disability. The largest population of disabled civilians was American Indian and Alaska Native (25.0%, MOE 17.3%), followed by Black or African American (15.0%, MOE +/- 1.1%). American Indian and Alaska Native, Two or more races, and Hispanic or Latino (of any race) were all greater than 10% different when compared to the state.

Table 7. Regional Setting - Disability

Subject	North Carolina						Pitt County					
	Total		With a Disability		Percent with a Disability		Total		With a Disability		Percent with a Disability	
	Estimate	Margin of Error +/-	Estimate	Margin of Error +/-	Estimate	Margin of Error +/-	Estimate	Margin of Error +/-	Estimate	Margin of Error +/-	Estimate	Margin of Error +/-
Total civilian noninstitutionalized population	10,060,249	2,163	1,352,783	8,378	13.4%	0.1	177,203	265	24,088	1,221	13.6%	0.7
RACE AND HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN												
White (not Hispanic or Latino)	6,357,724	2,614	919,485	7,082	14.5%	0.1	96,571	359	13,350	964	13.8%	1.0
Black or African American	2,144,532	5,119	312,780	4,850	14.6%	0.2	61,252	875	9,169	664	15.0%	1.1
American Indian and Alaska Native	120,813	1,815	22,048	842	18.2%	0.8	591	189	148	128	**25.0%**	17.3
Asian	290,103	1,968	15,414	800	5.3%	0.3	3116	335	100	88	3.2%	2.9
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	6,694	677	638	183	9.5%	2.7	102	103	0	29	0.0%	28.3
Some other Race	313,224	7,444	16,846	1,231	5.4%	0.4	5947	927	291	197	4.9%	3.2
Two or more races	265,791	6,168	29,353	1,430	11.0%	0.4	4641	811	562	218	**12.1%**	4.3
Hispanic or Latino	942,342	855	59,694	2,120	6.3%	0.2	11150	22	942	270	**8.4%**	2.4

Source: US Census Bureau, ACS 2019 5-year Estimates
All **bolded** and orange highlighted cells indicate a difference that is greater than 10% when compared to the State

Local Setting

According to the 2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table S1810 Disability Characteristics from the US Census Bureau, Census Tract 8 had an estimated total population of 2,972 noninstitutionalized citizens (Table 8). Of those individuals, an estimated 13.5% (MOE +/- 5.2%) had a disability. The subject with the largest population of disabled civilians was White (25.5%, MOE +/- 13.3%), followed by Black or African American at 12.6% (MOE +/- 5.4%). Census Tract 9 had a total population of 8,100 noninstitutionalized citizens. Of those individuals, an estimated 13.3% (MOE +/- 3.8) had a disability. The subject with the largest population of disabled civilians was White (17.2%, MOE +/- 5.2%), followed by two or more races at 18.1% (MOE +/- 44.6%). In both census tracts, White had a greater than 10% difference when compared to both the County and the state.

Table 8. Local Setting - Disability

Subject	Census Tract 8						Census Tract 9					
	Total		With a Disability		Percent with a Disability		Total		With a Disability		Percent with a Disability	
	Estimate	Margin of Error +/-	Estimate	Margin of Error +/-	Estimate	Margin of Error +/-	Estimate	Margin of Error +/-	Estimate	Margin of Error +/-	Estimate	Margin of Error +/-
Total civilian noninstitutionalized population	2,972	271	400	156	13.5	5.2	8,100	884	1,074	274	13.3	3.8
RACE AND HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN												
White (not Hispanic or Latino)	495	259	126	97	**25.5**	13.3	3,567	423	612	176	**17.2**	5.2
Black or African American	2,183	365	274	120	12.6	5.4	3,135	631	431	218	13.7	7.6
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	12	0	12	-	-	21	33	0	17	0.0	67.2
Asian	0	12	0	12	-	-	0	17	0	17	-	-
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	12	0	12	-	-	0	17	0	17	-	-
Some other Race	115	181	0	12	0	25.8	529	299	1	3	0.2	0.5
Two or more races	73	63	0	12	0	35.8	83	126	15	26	**18.1**	44.6
Hispanic or Latino	221	220	0	12	0	14.6	1294	478	16	29	1.2	2.3

Source: US Census Bureau, ACS 2019 5-year Estimates
All **bolded** and orange highlighted cells indicate a difference that is greater than 10% when compared to the State
All **bolded** and blue highlighted cells indicate a difference that is greater than 10% when compared to both the County and the State

5.4 Poverty

Regional Setting

According to the Census Table S1701, Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months, 2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, from the US Census Bureau, North Carolina had an estimated population of 9,984,891, with 14.7% (MOE +/- 0.2%) below the poverty level (Table 9). Across all subjects, Some Other Race had the highest percent living below the poverty level at 27.2% (MOE +/- 1.2%). The next three subjects with the highest poverty level were Hispanic or Latino at 26.4% (MOE +/- 0.6%), American Indian and Alaska Native at 24.9% (MOE +/- 1.3%), and Black or African American at 22.5% (MOE +/- 0.4%). Households below 200 percent of the federal poverty level[1] are calculated by multiplying the percentage point by the poverty level for the number of individuals in that household. For example, to calculate 200% of the poverty level for a household of four in 2021,[2] that would be $53,000 (2.0 x $26,500).

Pitt County had an estimated population of 171,321 with 22.9% (MOE +/-1.3%) living below the poverty level. Across all subjects, American Indian and Alaska Native had the highest percent living below the poverty level at 35.7% (MOE +/- 23.5%). The total population for whom poverty status is determined, White, Black or African American and American Indian or Alaska Native all had estimates greater than 5% different when compared to the state values.

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[1] https://www.thebalance.com/federal-poverty-level-definition-guidelines-chart-3305843

[2] The poverty level for a household of four in 2021 is an annual income of $26,500. To calculate the poverty level for larger families, add $4,540 for each additional person in the household. For smaller families, subtract $4,540 per person.

Table 9. Regional Setting – Poverty

Subject	North Carolina						Pitt County					
	Total		Below poverty level		Percent below poverty level		Total		Below poverty level		Percent below poverty level	
	Estimate	Margin of Error +/-	Estimate	Margin of Error +/-	Estimate	Margin of Error +/-	Estimate	Margin of Error +/-	Estimate	Margin of Error +/-	Estimate	Margin of Error +/-
Population for whom poverty status is determined	9,984,891	1,988	1,467,591	17,844	14.7%	0.2	171,321	467	39,314	2,196	**22.9%**	1.30
RACE AND HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN												
White	6,320,337	2,990	644,440	10,085	10.2%	0.2	92,783	520	15,313	1,147	**16.5%**	1.20
Black or African American	2,116,769	5,452	475,973	8,126	22.5%	0.4	59,848	906	19,388	1,638	**32.4%**	2.6
American Indian and Alaska Native	120,328	1,846	29,981	1,608	24.9%	1.3	518	177	185	156	**35.7%**	23.5
Asian	285,786	2,021	30,707	2,034	10.7%	0.7	2,998	331	350	175	11.7%	5.70
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	6,630	675	1,360	332	20.5%	4.6	76	98	-	29	0.0%	34.90
Some other Race	311,206	7,397	84,699	4,639	27.2%	1.2	5,887	922	1,829	603	31.1%	9.40
Two or more races	262,580	6,121	54,627	2,414	20.8%	0.8	4,401	799	1,006	417	22.9%	8.10
Hispanic or Latino	940,295	1,251	248,474	6,013	26.4%	0.6	10,933	112	2,917	609	26.7%	5.60
All individuals below:												
200 percent of poverty level	3,420,476	24,183					71,345	2,405				

Source: American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 2019
All **bolded and orange** cells indicate a difference that is greater than 5% when compared to the State

Local Setting

According to the Census Table S1701, Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months, 2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, from the US Census Bureau, Census Tract 8 had an estimated population of 2,951 with 38.2% (MOE +/-11.7%) living below the poverty level (Table 10). The total population for whom poverty status is determined as well as three racial groups had poverty levels higher than 5% different when compared to both the county and state.

Census Tract 9 had an estimated population of 8,086 individuals, with 29.1% (MOE +/- 8.1%) living below the poverty level. The total population for whom poverty status is determined as well as three racial groups had poverty levels higher than 5% different when compared to both the county and state.

Table 10. Local Setting- Poverty

Subject	Census Tract 8						Census Tract 9					
	Total		Below poverty level		Percent below poverty level		Total		Below poverty level		Percent below poverty level	
	Estimate	Margin of Error +/-	Estimate	Margin of Error +/-	Estimate	Margin of Error +/-	Estimate	Margin of Error +/-	Estimate	Margin of Error +/-	Estimate	Margin of Error +/-
Population for whom poverty status is determined	2,951	266	1,128	360	**38.2%**	11.7	8,086	884	2,354	784	**29.1%**	8.1
RACE AND HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN												
White	495	259	156	174	**31.5%**	29.3	3,567	423	512	261	14.4%	6.8
Black or African American	2,162	359	802	303	**37.1%**	13.6	3,135	631	1,555	636	**49.6%**	16.1
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	12	0	12	-	-	7	11	7	11	**100.0%**	100.0
Asian	-	12	-	12	-	-	-	17	-	17	-	-
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	-	12	-	12	-	-	-	17	-	17	0.0%	-
Some other Race	115	181	115	181	**100.0%**	25.8	529	299	196	175	**37.1%**	43.0
Two or more races	73	63	-	12	0.0%	35.8	83	126	-	17	0.0%	32.9
Hispanic or Latino	221	220	170	200	**76.9%**	29.3	1,294	478	280	203	21.6%	16.9
All individuals below:												
200 percent of poverty level	1,820	317					4,217	922				
Source: American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 2019												
All **bolded and blue** cells indicate a difference that is greater than 5% when compared to the county and the State.												

5.5 Household Income

Regional Setting

The following table (Table 11) was compiled using data from the Census Table S1901, Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2019 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars) 2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates for North Carolina. The North Carolina household income range with the highest percent was for $50,000 to $74,999, at 18.0%. The state median household income was $54,602 and the mean income was $76,940.

The household income range for Pitt County with the highest percent was $50,000 to $74,999 at 17.7% (MOE +/- 1.2%). The median income was $47,437 and the mean income was $67,261, both lower than that of the state. The two lowest income ranges were both greater than 10% different when compared to the state.

Table 11. Regional Setting - Household Income

Subject	North Carolina Households		Pitt County Households	
	Estimate	Margin of Error +/-	Estimate	Margin of Error +/-
Total	3,965,482	10,327	69,799	808
Less than $10,000	6.4%	0.1	**10.1%**	1.0
$10,000 to $14,999	5.0%	0.1	**6.2%**	0.8
$15,000 to $24,999	10.3%	0.1	11.5%	0.9
$25,000 to $34,999	10.3%	0.1	9.9%	0.9
$35,000 to $49,999	13.9%	0.1	13.8%	1.2
$50,000 to $74,999	18.0%	0.1	17.7%	1.2
$75,000 to $99,999	12.4%	0.1	10.6%	0.8
$100,000 to $149,999	13.1%	0.1	12.3%	1.0
$150,000 to $199,999	5.1%	0.1	4.5%	0.6
$200,000 or more	5.4%	0.1	3.5%	0.5
Median income (dollars)	54,602	231	47,437	1,940
Mean income (dollars)	76,940	352	67,261	2,354
Per Capita Income	30,783	154	27,155	890

Source: US Census, 2019 ACS 5-Year Estimates.
All orange and bolded highlighted cells indicate a difference that is greater than 10% when compared to the state

Local Setting

The household income range for Census Tract 8 with the highest percent was $35,000 to $49,999 at 23.4% (MOE +/- 10%). The median income was $38,139 and the mean income was

$42,917 (Table 12). All income ranges less than $24,999 had percentages that were more than 10% greater than either the state or county.

The household income range for Census Tract 9 with the highest percent was $50,000 to $74,999 at 24.1% (MOE +/- 7.4%). The median income was $50,422 and the mean income was $62,765.

The household income range for the one-mile radius with the highest percent was $25,000-$50,000 at 34%. EJSCREEN data provides different income ranges that cannot be compared in the same manner. (Table 13).

Table 12. Local Setting - Household Income

Subject	Census Tract 8 Households		Census Tract 9 Households	
	Estimate	Margin of Error +/-	Estimate	Margin of Error +/-
Total	1,126	121	2,739	234
Less than $10,000	**13.4%**	8.8	6.2%	4.3
$10,000 to $14,999	**14.0%**	9.3	1.9%	2.3
$15,000 to $24,999	**12.0%**	6.8	**13.8%**	5.4
$25,000 to $34,999	5.2%	3.6	12.1%	5.5
$35,000 to $49,999	**23.4%**	10	14.9%	5.1
$50,000 to $74,999	14.9%	7.7	**24.1%**	7.4
$75,000 to $99,999	8.4%	5.8	9.1%	4.5
$100,000 to $149,999	8.7%	6.8	13.9%	6.3
$150,000 to $199,999	-	3.1	2.8%	3
$200,000 or more	-	3.1	1.0%	1.3
Median income (dollars)	38,139	5,898	50,422	4,615
Mean income (dollars)	42,917	8,143	62,765	8,306
Per Capita Income	16,409	3,616	22,225	3,326

Source: US Census, 2019 ACS 5-Year Estimates.
All **orange and bolded** highlighted cells indicate a difference that is greater than 10% when compared to the state
All **blue and bolded** highlighted cells indicate a difference that is greater than 10% when compared to the state and the county

Table 13. Project Radius - Household Income

Subject	1 mile		
	Number	**Percent**	**MOE**
Number of Households	126	100%	182
Per Capita Income (dollars)	16,544		
Household Income			
<$15,000	33	26%	108
$15,000-$25,000	14	11%	112
$25,000-$50,000	42	34%	158
$50,000-$75,000	19	15%	132
$75,000+	17	14%	91
Source: EJSCREEN 2019			

Per Capita Income

Per Capita Income data was obtained through the Census Table B19301, Per Capita Income in the Past 12 Months (In 2018 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars), 2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. The North Carolina per capita income estimate was $30,783. The estimate for Pitt County was $27,155. The estimate for Census Tract 8 was $16,409, and the estimate for Census Tract 9 was $22,225.

The EJSCREEN analysis also provided the Per Capita Income estimate for the one-mile radius surrounding facility site, which was $16,544. All Per Capita Income estimates were lower than that of the state.

6 Limited English Proficiency (LEP)

Per the Safe Harbor Guidelines, should an LEP Group be identified during the permit application process, written translations of vital documents for each eligible LEP language group that constitutes 5% or includes 1,000 members (whichever is less) of the population of persons eligible to be served or likely to be affected or encountered. If there are fewer than 50 persons in a language group that reaches the 5% trigger, then DEQ will not translate vital written materials, but instead will provide written notice in the primary language of the LEP language group of the right to receive competent oral interpretation of those written materials, free of cost. The safe harbor provisions apply to the translation of written documents only. Safe harbor guidelines are based on EPA guidance for LEP persons and implemented by DEQ when deemed appropriate. Only languages where an estimated population of greater than 0 who speak English less than "very well" are included in this analysis. The population over 5 years and over who speak English less than "very well" in Census Tract 8 was greater than 5% (8.3%).

Table 14. Limited English Proficiency

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	Census Tract 8		Census Tract 9	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Total (population 5 years and over):	**3,423**	**459**	**7,689**	**559**
Speak only English	2,947	427	6,977	553
Spanish or Spanish Creole:	476	305	672	227
Speak English "very well"	193	139	513	149
Speak English less than "very well"	**283**	197	159	140
Source: US Census, ACS 5-Year estimates 2011-2015				

7 Educational Attainment

Regional Setting

The following data was obtained through the US Census Bureau Table S1501, American Community Survey 2019 5-year Estimates. Pitt County had very similar percentages of individuals across all education attainment levels as compared to the state.

Table 15. Regional Setting- Educational Attainment (above 25 years old)

Subject	North Carolina				Pitt County			
	Number		Percent		Number		Percent	
	Estimate	MOE +/-	Estimate	MOE +/-	Estimate	MOE +/-	Estimate	MOE +/-
Total Above 25	6,983,859	1,636			108,447	147		
Less than 9th grade	314,545	4,322	4.5%	0.1	3,456	479	3.2%	0.4
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	538,851	6,801	7.7%	0.1	8,196	676	7.6%	0.6
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1,791,532	12,844	25.7%	0.2	25,786	1,153	23.8%	1.1
Bachelor's degree or higher	2,182,853	16,331	31.3%	0.2	35,418	1,182	32.7%	1.1
Source: US Census, ACS 5-Year estimates 2019								

Local Setting

The following data was obtained through the US Census Bureau Table S1501, American Community Survey 20195-year Estimates. The project radius and Census Tract 8 had the highest percentage of individuals with less than a 9th grade education. Both census tracts and the one-mile radius also had higher percentages of individuals with a 9th to 12th grade education, but no diploma. Additionally, the percentage of individuals with a Bachelor's degree or higher are significantly lower for the local setting than for the regional setting.

Table 16. Local Setting- Educational Attainment (above 25 years old)

Subject	Census Tract 8				Census Tract 9			
	Number		Percent		Number		Percent	
	Estimate	MOE +/-	Estimate	MOE +/-	Estimate	MOE +/-	Estimate	MOE +/-
Total Above 25	2,064	276			4,535	340		
Less than 9th grade	157	97	7.6%	4.4	160	160	3.5%	3.4
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	241	131	11.7%	6	803	215	17.7%	4.6
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	556	194	26.9%	8.7	1,350	257	29.8%	5.4
Bachelor's degree or higher	265	124	12.8%	5.7	604	203	13.3%	4.7
Source: US Census ACS 2019 5-year estimates								

Table 17. Project Radius - Educational Attainment (above 25 years old)

Subject	Project Radius			
	Number		Percent	
	Estimate	MOE +/-	Estimate	MOE +/-
Total Above 25	456	288		
Less than 9th grade	44	68	10.0%	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	59	127	13%	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	130	159	28%	
Bachelor's degree or higher	38	134	8%	
Source: EJSCREEN 2019				

8 County Health

The University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, in collaboration with the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, calculated County Health Rankings for all the States in the United States (www.countyhealthrankings.org). This ranking is based on health outcomes (such as lifespan and self-reported health status) and health factors (such as environmental, social and economic conditions). According to this 2021 report, out of all 100 counties in North Carolina (with 1 indicating the healthiest), Pitt County ranks 34th in health factors and 39th in health outcomes.
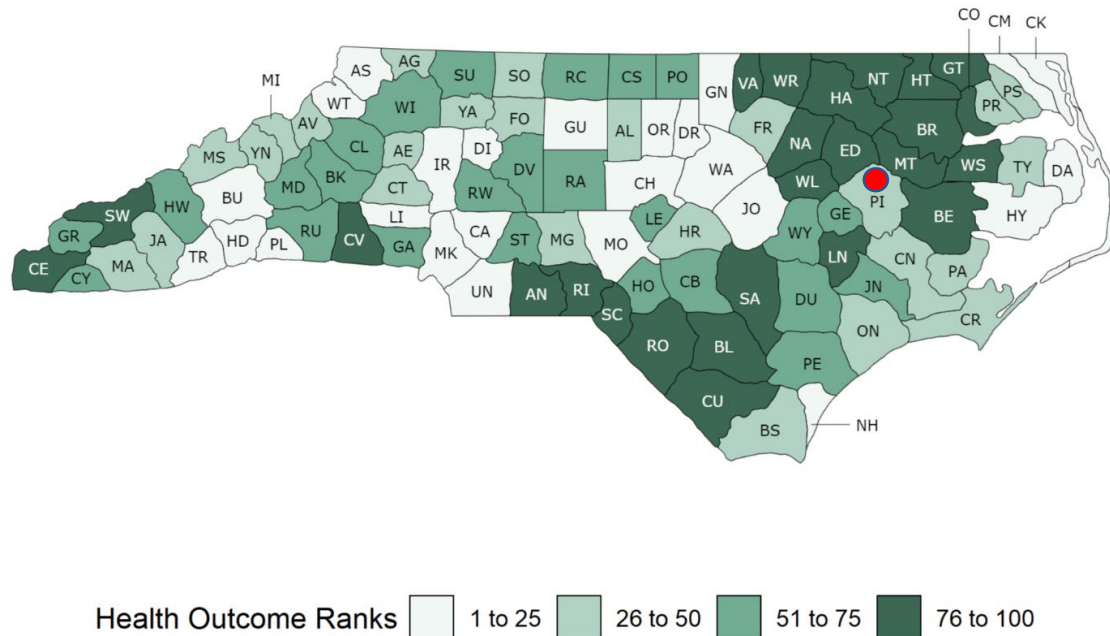
Figure 3. County Health Rankings for Health Factors in North Carolina provided by University of Wisconsin Public Health Institute.

According to the NC DEQ Community Mapping System Environmental Justice Tool, the health outcome causes of death in Pitt County overall are similar though slightly higher than the state averages. However, the hospitalizations due to asthma in Pitt County is 217 (per 100,000 individuals), as compared to the state at 90 (per 100,000 individuals). Finally, the number of primary care physicians in Pitt County (14.734 per 10,000 residents) is considerably higher than the state average (4.812 per 10,000 residents).

Table 18. Health Outcomes

Cause of Death	Pitt County	North Carolina
Cancer	171.1	169.1
Heart Disease	169.2	163.7
Stroke	48.9	43.1
Cardiovascular Disease	233.6	221.9
Diabetes	27.3	22.8
Source: NCDEQ 2020 EJ Tool. Death rates are per 100,000 individuals		

9 Local Sensitive Receptors

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency suggests that sensitive receptors include, but are not limited to, hospitals, schools, daycare facilities, elderly housing, and convalescent facilities. These are areas where the occupants are more susceptible to the adverse effects of exposure to toxic chemicals, pesticides, and other pollutants. Extra care must be taken when dealing with contaminants and pollutants in close proximity to areas recognized as sensitive receptors. For instance, children and the elderly may have a higher risk of developing asthma from elevated levels of certain air pollutants than a healthy individual aged between 18 and 64.

Within the one-mile radius surrounding the proposed facility location, the following sensitive receptors were identified (Figure 4):

- Kingdom Hall of Jehovah's Witnesses
- Greenfield Terrace Park
- Pitt County Arboretum

Additional sensitive receptors may be identified during the remainder of the permit application   process.
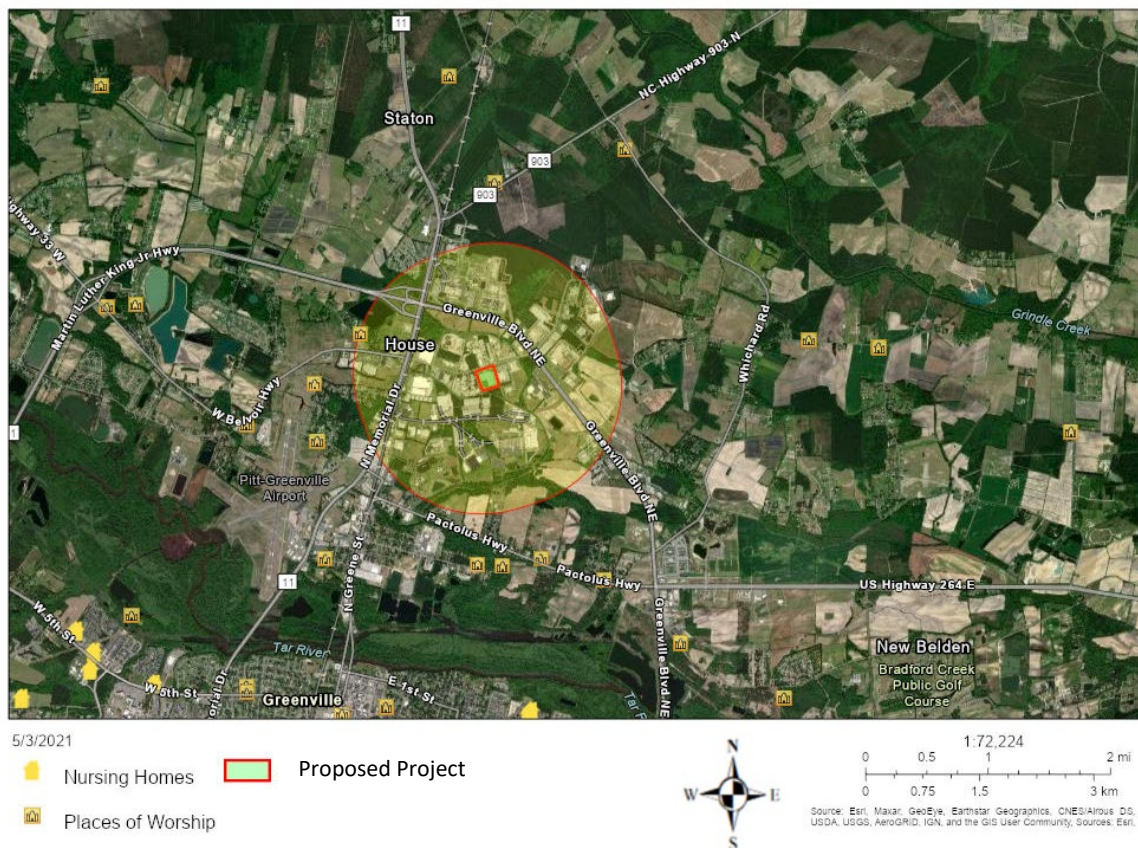

Figure 4. Sensitive receptors surrounding the proposed facility location.

10 Local Industrial Sites

Within the one-mile radius of the proposed facility, there are 72 permits or incidents (as of April 22, 2021) (Figure 5).

- 11 Air Quality Permitted sites
- 1 NPDES Wastewater Treatment Facility
- 3 inactive hazardous sites
- 1 Brownfields Program site
- 7 hazardous waste sites
- 26 Underground Storage Tank (UST) Incidents
- 11 Above ground storage tank incidents
- 4 UST active facilities
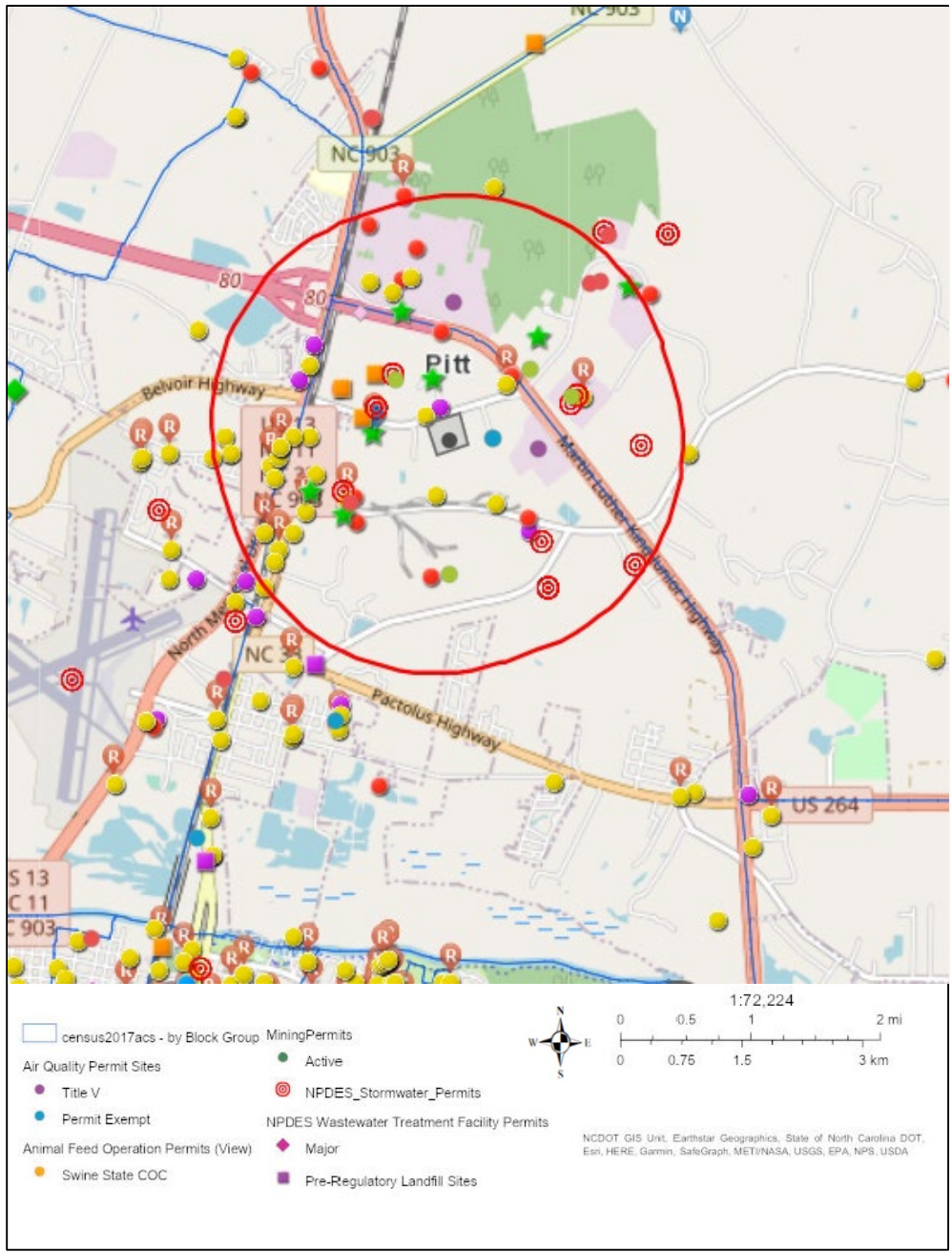- 9 land use restrictions or notices

Schools
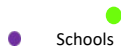
Figure 5. Permitted facilities and incidents with the one-mile radius surrounding the proposed project.

11 Conclusion

Environmental justice is the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income, with respect to the development,

implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies (US EPA). This Draft EJ report examined the demographic and environmental conditions in North Carolina, Pitt County, census tracts 8 and 9, and the one-mile radius around the proposed World Cat Greenville facility. Potential emissions rates outlined in the permit application and county level health data are included, as well as data from the NCDEQ Community Mapping System. It is important to keep in mind that based on the available data, the following limitations of this report: census data is from 2010 and may be outdated; the more recent census data through 2019 are estimates; EJSCREEN does not provide all of the data categories that were used in this analysis so the census tract and county data cannot be compared to the radius used surrounding the facility boundary for all criteria; census tracts can still be large areas and do not allow for exact locations of each population; and the Department cannot determine which populations are in that small amount of overlap around the facility.

The Department assessed the available demographic and socioeconomic data of the community surrounding the World Cat Greenville Facility regarding its permit application. Pitt County, the project area data from the radius used, and the census tracts generally exceed the state estimates for race and ethnicity. The area also showed higher percentages of individuals earning the lowest income ranges and elevated poverty rates (as compared to the state and County). One LEP group was identified (Spanish or Spanish Creole).

Pitt County ranks 34th in health factors and 39th in health outcomes and performed worse than the state average for most death rates that are included in the DEQ EJ Tool. There were 72 permits or incidents recorded within one mile of the proposed facility.

Based on this Draft EJ Report, the following outreach is recommended:

- Translation services will be considered in accordance with the Department LEP-Language Access Plan.
- The list of sensitive receptors should be consulted while considering additional outreach options that may best fit this community's needs.
- Project information should be provided to officials in the Town of Greenville.
- Known community leaders should be consulted for additional outreach options.