

Advisory Neighborhood Commission 6D
Minutes of Business Meeting – June 13, 2016
Held at 1000 4th St. SW, Washington DC 20024
Andy Litsky, Chair

**June minutes as approved at the July 11, 2016 meeting.
Correspondence sent after the June meeting also attached.*

The Commission convened at 7:02 p.m. The following commissioners were in attendance at the beginning of the meeting: Roger Moffatt, Stacy Cloyd, Meredith Fascett, Marjorie Lightman, Andy Litsky (chairing), Rachel Reilly Carroll, and Rhonda Hamilton

Approval of Agenda

CM Litsky moved to approve the agenda, and CM Hamilton seconded. CM Fascett asked to add issue 7d, a letter in opposition to halfway house in ANC 6B. With those changes, the agenda was approved 7-0-0.

Introduction of Commissioners

Meeting Announcements

- The next ANC 6D meeting will be Monday, July 11 at 7pm, 1100 4th St. SW, 2nd Floor.
- CM Cloyd: meeting about proposed shelter in Ward 6 organized by Charles Allen: 6:30 on June 22 at Friendship Baptist Church.
- CM Fascett: HSEMA, FEMS, and DOEE are organizing a meeting about train safety preparedness on Saturday at 10am at 200 I St. SE
- CM Fascett: Precinct 131 primary voting will be at the new Capper community center as previously announced.
- CM Moffatt: Eleanor Holmes Norton is holding a meeting about the Buzzard Point marina 6/15, 6-8pm 200 I St. SE
- CM Carroll: meeting about Greenleaf redevelopment planned for 6/25 has been postponed.
- CM Litsky: SWNA and the ANC are hosting a meeting about transportation planning on 7/18, location to be determined
- Georgine Wallace, Friends of SW Library: Summer reading kickoff is Saturday. SW Library is hosting a special “maker camp” and a science camp this July, but they require prior registration.
- Community member: The sidewalks on 4th Street SW between M and N St. are very bumpy and people should not bicycle on the sidewalk there. The crosswalk is bumpy too.
- Todd: 425 M St. has new umbrellas, tables, and chairs for people to enjoy. Farmers market is on Saturdays and there are “4th Friday” events all summer and into October. There are kickball events there too.
 - CM Litsky complained about people parking in the middle of 4th Street: he saw an ambulance that could not get through. The property manager has to do something about this. Todd explained that he cannot ticket and tow people, but he tells DDOT that they need to write more tickets and tells DCRA staff not to park there. Their security guards’ post orders do not include telling people not to park there, but sometimes they do.

Public Safety Report

Sgt. Joshua Straussman, new PSA 105 Sgt. He has worked in 1D for several years. With regards to 4th St. parking, the commander has been reminding MPD that they can only park there to respond to emergencies.

PSA 105 and 106, last 30 days vs. 30 days before that: Crimes in PSA 105 are up 18% and down 2% in PSA 106. Increases in assaults in dangerous weapons and robberies in 105; in 106, 1 less robbery and 1 less ADW.

Compared to this month last year, PSA 105 has had a 40% increase in crimes, with 4 ADWs this year compared to 0 last year. There are few robberies with guns but more snatches and pickpocketings. Year over year, PSA saw a 4% decrease in crime, though there was an increase in robberies from 0 to 3.

Year to date, comparing this year to last, PSA 105 has had a 28% increase in crime—a 48% increase in violent crimes, including a 58% increase in robberies and an increase in domestic violence.

1D watch commander is 202-437-7632, 24 hours a day. Email address is 1Dwatch.commander@dc.gov. These are not for emergencies—use 911 for that.

- CM Lightman: the streets leading to the Lex and Leo are one-way and vehicles should not pull onto 4th Street from there. MPD has driven the wrong way on them and she has tried to tell them and they said they don't have to follow the law. Sgt. said there are circumstances when this is justified, but you can always take the car # and call the watch commander.
- CM Moffat: there have been smashed car windows on the 1200 and 1300 block of Delaware this week. Sgt. said he would investigate.
- CM Cloyd: what information do you get about people from our area who are arrested elsewhere? Sgt. said they get weekly reports from MPD, Dept. of Youth Rehabilitation Services, and US Attorney of people in their PSA who were arrested or released.
- Next PSA 105 meeting is 6/15 at the SW Library. CM Litsky urged MPD to keep holding PSA meetings in different sites in the community rather than just at the police station all the time.

Approval of Prior Month's Minutes

CM Cloyd moved to approve May minutes and CM Moffat seconded. The minutes were approved 5-0-1 (Litsky abstained, Carroll absent).

Other Presentations and Resolutions

Status of Duck Pond and Amidon parks, Peter Nohden of DPR and Tim Kraft of DGS

- DC is purchasing lights for Amidon Park this week but it will take a few months for them to be delivered and shipped.
- DOEE is paying for DPR to build a rain garden on the west side of Amidon Park for stormwater maintenance.
- DPR appreciates the BID's help in cleaning up local parks.
- There is a \$250,000 budget to improve landscaping at the duck pond park. This could include plantings, a gazebo, and a bridge between two islands. They are considering removing the playground because it does not have the necessary safety zones. There will also be a "relaxation zone" on one island too. There will be public meetings about landscape plan at duck pond.
 - CM Lightman: please notify us of the community meetings.

- If PUDs include more funds to improve parks, DPR will do more work.
 - CM Litsky: there is money as part of a PUD to do landscape plans, but the money is not available yet. DGS and DPR were not aware of this but it could affect their timeline.
- Community member: the pumps in the duck pond park aren't working well.
- CM Cloyd: please install a water fountain near the basketball courts in Lansburgh Park.

Letter of Support for Office of Returning Citizens Affairs Picnic

CM Cloyd moved to send a letter in support of this event on July 23. CM Moffatt seconded and it passed 7-0-0.

Letter in Opposition to Halfway House locations

CM Litsky moved to send a letter to the Bureau of Prisons, Mayor, and Eleanor Holmes Norton in opposition to a 300-bed halfway house at 475 School Street SW. This on the same block as Washington Global Public Charter School. The ANC does not get great weight with the Bureau of Prisons. CM Hamilton seconded.

- CM Carroll had problems with the language about returning citizens since some are not a threat and there will be supportive services.
- CM Cloyd said she would not support having all 300 units in any location in the District—there should be halfway houses throughout DC, especially so that people who don't get along don't have to be housed together.
- CM Lightman said she supports reentry but research shows that smaller facilities work better than larger ones. Our area could support a few returning citizens—the BID employs many such people, and quite successfully. But a 300 bed facility is too big to be successful.
- CM Litsky agreed that he supports reentry programs, but this is not a good site and 300 beds is too many.
- CM Hamilton noted that many ANC 6D residents have returned from prison and now contribute to society, but 300 people who may not have any ties to the community are more of a concern. We don't know what services they'll get, including mental health care.
- CM Moffatt suggested that we add a line saying "we support reentry services but believe that smaller units spread throughout the District are more beneficial than a single large facility" and CM Litsky accepted this as a friendly amendment.
- Bill Shickler said he thinks money is the reason for BOP wanting to do only one location, and wanted to know if people were returning to DC or residents of other states.

Motion passed 6-0-1 (Carroll abstained).

CM Fascett moved to send a letter in opposition to locating a 300-bed halfway house 810 Potomac Ave. SE, near 8th and M Sts. SW, which is near ANC 6D but in ANC 6B. CM Litsky seconded. Motion passed 6-0-1 (Carroll abstained).

Alcoholic Beverages (ABC Committee Chair Coralie Farlee)

Due South Cooperative Agreement Amendment

The applicant has asked for a second summer garden on the boardwalk near the bridge in Yards Park—the ABC committee supported the amended CA. CM Carroll moved to support this and CM Litsky seconded. Passed 7-0-0.

Salt Line (New Cooperative Agreements)

This is a new application on the ground floor of an apartment building called Dock 79 at 79 Potomac Ave. SE. The owner and lawyer were present and have signed a CA. The ABC committee supported the license with CA. CM Carroll moved to support this and CM Litsky seconded. Passed 7-0-0.

100 Montaditos (New CA, License change from DR to CR, and authorization for summer garden)

The ABC committee supported the applicant's request for a license change from DR (wine and beer only) to CR (including liquor). They have been operating a summer garden without a license because they didn't know they weren't allowed to. CM Carroll moved to support the change from DR to CR and addition to add a summer garden with a new cooperative agreement and CM Litsky seconded. Passed 7-0-0.

Cordial Wine and Spirits (Class A liquor store)

This is a proposed business at the Wharf. The applicants applied for a license using the address of the former Channel Inn, which is not the location they will actually open (they will open on a street that doesn't exist, in a building that hasn't been built). So there is no place to placard. The applicant is also not the person who will run the business. It seems the applicants are in a rush because there is a cap on how many liquor stores can operate in DC. The applicant has not participated with the ABC committee (an attorney did attend), so the committee recommends protesting the license. CM Litsky noted that he's asked the Wharf to give the ANC and ABC a list of all the potential liquor licenses they know about with some information about each to help us manage a large number of applications. He said that he's open to a license in general but wants the ABC to negotiate a Cooperative Agreement first. CM Litsky moved to protest the license applications on the grounds of peace, quiet, and order. CM Moffatt seconded. Passed 7-0-0.

Changes to ABC Committee Membership

James Carroll has served as 6D03 representative. His predecessor Lance Dubach would like to come back to the committee. Dr. Farlee proposed having James Carroll serve as the second at-large member; he has done a good job, as did Mr. Dubach. CM Litsky moved to put James Carroll in the at large spot. CM Hamilton seconded. CM Cloyd asked why Dr. Farlee had opposed adding a second at-large representative in the past and now supports this change. Dr. Farlee said she did not remember her prior opposition. Motion passed 6-0-1 (Cloyd abstained). CM Carroll appointed Lance DuBach as the 6D03 ABC representative.

ANC Omnibus Amendment Act of 2016—proposed changes

Dr. Farlee would like to testify on this bill. CM Litsky said he had no objections to her doing so as a private citizen who chairs the ABC, but asked her not to represent her testimony as that of the ANC since the ANC has not voted on it.

Development, Planning, and Transportation

The Wharf—update on Pier 4

CM Litsky testified at the Zoning Commission about the design of Pier 4 and an issue came up at the hearing about how the 3rd floor terrace would be used. CM Litsky said that he was not prepared to deal with that issue at the ZC hearing, so the ZC held the matter open so there could be an agreement with the developers. He has met with the developers and worked out an agreement, which was sent to the boards of Harbor Square and Tiber Island. Only one board member at Harbor Square responded. The boards chose not to testify as parties at the ZC. The ZC will vote on Thursday about this topic. The ANC did not vote on the agreement.

Spy Museum updates (Suzanne Boggs, JBG) and Public Space Request

About a year ago, the design for the museum at L'Enfant Plaza was approved. Construction is starting soon and some local residents have been hired; the construction company will continue attending local career fairs.

To do construction staging, the developer needs to close a lay-by along 10th St. SW. 10th Street is 150 feet wide so there will still be room. There will be ADA-compliant pedestrian access. The closure would be from June 2016 to the middle or end of 2017. There will be construction flaggers and signage to ensure safety. Trucks will not go near residential areas and will be scheduled so there will not be trucks parking or idling along the street. CM Hamilton asked where workers will park and was told it will be in the L'Enfant garage, which has 1800 spaces, many unused now. JBG is also asking for after-hours permits from 6pm to midnight over the next 6 months to do work in the garage without disturbing office tenants; they are far from residents. CM Carroll encouraged working with the Nationals on using some of the surplus parking.

CM Lightman moved to support the traffic control plan and after hours plan. CM Hamilton seconded. CM Litsky urged them to narrow the scope of the after hours permit to below-grade work, only in the rest of 2016. They can come back for other work if they want to request it. CM Lightman accepted this as a friendly amendment. Motion passed 7-0-0.

S.O. 15-26384, Alley Closure, 1300 Block of South Capitol St. SW

CM Hamilton said that Altus Development had requested to close the alley. Residents opposed this so the developers redesigned the building so that they still need to close the alley, but they will give an easement back to the District after construction. There will be a 10-foot-wide public vehicular access route, part of which will be a 16-foot-tall tunnel through the building. CM Carroll asked how moving trucks would access the building and was told they would come through on N St, not the alley. CM Litsky noted that the adjacent residents have met several times with the developers and have worked out an agreement between the SW Community Foundation and the developer (since ANCs can't sue, another party to the agreement is needed to enforce it). CM Hamilton said that the agreement included a promise to rededicate the alley, security cameras, trash collection, art on the alley walls, and lighting. The developers want the agreement included in Council legislation so that it is even more enforceable.

CM Hamilton moved to send a letter of support to the Surveyor's office for the developer's agreement to close then rededicate the alley at 1319 South Capitol St. SW, subject to the agreement between Altus and the SW Community Foundation. CM Moffatt seconded. Coralie Farlee recommended that security tapes be kept for 30 days and Altus said they're ok with it if it's possible. Bill Schickler said on general principle we are trying to put too many people in ANC 6D and CM Litsky said that is not germane to the motion. Motion passed 7-0-0.

NJIT TAB Technical Review of the Proposed DC United Soccer Stadium Cleanup Plan

CM Hamilton said the New Jersey Institute of Technology has a technical assistance bureau that does free reviews of contaminant studies—the study for Buzzard Point is thousands of pages long, so the technical review is a very helpful summary. NJIT made several recommendations as well, such as removing more soil or using a cap that has a visible contamination boundary marker, includes 2 feet of clean soil, and is monitored and mowed regularly. CM Hamilton moved to send the report to DOEE, Department of Health, the Office of Planning, DDOT, the Council, and the Mayor with a letter encouraging the District to consider the recommendations. CM Carroll seconded. CM Lightman

wondered if the motion is strong enough; CM Cloyd noted that the report presented a menu of options and it takes technical expertise to determine which ones are best. CM Hamilton said she has been asking for a long time for more information about remediation and is trying to get District agencies to meet with the community on the topic. CM Fascett suggested the motion include a request that the agencies respond to the recommendations and attend the ANC's July business meeting to report on the remediation plan. CM Hamilton agreed to that friendly amendment. Rachel Mariman from the Mayor's office said she will ask DOEE to speak at the next ANC 6D meeting because she believes there is a stringent remediation plan. Also, the Department of Health is doing several studies and working with other agencies. Bob Hall said that he is the former director of EPA's industrial waste cleanup program. He reviewed the cleanup plan and the protocols being used are quite standard. It is common for there to be this limited level of detail because more detail comes as removal and monitoring occurs. This is the same procedure Navy Yard used and that went well.

Motion passed 6-0-0 (Litsky absent).

Forest City Parcel L2 residential building presentation

CM Carroll expressed frustration that construction cones on 4th St. SW are not removed each evening, limiting parking. She realizes that it's different people from Forest City handling 4th St. SW and Parcel L SE, but asked that the message be conveyed. CM Lightman also said that cement trucks barrel down 4th Street SW, which is not the route in the construction plan. The Forest City staff said they would tell their SW counterparts and they have also told David Smith and Richard Belcher.

CM Fascett said that the developers will come back for a vote in July. The ANC gets to weigh in on design.

The plan is for a 270-unit rental building, with 20% of the units affordable at 50% of AMI. It is between 3rd St. SE and the historic pumping station, with Tingey St. to the north and Yards Park to the South. There are CBE and workforce hiring plans. There will be 2 levels of parking; priority will be for residents but they would like to make some it available for major events like baseball games. They are building to a 0.7 ratio, which exceeds what is required (since no parking is required). CM Carroll urged them to build as much parking as possible since parking is so hard there.

CMs Cloyd, Hamilton, and Litsky expressed a dislike of the western façade; the same commissioners plus CM Carroll expressed their satisfaction with the terraced stepdown to the east. CM Hamilton agreed and urged them to develop something memorable and not boxy on the west side. CM Cloyd suggested that making the façade fancier is not necessarily the right thing to improve it, as there are several different treatments going on right now. CM Lightman said the IM Pei buildings in Southwest have very nice proportions. The developers really like their façade and feel it reflects the guidelines of the Southwest federal center and the history of building 159.

No vote was taken.

BZA 19281, 1150 5th St. SE, Van Ness Elementary: reduced parking and roof equipment

CM Fascett moved to send a letter to the BZA in support a special exception for placing mechanical equipment on the roof and in support of a variance to reduce the number of parking spaces from 31 to 21 spaces, given the public transit access and the need for outdoor space for students. CM Lightman seconded. The motion passed 6-0-0 (Moffatt absent)

Public Space Permit 125075, Van Ness Elementary Signage

The school would like to replace its current sign board with an LED sign. CM Fascett moved to send a letter that supports the sign with the condition that it face M Street (so it would have no buildings across the street; just the wall of the Navy Yard), the sign would dim after school hours, and it would shut off at 8pm. CM Lightman seconded. CMs Litsky and Cloyd expressed concern about LED and how distracting signs that rotate/scroll/flash; Amidon-Bowen has a sign that is not LED and it seems to work fine. CM Fascett offered to amend the letter to conditioning the support on the sign having a fixed message, not scrolling, flashing, or rotating among multiple messages, and expressing openness to non-LED signs. Passed 7-0-0.

Commission Updates and Administrative Matters

- Chair's report: CM Litsky thanked CM Carroll for moderating during his absence and noted that the DC Auditor reviewed 6D's operations and determined we should receive our full allotment. CM Litsky credited the work of CM Fascett as treasurer.
- Treasurer's report: Quarterly report must be done next month since there is no August ANC meeting.

Community Concerns

Gene Solon: Over 100 community members have signed a petition about Pier 4 construction at the Wharf. The design of the building is not good because there will be events and noise and it blocks the view at Harbor Square. The Harbor Square board, ANC, and Wharf developers have not accurately represented members' positions on the construction plans. The ANC should vote to have case 11-03 reopened so that Harbor Square residents can speak.

The commission adjourned at approximately 10:00 p.m.

Minutes prepared by Stacy Cloyd



Near Southeast/Southwest

Advisory Neighborhood Commission 6D

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June 21, 2016

Enidsia S. Darby-Gill
Office of Returning Citizens Affairs (ORCA)

VIA E-MAIL: enidsia.darby-gill@dc.gov

OFFICERS

Chairperson
Andy Litsky

Vice Chairperson
Rachel Reilly Carroll

Secretary
Stacy Cloyd

Treasurer
Meredith Fascett

RE: Returning Citizens

Dear Ms. Darby-Gill,

At a regularly scheduled and properly noticed public meeting on June 13, 2016 with a quorum being present, a quorum being 4 Commissioners, Advisory Neighborhood Commission (ANC) 6D voted 7-0-0 for the motion to send this letter of support for the Returning Citizen Family Day Cookout at Randall Field.

COMMISSIONERS

SMD 1 *Marjorie Lightman*
SMD 2 *Stacy Cloyd*
SMD 3 *Rachel Reilly Carroll*
SMD 4 *Andy Litsky*
SMD 5 *Roger Moffatt*
SMD 6 *Rhonda Hamilton*
SMD 7 *Meredith Fascett*

It is our understanding that the cookout will occur on Saturday, July 30th, 2016 at the Randall Field 1 location. Setup will begin no earlier than 7:00am and cleanup will conclude by 7:00pm. As with all events at Randall Community Center and the surrounding fields, we expect all rules about noise, parking, trash disposal, etc. to be followed. ANC 6D supports the Office of Returning Citizens Affairs' efforts to increase family support and family reunification for District residents.

Sincerely,

Andy Litsky
Chairman, ANC 6D
Southwest, Navy Yard & Buzzard Point



Near Southeast/Southwest

Advisory Neighborhood Commission 6D

June 18, 2016

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OFFICERS

Chairperson
Andy Litsky

Vice Chairperson
Rachel Reilly Carroll

Secretary
Stacy Cloyd

Treasurer
Meredith Fascett

Ms. Stefanie Skroch
Residential Reentry Contracting Section
U.S. Courthouse and Federal Building
230 N. First Avenue, Suite 405
Phoenix, AZ 85003

VIA E-MAIL: sskroch@bop.gov

RE: Resolution opposing Bureau of Prison's 300 bed halfway house on School St., SW

COMMISSIONERS

SMD 1 *Marjorie Lightman*
SMD 2 *Stacy Cloyd*
SMD 3 *Rachel Reilly Carroll*
SMD 4 *Andy Litsky*
SMD 5 *Roger Moffatt*
SMD 6 *Rhonda Hamilton*
SMD 7 *Meredith Fascett*

Whereas, ANC6D is a locally elected governmental organization in the District of Columbia representing 14,000 residents living south of the National Mall, and

Whereas, the proposal by GEO Reentry, Inc. to the Federal Bureau of Prisons seeks to provide a facility to house 300 federal ex-offenders at 475 School St. SW, Washington, DC 20024, and

Whereas, this 300 bed facility housing ex-offenders is located less than 100 yards from Washington Global Public Charter School, a middle school at 475 School Street, SW, and

Whereas, the children attending Washington Global Public Charter School are entitled to every protection and parents deserve to be confident that their children are in a safe and secure environment during the school day, and

Whereas, the placement of a 300 bed facility for housing federal ex-offenders will surely have detrimental impacts on student safety and enrollment, and

Whereas, every facility of this sort can expect some percentage of offenders to fail to reform and reenter society as productive members, and



Near Southeast/Southwest
Advisory Neighborhood Commission 6D

Whereas, given the number of offenders proposed for this facility, we have cause for concern over the ability of the operator to provide a level of individualized services necessary to limit any problems from spilling over into the surrounding community and The National Mall which is mere blocks away, and

Whereas, the National Mall – without even including the Smithsonian Museum complex -- draws 24 million people annually and is the hub of tourism for the entire Washington Metropolitan region, and

Whereas, tourists are particularly vulnerable to petty crime, and any increase in the level of crime would have a devastating effect on the perceived safety and security of the Mall, the surrounding neighborhood, and the city as a whole, and

Whereas, the Commander of the Washington Metropolitan Police Department located most closely to the School Street site, as well as the U.S. Park Police have expressed serious concerns about their ability to adequately dedicate resources to secure a facility of this magnitude at this location,

Therefore, at a regularly scheduled and properly noticed public meeting of Advisory Neighborhood Commission (ANC) 6D, on Monday, June 13, 2016, with a quorum present (a quorum being four Commissioners) ANC 6D voted 6-0-1 to express our strong opposition to the proposal by GEO Reentry, Inc. to the Federal Bureau of Prisons to provide residential reentry center (RRC) services for an estimated 300 offenders at 475 School St. SW, Washington, DC 20024. At this time, ANC 6D believes that the proposed facility is too large, is in a most inappropriate location, and poses a safety risk that far exceeds any reward – except, perhaps, to GEO Reentry itself. We support reentry services but believe that smaller units spread throughout the District are more beneficial than a single large facility.

Sincerely,

Andy Litsky
Chairman, ANC 6D
Southwest, Navy Yard & Buzzard Point

Cc Eleanor Holmes Norton, Congresswoman for the District of Columbia
Muriel Bowser, Mayor of the District of Columbia



Near Southeast/Southwest
Advisory Neighborhood Commission 6D

June 27, 2016

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Stefanie Skroch
Contracting Officer
Federal Bureau of Prisons
320 First St., NW
Washington, DC 20534
Transmitted via email: sskroch@bop.gov

OFFICERS

Chairperson
Andy Litsky

Vice Chairperson
Rachel Reilly Carroll

Secretary
Stacy Cloyd

Treasurer
Meredith Fascett

**RE: Letter of Opposition to RFP-200-1270-ES Submission by CORE DC, LLC
(810 Potomac Avenue, SE)**

Dear Ms. Skroch:

At a regularly scheduled and properly noticed public meeting on June 13th, 2016, with a quorum present, a quorum being four Commissioners, Advisory Neighborhood Commission (ANC) 6D voted 6-0-1 to send this letter in opposition to the proposal by CORE DC, LLC to establish a Residential Reentry Center ("RRC") at 810 Potomac Avenue SE.

As Ward 6 Councilmember Charles Allen also expressed to you in his letter dated May 3, 2016, ANC 6D is concerned about the potential public safety impacts of locating 300 returning citizens at 810 Potomac Avenue SE. We do not believe that CORE DC, LLC can provide high quality reentry services in such a large, institutional-style facility and, thus, we believe that a RRC at 810 Potomac Avenue SE will place an undue burden on the neighborhood.

Siting a RRC at 810 Potomac Avenue is incompatible with the surrounding neighborhood. The site is across the street from Richard Wright Public Charter School, which serves 300 children, and is three blocks from Van Ness Elementary School, which serves nearly 200 children. It is very close to two community parks – Joy Evans Park and Virginia Avenue Park – both of which are being redesigned as family-friendly recreation spaces. And the site is located in an area that is becoming increasingly residential with two new condominium projects and a multi-family residential building in close proximity.

In addition, this location is not compatible with serving the needs of returning citizens. The surrounding neighborhood does not have the supportive services, employment opportunities, and/or affordable housing units that returning citizens needs for a successful transition and reentry.

Please discontinue any plans for a RRC at 810 Potomac Avenue SE. This location is not appropriate for a RRC.

Sincerely,

Andy Litsky
Chairman, ANC 6D
Southwest, Navy Yard & Buzzard Point

Cc: Eleanor Holmes Norton, Congresswoman for the District of Columbia
Muriel Bowser, Mayor of the District of Columbia

COMMISSIONERS

- SMD 1 *Marjorie Lightman*
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June 18, 2016

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Levon Petrosian Ph.D., CPM
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OFFICERS

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Vice Chairperson
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Secretary
Stacy Cloyd

Treasurer
Meredith Fascett

RE: International Spy Museum

Dear Dr. Petrosian,

At a regularly scheduled and properly noticed public meeting on June 13, 2016 with a quorum being present, a quorum being 4 Commissioners, Advisory Neighborhood Commission (ANC) 6D voted unanimously (7-0-0) for the motion to send the following letter of support.

COMMISSIONERS

SMD 1 *Marjorie Lightman*
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SMD 7 *Meredith Fascett*

The ANC 6D understands and endorses the Traffic Control Plan for the International Spy Museum, as well as the need to complete phases of underground construction after hours during the remainder of 2016. We understand that the purpose of the plan is to provide adequate and safe areas for building construction activities within the public ROW for the construction of the new Spy Museum located at 420 10th Street SW.

Given that L'Enfant Plaza provides key services for the many visitors and employees who frequent this area of the District, ANC 6D feels that the below measures are sufficient to ensure safe pedestrian access around the site during construction.

- Provide and maintain full ADA-compliant pedestrian plaza access around the plaza loop road and the west side of upper 10th Street.
- Provide all necessary vehicular and pedestrian way-finding signage.
- Provide plaza and retail shop access via the east entrance location.
- Maintain retail promenade, neighboring building, Metro, and parking garage access via existing below-grade pathways, corridors, and passageways.

Sincerely,

Andy Litsky
Chairman, ANC 6D
Southwest, Navy Yard & Buzzard Point



Near Southeast/Southwest
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September 8, 2016

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DC Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs (DCRA)
Office of the Surveyor
1100 4th Street, SW, 3rd Floor
Washington, DC 20024

VIA E-MAIL: dcra@dc.gov

RE: S.O.15-26384 Alley closing, 1300 block of South Capitol St.

At a regularly scheduled and properly noticed public meeting on June 13, 2016 with a quorum being present, a quorum being 4 Commissioners, Advisory Neighborhood Commission (ANC) 6D voted 7-0-0 for the motion to send this letter of support for the proposal for Altus Realty Partners to close the alley adjacent to their property at 1319 South Capitol Street and rededicate it as an easement in the exact location of the existing alley with full and permanent public access right after the project is completed and the easement is safe to use with the following stipulations:

This letter of support will be sent to the D.C. Surveyor's Office after Altus has submitted the required documentation to the office for the modification to the alley and or requested amendment as specified in the cooperative agreement with Altus Partners, LLC a predecessor in interest to 1319 South Capitol Street.

Altus and the development partners involved in the 1319 South Capitol Street project will submit the paperwork for the modification to their original request to close the alley and rededication of it back to public use within 30 business days of the ANC vote on the proposal as of the 13th of June 2016.

Altus will sign the cooperative agreement with full understanding that the easement created in the place of the existing alley will have permanent public access without restriction as what are the current conditions of the alley.



ANC 6D

Near Southeast/Southwest
Advisory Neighborhood Commission 6D

Altus will take responsibility for all the on-going upkeep and maintenance of the alley to include the fence and any structures along it that require attention to ensure safe passage through the alley by vehicular traffic and keep the alley open prior to the start of construction of the easement.

Altus will work with the affected homeowners and businesses pre- and post-construction of the closing of the alley and creation of the easement.

And, this support is contingent upon the DC Council findings that the creation of the easement does not pose a hardship or unnecessary burden on affected homeowners whose properties are closest to the existing alley in terms of access to their properties from the front and rear.

Failure of Altus and development partners for 1319 South Capitol Street to comply with the stipulations stated in this letter will result ANC 6D revoking support for the proposal when it is heard before the DC Council.

Sincerely,

Andy Litsky
Chairman, ANC 6D
Southwest, Navy Yard & Buzzard Point

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT

THIS COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT ("Agreement") is made as of June 13, 2016, by and among 1319 South Capitol Associates, LLC ("1319 South Capitol", a District of Columbia limited liability company) and its lawful successors and assigns, the Advisory Neighborhood Commission 6D ("ANC 6D), on behalf of the residents of ANC 6D, and the Southwest Community Foundation, a _____.

RECITALS

WHEREAS, Altus Realty Partners, LLC, a predecessor in interest to 1319 South Capitol, submitted an application on or around February 13, 2015, to Office of the Surveyor for the District of Columbia ("Office of the Surveyor") requesting the closure of a portion of a public alley system ("Alley" or "Alley to be Closed") in accordance with the Street and Alley Closing and Acquisition Procedures Act (D.C. Law 4-201; D.C. Official Code § 9-202.01 *et seq.*) ("Alley Closing Act"), such application being known as S.O. 15-26384. (the "Application").

WHEREAS, 1319 South Capitol owns all of the property abutting the Alley to be Closed (i.e., Lots 14, 54, 70 and 810 in Square 653) ("Abutting Properties").

WHEREAS, 1319 South Capitol has requested ANC 6D's support for the Application.

WHEREAS, as a condition of ANC 6D's support for the Application, ANC 6D has requested certain agreements from 1319 South Capitol.

WHEREAS, 1319 South Capitol has agreed to enter into this agreement, contingent upon the D.C. Council authorizing the closing of the Alley and the Alley is officially closed by virtue of the recordation of an alley closing plat in the records of the Office of the Surveyor.

NOW, THEREFORE, for and in consideration of the mutual promises contained herein, including ANC 6D's support for the Application, the receipt of which are hereby acknowledged, the parties hereto hereby agree as follows:

1. **Recitals.** The Recitals are incorporated by reference as though fully set forth herein.

2. **Alley Rededication.** 1319 South Capitol agrees to amend the Application to include the establishment by easement of a surface alley in the exact location of the Alley to be Closed upon completion of construction.

a. **Modification to the Application.** 1319 South Capitol shall file a modification to the Application requesting that the Application include the establishment by easement of a surface alley in the

exact location of the Alley to be Closed (“Modification”). As part of the Modification, 1319 South Capitol will identify the easement as a surface easement which has a clear height of 16-feet above the surface of the alley easement and will be identified in the exact location of the Alley to be Closed (“Alley Easement”). No improvements shall be permitted within the Alley Easement, except as otherwise permitted in public space. Improvements are specifically permitted below and above the Alley Easement. 1319 South Capitol shall file the Modification within 30 days following ANC 6D’s vote in support of the Application (the “Amended Application”). 1319 South Capitol shall provide to ANC 6D a copy of the revised draft plat prepared by the Office of the Surveyor showing the Alley Easement (“Revised Alley Closing Plat”).

- b. **Alley Closing Legislation.** The Amended Application will be processed in accordance with the Alley Closing Act. This process requires legislation to be approved by the D.C. Council. In order to ensure that this commitment can be enforced, 1319 South Capitol shall request the Council to include a condition in the legislation approving the Amended Application that requires 1319 South Capitol to create and maintain the Alley Easement shown on the Revised Alley Closing Plat. 1319 South Capitol agrees to request that the following language be included in the legislation approved pursuant to the Alley Closing Act:

The closing of this public alley in section __ of this act is contingent upon the recordation of a covenant establishing new portions of the alley system by easement as shown on the Surveyor’s plat in S.O. 15-26384, and agreeing to maintain such new portions of the alley system established by easement.

- c. **Alley Closing Covenant.** If the D.C. Council authorizes the closing of the Alley and 1319 chooses to move forward with the closing of the Alley, 1319 South Capitol shall record a covenant in the land records for the District of Columbia (the “Land Records”) as required by legislation approving the Amended Application (the “Alley Closing Covenant”). The Alley Closing Covenant shall identify the Alley Easement and provide that such Alley Easement shall become available to the public in perpetuity upon completion of the construction of the project enabled by the Amended Application. Following recordation of the Alley Closing Covenant in the Land Records, the Revised Alley Closing Plat will be recorded in the records of the Office of the Surveyor.

3. **Alley Use - Preconstruction.** 1319 South Capitol will ensure that Alley to be Closed shall remain free for public use until the start of construction.

4. **Cleanliness.** Prior to the commencement of construction, 1319 South Capitol shall maintain or cause its tenant(s) to maintain the Abutting Properties in a clean and workmanlike manner. Such maintenance shall include the provision of trash receptacles, which shall be emptied regularly. 1319 South Capitol shall also maintain the existing fence and trees so as not to encroach in the existing public alley.

5. **Alley Safety – Post-Construction.** In order to promote a safe and secure environment within the Alley Easement, 1319 South Capitol shall install a camera monitoring system or similar security system (“Security Camera”) on private property abutting or near the Alley Easement upon completion of construction of the new building on the Abutting Properties. The Security Camera shall be used exclusively by 1319 South Capitol to monitor, in its sole discretion, activity in the Alley Easement, with no requirement for establishment of a formal monitoring program. 1319 South Capitol shall have no obligation to provide access for any other person or entity to the Security Camera or to information obtained from the Security Camera.

6. **Alley Art.** Subject to approval by the Zoning Commission for the District of Columbia and other required District agency, including but not limited to the District of Columbia Public Space Committee, 1319 South Capitol shall install a mural or other decorative scheme along both north and south bounding walls of the Alley Easement up to a height of ten (10) feet. 1319 South Capitol will consult with ANC 6D and the neighbors in Square 653 in terms of the design of the alley art and give reasonable consideration to comments that are timely-received from ANC 6D and/or the neighbors in Square 653.

7. **Agreement.** This Agreement is contingent upon the D.C. Council authorizing the closing of the Alley in accordance with the Alley Closing Act and the Alley is officially closed by virtue of the recordation of an alley closing plat in the records of the Office of the Surveyor.

8. **Authority to Execute.** Each of the parties executing this Agreement represents and warrants to each of the other parties hereto that: (i) it has the full power and authority to enter into this Agreement and to consummate the transaction described herein without obtaining any further approvals or consents, and (ii) the entering into of the Agreement will not constitute or result in a violation or breach by any such party of any judgment, order, writ, injunction or decree issued against or imposed upon it or any agreement to which it is a party or by which it is bound.

[SIGNATURES FOLLOW]

Advisory Neighborhood Commission 6D

1319 SOUTH CAPITOL ASSOCIATES, LLC,
a District of Columbia Limited Liability
Company

By: *Andy Litsky*

Name: ANDY LITSKY

Title: CHAIRMAN, ANC-6D

By: *Kathleen A. McCallum*

Name: Kathleen A. McCallum, Trustee Potomac Inv.
Trust
(manager of the
LLC)

Title: Authorized Signatory

~~Southwest Community Foundation~~
~~Renaissance Development Corp.~~

By: *Brian E. Hamilton*

Name: Brian E. Hamilton

Title: President

May 27, 2016

Ms. Rhonda Hamilton
Advisory Neighborhood Commission – 6D
44 O Street, SW
Washington, DC 20024
missrhonda@yahoo.com

**RE: Technical Review of Cleanup Plan for
Proposed DC United Soccer Stadium at Buzzard Point
Washington, DC**

Dear Ms. Hamilton:

The 6D Advisory Neighborhood Commission (ANC) requested assistance from the New Jersey Institute of Technology (NJIT) Technical Assistance to Brownfields Communities (TAB) program for the proposed DC United Soccer Stadium, in Washington DC.

The NJIT TAB program is a technical assistance program, funded through a grant provided by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), which is intended to serve as an independent resource to communities and nonprofits attempting to cleanup and reclaim brownfields.

Specifically the ANC requested that NJIT TAB interpret the environmental reports for the site. ANC requested that NJIT TAB provide recommendations to minimize exposure to the community.

This correspondence provides:

- NJIT TAB's interpretation the environmental reports provided by ANC
- NJIT TAB's recommendations to minimize exposure to the community (in particular the students at the nearby schools), and

In general, as detailed in this correspondence, NJIT TAB recommends that D.C. United more proactively engage the community. Specifically, D.C. United should establish a public website with real-time air monitoring data, and a more thorough plan for addressing contaminated air during construction (dust control). In addition, a vapor intrusion investigation should be completed, and the environmental impact to the Anacostia River (and sediments) should be thoroughly investigated.

NJIT TAB reviewed the following documents:

- “Revised Cleanup Action Plan VCP Buzzard Point DC United Soccer Stadium Development”, Haley & Aldrich, September 2015
- “Cleanup Action Plan VCP Buzzard Point DC United Soccer Stadium Ancillary Development”, Haley & Aldrich, August 2015
- “Phase II Soil Investigation Report...Buzzard Point, Square 0605 Lot 0007”, Haley & Aldrich, July 2015
- “Executive Summary Revised Cleanup Action Plan VCP Buzzard Point DC United Soccer Stadium Development”, Haley & Aldrich, October 2015
- “Draft Scope for the Buzzard Point Community Health and Safety Study”, January 15, 2016.

BACKGROUND

The site is approximately 13 acres and is located in a floodplain along the Anacostia River, and only 0.3 miles from the Potomac River. The site has been enrolled in the District of Columbia Department of Energy & Environment’s Voluntary Cleanup Program.

The site has been used for numerous businesses, which have had the potential to cause environmental contamination:

- Ein Parcel (Parcel 3) – had a vehicle maintenance shop for the local telephone in company in 1972
- Super Salvage (Parcel 4) was a salvage yard for metal objects
- PEPCO (Parcels 5, 6, and 7) were used for electrical power management- including an electrical substation. The site also historically contained two large above ground storage tanks used to feed the substation.
- Akridge (Parcel 8) - PEPCO historically used the site as a gasoline filling station for vehicles. PEPCO currently stores old vehicles at the site.

In general, contamination at the site appears to be the result the former fuel storage and distribution activities, substation-related equipment and maintenance, and waste collection areas. In addition, the soil also contains contaminants that may be attributed to fill material brought to the site.

The proposed cleanup plan for the site is to remove up to the top 10 feet of soil (to accommodate the construction of the new stadium), and cap the remaining soil contamination.

SOIL

Soil will be excavated as part of the construction plan for the foundation of the new stadium. This will include much of the existing contaminated soil. However, there is currently no plan to excavate soil deeper than 10 feet below the ground surface and/or outside the footprint of the new stadium. Contaminated soil will be disposed of at an appropriate facility. After the soil is excavated, the environmental consultant will collect soil samples from the edges of the excavation to determine if contaminated soil remains at the site (or if all of the contaminated soil has been excavated).

The environmental consultant will then use the soil sampling results to conduct a human health risk assessment and leaching potential evaluation, to determine if any remaining contamination poses an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment.

NJIT TAB Comments:

NJIT TAB generally prefers “permanent” remedies (such as removing all of the contaminated soil – including soil deeper than 10 feet), as opposed to remedies which will require ongoing monitoring and maintenance, when practical.

Provided, that the cap is properly installed and is protective of human health and the environment, NJIT TAB finds this to be an acceptable remedy to address residual contamination, with the following conditions:

- *A visible contamination boundary marker should be installed beneath the cap.*
- *In vegetated areas - the cap should include a minimum thickness of two feet of soil overlying the geotextile membrane.*
- *The cap should be properly monitored (at least annually)*
 - *Evaluate vegetated areas for erosion,*
 - *Identify stressed vegetation, etc.*
- *A regular schedule for mowing and maintaining vegetative growth (including reseeding/replanting on an as needed basis) should be developed.*

NJIT TAB further recommends testing of any imported soil to be used for the soil cap to verify that the imported soil is clean.

In addition, a sediment and soil erosion control plan should be developed and implemented. The plan should include a truck wash station to minimize tracking of the contaminated dirt off the site.

Haley and Aldrich included a truck-route plan in their report. ANC should review this plan to ensure that it minimizes the disturbance to residents in the neighborhood.

GROUNDWATER / SURFACE WATER

Haley and Aldrich is planning to conduct a “Human Health Risk Assessment and Chemical Leaching Potential” evaluation. However, this has not yet been conducted. There is no specific plan in place for remediating groundwater, surface water, or sediments.

NJIT TAB Comments:

This assessment needs to be conducted to determine if additional groundwater remediation is necessary. In addition, this assessment should take into account the impacts of contamination on wildlife and plants – including those present in the adjacent Anacostia River.

VAPOR INTRUSION INVESTIGATION

Some of the chemicals (volatile compounds) identified at the site have the potential to travel through the soil as vapors. These vapors may then move up through the soil into nearby buildings, contaminating indoor air.

The reports indicate that “a soil gas survey may be conducted at the Site by the Site developer after the remediation activities to evaluate the potential for vapor intrusion into indoor air from VOCs in soil or groundwater. If a potential human health risk from possible vapor intrusion is identified, mitigation measures such as a vapor barrier or mitigation system shall be considered during the design of the stadium and installed during construction.”

NJIT TAB Comments:

It is not clear what contaminants (and concentrations) will trigger the need for a vapor intrusion investigation (such as groundwater concentrations of benzene greater than 20 parts per billion (ppb), dibromochloromethane greater than 6 ppb, trichloroethene greater than 2 ppb, and vinyl chloride above 1 ppb). This should be clarified.

NJIT TAB recommends incorporating a vapor barrier and a passive vapor mitigation system into the design of all of the buildings at the site, prior to initiating construction. It is much easier and cost-effective to incorporate a vapor barrier and vapor mitigation system into the construction of a building, before the foundation is completed. After the completion of the remediation and construction, the conditions can then be assessed to determine if additional controls (such as adding a blower/fan to) are needed.

In addition, the potential for vapor intrusion in any off-site / neighboring building should also be assessed. NJIT TAB recommends conducting a vapor intrusion investigation for any structures within 100 feet of contaminated soil and/or groundwater, even if these buildings are not part of the planned construction project.

AIR MONITORING / PUBLIC OUTREACH / WEBSITE

The proposed remediation of the soil and concrete in contaminated areas may result in the generation of contaminated dust. Contaminants in dust may be transported to nearby neighbors where exposures can occur. Monitoring and control of this dust is a key concern of the public.

NJIT TAB recommends that DC United develop an air monitoring and dust control plan along with the action levels. NJIT TAB recommends the following action levels for the real time perimeter air monitoring stations:

Level 1 – Identify the cause and implement additional controls / modify work

- 0.1 parts per million (ppm) total VOCs

Level 2 – Halt Work

- 0.5 ppm total VOCs or 0.5 ppm benzene (real time monitoring / dragger tubes)

NJIT TAB recommends that DC United establish a website with the property perimeter real-time air monitoring to allow free public access to the data. The goal of the program is to gather accurate, timely data on the air quality and communicate that information to the public in ways that can reduce exposures. NJIT TAB also recommends that a 24-hour hotline phone number should be provided to the public so they can call with questions or complaints.

NJIT TAB further recommends that DC United host community meetings where DC United can provide information on the monitoring program, and the website. The meetings should also provide the public with an opportunity to voice their concerns. DC United should develop a fact sheet and distribute it to the community regarding the project.

ODOR CONTROL

Even when the air quality is at a (health-based) safe level for volatile organic compounds and particulates, strong odors can still exist. In fact, there is a large window between safe and odor free. This gap can cause anxiety for the neighboring community, when they smell odors from the site and perceive that they are at an increased health risk from airborne contaminants. Therefore, NJIT TAB recommends extending the air quality program to include odor thresholds. At a minimum, the goal of the program should allow the occupants of the neighboring buildings to be free from the odors when they are inside their buildings with their doors and windows are shut.

Odor control methods (such as odor suppressing foam and/or perimeter air misters) should be implemented. NJIT TAB also evaluated an alternative of utilizing a remediation enclosure (tent) to capture airborne contaminants; however, if the above alternatives are effective, then a remediation enclosure may not be necessary.

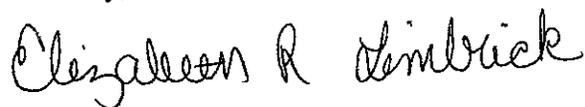
FINANCIAL ASSURANCE

NJIT TAB has concerns regarding the long-term maintenance and monitoring which is required by the selected remedial action. Therefore, NJIT TAB recommends that DC United establish financial assurance in the form of a trust fund or surety bond, for the remediation activities as well as the on-going maintenance and monitoring over a 50-year time span, which will allow the DC Department of Energy & Environment to complete the activities if DC United fails to meet their remedial obligations.

CLOSING

Thank you for requesting the NJIT TAB Program's assistance. We truly appreciate the opportunity to work with you on this project. Please let us know if we can assist you further.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Elizabeth R. Limbrick". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Elizabeth Limbrick

Project Manager

Policy and Planning Innovation for Civil Infrastructure and Environment

New Jersey Institute of Technology

ATTACHMENTS
CHEMICALS AND HEALTH HAZARDS ASSOCIATED WITH CONTAMINANTS
AT THE PROPOSED DC UNITED SOCCER STADIUM AT BUZZARD POINT SITE

CHEMICALS AND HEALTH HAZARDS ASSOCIATED WITH CONTAMINANTS
AT THE PROPOSED DC UNITED SOCCER STADIUM AT BUZZARD POINT SITE

NJIT TAB has evaluated the contaminants at the Buzzard Point site, the pathways for exposure to the contaminants, and the health effects of exposure to the contaminants. Generally, the pathways for exposure to contaminants at a site are:

- Soil:
 - Oral
 - (toddlers commonly eat soil)
 - (dust emissions that enter the mouth)
 - Skin Contact
- Water: Groundwater / Surface Water
 - Oral (drinking water)
 - At this site and in the nearby community, groundwater is not used for drinking water.
 - Skin Contact
- Air:
 - Breathing
 - Emissions (dust)
 - Vapors can migrate from under a building into a building.

The following is a list of the “predominant” contaminants that have been identified at the site. On the following pages, NJIT TAB provides an overview of each contaminant and its effects.

- Naphthalene
- Petroleum
- Ethylbenzene
- Polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)
 - Benzo(a)pyrene
 - Benzo(b)fluoranthene
 - Benzo(a)anthracene
- Arsenic
- Lead
- PCBs

The effects listed are generally associated with much higher concentrations than would be expected from the exposures to visitors at the Buzzard Point site.

Naphthalene

Naphthalene is a white solid that evaporates easily. Fuels such as petroleum and coal contain naphthalene. It is also called white tar, and tar camphor, and has been used in mothballs and moth flakes. Burning tobacco or wood produces naphthalene. It has a strong, but not unpleasant smell. The major commercial use of naphthalene is in the manufacture of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastics. Its major consumer use is in moth repellents and toilet deodorant blocks.

Exposure to Naphthalene

- Breathing low levels in outdoor air
- Breathing air contaminated from industrial discharges or smoke from burning wood, tobacco, or fossil fuels
- Using or making moth repellents, coal tar products, dyes or inks could expose you to these chemicals in the air
- Drinking water from contaminated wells
- Touching fabrics that are treated with moth repellents containing naphthalene
- Exposure to naphthalene, 1-methylnaphthalene and 2-methylnaphthalene from eating foods or drinking beverages is unlikely

Effects on Health

Exposure to large amounts of naphthalene may damage or destroy some of your red blood cells. This could cause you to have too few red blood cells until your body replaces the destroyed cells. This condition is called hemolytic anemia. Some symptoms of hemolytic anemia are fatigue, lack of appetite, restlessness, and pale skin. Exposure to large amounts of naphthalene may also cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, blood in the urine, and a yellow color to the skin. Animals sometimes develop cloudiness in their eyes after swallowing high amounts of naphthalene. It is not clear whether this also develops in people. Rats and mice that breathed naphthalene vapors daily for a lifetime developed irritation and inflammation of their nose and lungs. It is unclear if naphthalene causes reproductive effects in animals; most evidence says it does not. Naphthalene is considered a chemical which is “reasonably anticipated to be human carcinogen.” The US Environmental Protection Agency has determined that naphthalene is a possible human carcinogen.

Effects on Children

Hospitals have reported many cases of hemolytic anemia in children, including newborns and infants, who either ate naphthalene mothballs or deodorant cakes or who were in close contact with clothing or blankets stored in naphthalene mothballs. Naphthalene can move from a pregnant woman's blood to the unborn baby's blood. Naphthalene has been detected in some samples of breast milk from the general U.S. population, but not at levels that are expected to be of concern. There is no information on whether naphthalene has affected development in humans. No developmental abnormalities were observed in the offspring from rats, mice, and rabbits fed naphthalene during pregnancy. We do not have any information on possible health effects of 1-methylnaphthalene or 2-methylnaphthalene on children.

Recommendations

The EPA recommends that children not drink water with over 0.5 parts per million (0.5 ppm) naphthalene for more than 10 days or over 0.4 ppm for any longer than 7 years. Adults should not drink water with more than 1 ppm for more than 7 years. For water consumed over a lifetime (70 years), the EPA suggests that it contain no more than 0.1 ppm naphthalene.

Source: Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 2005

Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)

“Total petroleum hydrocarbons” (TPH) is a term used to describe a large family of several hundred chemical compounds that originally come from crude oil. Crude oil is used to make petroleum products, which can contaminate the environment. Because there are so many different chemicals in crude oil and in other petroleum products, it is not practical to measure each one separately. However, it is useful to measure the total amount of TPH at a site. TPH is a mixture of chemicals, but they are all made mainly from hydrogen and carbon, called hydrocarbons. Scientists divide TPH into groups of petroleum hydrocarbons that act alike in soil or water. These groups are called petroleum hydrocarbon fractions. Each fraction contains many individual chemicals. Some chemicals that may be found in TPH are hexane, jet fuels, mineral oils, benzene, toluene, xylenes, naphthalene, and fluorene, as well as other petroleum products and gasoline components. However, it is likely that samples of TPH will contain only some, or a mixture, of these chemicals.

Exposure to TPH

- Everyone is exposed to TPH from many sources.
- Breathing air at gasoline stations, using chemicals at home or work, or using certain pesticides
- Drinking water contaminated with TPH.
- Working in occupations that use petroleum products.
- Living in an area near a spill or leak of petroleum products.
- Touching soil contaminated with TPH.

Effects on Health

Some of the TPH compounds can affect your central nervous system. One compound can cause headaches and dizziness at high levels in the air. Another compound can cause a nerve disorder called "peripheral neuropathy," consisting of numbness in the feet and legs. Other TPH compounds can cause effects on the blood, immune system, lungs, skin, and eyes.

Animal studies have shown effects on the lungs, central nervous system, liver, and kidney from exposure to TPH compounds. Some TPH compounds have also been shown to affect reproduction and the developing fetus in animals. Benzene, which is one of the many chemicals that comprise TPH, is considered to be a carcinogen to humans. There is no medical test that shows if you have been exposed to TPH. However, there are methods to determine if you have been exposed to some TPH compounds. Exposure to kerosene can be determined by its smell on the breath or clothing. Benzene can be measured in exhaled air and a breakdown product of benzene can be measured in urine. Other TPH compounds can be measured in blood, urine, breath, and some body tissues.

Effects on Children

Harmful effects from exposure to hexane have mainly occurred in adults. This is because most known cases have occurred in workers. However, it is probable that if children were exposed to hexane at levels that cause harmful effects in adults, similar effects would occur. Children may be exposed by playing in soil contaminated with TPH. Case reports of accidental poisoning through ingestion indicate that children 5 years old or younger often mistakenly drank kerosene because it was accessible. The applicability of this scenario to hazardous waste sites is questionable.

Recommendations

There are no regulations or advisories specific to TPH. The following are recommendations for some of the TPH fractions and compounds: The EPA requires that spills or accidental releases into the environment of 10 pounds or more of benzene be reported to the EPA.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration has set an exposure limit of 500 parts of petroleum distillates per million parts of air.

Source: Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 1999

Fuel Oil

Fuel oils are a variety of yellowish to light brown liquid mixtures that come from crude petroleum. Some chemicals found in fuel oils may evaporate easily, while others may more easily dissolve in water.

Fuel oils are produced by different petroleum refining processes, depending on their intended uses. Fuel oils may be used as fuel for engines, lamps, heaters, furnaces, and stoves, or as solvents.

Some commonly found fuel oils include kerosene, diesel fuel, jet fuel, range oil, and home heating oil. These fuel oils differ from one another by their hydrocarbon compositions, boiling point ranges, chemical additives, and uses.

Exposure to Fuel Oils

- Using a home kerosene heater or stove, or using fuel oils at work.
- Breathing air in home or building basements that has been contaminated with fuel oil vapors entering from the soil.
- Drinking or swimming in water that has been contaminated with fuel oils from a spill or a leaking underground storage tank.
- Touching soil contaminated with fuel oils.
- Using fuel oils to wash paint or grease from skin or equipment.

Effects on Health

Little information is available about the health effects that may be caused by fuel oils. People who use kerosene stoves for cooking do not seem to have any health problems related to their exposure.

Breathing some fuel oils for short periods may cause nausea, eye irritation, increased blood pressure, headache, light-headedness, loss of appetite, poor coordination, and difficulty concentrating. Breathing diesel fuel vapors for long periods may cause kidney damage and lower your blood's ability to clot.

Drinking small amounts of kerosene may cause vomiting, diarrhea, coughing, stomach swelling and cramps, drowsiness, restlessness, painful breathing, irritability, and death unconsciousness. Drinking large amounts of kerosene may cause convulsions, coma, or. Skin contact with kerosene for short periods may cause itchy, red, sore, or peeling skin. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has determined that some fuel oils (heavy) may possibly cause cancer in humans, but for other fuel oils (light) there is not enough information to make a determination.

Effects on Children

Children are more likely to be exposed to kerosene accidentally than adults. In particular, children that are 5 years old or younger often mistakenly drank kerosene because it was accessible to them.

Numerous case studies have described death following the accidental ingestion of kerosene by children (usually under the age of 5 but as old 15 years). The deaths are usually attributed to lipoidal pneumonia that was probably induced by the aspiration of the kerosene. Specific respiratory effects associated with death from kerosene ingestion include pneumothorax, emphysema and pneumonitis. Even if the kerosene is initially ingested (accidental ingestion of fuel oils is most often noted in children under 5 years of age), the

respiratory toxicity is usually attributable to the aspiration of kerosene into the lungs during vomiting. There are epidemiological data that found no evidence of respiratory toxicity in children from exposure to kerosene vapor and combustion products from kerosene stoves used for cooking; however, the importance of such exposures to individuals living near hazardous waste sites or in the workplace is uncertain.

Recommendations

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and the Air Force Office of Safety and Health (AFOSH) have set a permissible exposure level (PEL) of 400 parts of petroleum distillates per million parts of air (400 ppm) for an 8-hour workday, 40-hour workweek.

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) recommends that average workplace air levels not exceed 350 milligrams of petroleum distillates per cubic meter of air (350 mg/m³) for a 40-hour workweek.

The Department of Transportation (DOT) lists fuel oils as hazardous materials and, therefore, regulates their transportation.

Source: Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 1995.
<http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp75-c2.pdf>

Fuel Oil # 2

Diesel fuels, and typical home heating oil and high aromatic content home heating oil, are forms of no. 2 fuel oil. Specifications for both middle distillate heating fuels and transportation fuels are similar. The final products may be treated as required for their particular use, but they are otherwise virtually indistinguishable on the basis of their gross physical or chemical properties. Diesel oil 2 is similar in chemical composition to No. 2 Fuel Oil, with the exception of additives. Along with diesel oil, typical heating fuel oil is a type of No. 2 Fuel oil. Fuel oils are comprised of mixtures of petroleum distillate hydrocarbons. The various kinds of fuel oils are obtained by distilling crude oil, and removing the different fractions. According to the U.S. Coast Guard Emergency Response Notification System (ERNS), No. 2 Fuel Oil is one of the most commonly spilled petroleum products in the U.S.

Effects on Health

Short-term hazards of some of the lighter, more volatile and water soluble compounds (such as toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes) in No. 2 Fuel Oil include potential acute toxicity to aquatic life in the water column (especially in relatively confined areas) as well as potential inhalation hazards. Long-term potential hazards of some of the lighter, more volatile and water soluble compounds (such as toluene and xylenes) in No. 2 Fuel Oil include contamination of groundwater. Long-term water uses threatened by spills include potable (ground) water supply. Chronic effects of some of the constituents in No. 2 Fuel Oil (toluene, xylene, naphthalenes, alkyl benzenes, and various alkyl PAHs) include changes in the liver and harmful effects on the kidneys, heart, lungs, and nervous system. Increased rates of cancer, immunological, reproductive, fetotoxic, genotoxic effects have also been associated with some of the compounds found in No. 2 Fuel Oil (see entries on individual compounds for more details).

Source: <http://www.nature.nps.gov/hazardssafety/toxic/fueloi2h.pdf>

Fuel Oil # 4

No. 4 Fuel Oil is a heavier distillate No. 2 Fuel Oil, yet lighter than No. 5. Fuel Oil. No. 4 Fuel Oil is usually a 'light' residual, but sometimes is, or contains, a heavy distillate. No. 4 Fuel Oil can be prepared by combining 40 percent No. 2 Fuel Oil with 60 percent No. 6 Fuel Oil. Fuel oil numbers 4, 5, and 6 are commonly known as "residual oils" since they are manufactured in whole or in part from distillation residues from refinery processing. No. 4 Fuel Oil is intended for use in atomizing type burners that atomize oils of higher viscosity than domestic burners can handle.

Effects on Health

Chronic effects of some of the constituents in No. 4 Fuel Oil (such as naphthalenes) include changes in the liver and kidney. Due to their relative persistence and potential for various chronic effects (like carcinogenicity) PAHs (and particularly the alkyl PAHs) can contribute to long-term (chronic) hazards of No. 4 Fuel Oil in contaminated soils, sediments, and groundwater. No. 4 Fuel Oil can be directly toxic to some forms of aquatic life, can coat birds. Certain components of No. 4 Fuel Oil, such as PAHs, may be carcinogenic to animals and humans. There is sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity in experimental animals of residual (heavy) fuel oils and cracked residue derived from the oil refining of crude oil. Residual (heavy) fuel oils are possibly carcinogenic to humans.

Source: <http://www.nature.nps.gov/hazardssafety/toxic/fueloil4.pdf>

Fuel Oil # 6

No. 6 Fuel Oil is a dense, viscous oil produced by blending heavy residual oils with a lighter oil (often No. 2 fuel oil) to meet specifications for viscosity and pour point. These oils can occasionally form an emulsion, but usually only slowly and after a period of days. Because of its high viscosity, beached oil tends to remain on the surface rather than penetrate sediments. Light accumulations usually form a “bathtub ring” at the high-tide line; heavy accumulations can pool on the beach.

Exposure to Heavy Fuel Oils

Heavy fuel oils are stored and handled in closed systems and involve the use of insulated storage tanks and lagged and trace-heated transfer lines. Exposure to fuel oil is therefore limited, except on tank filling and during maintenance operations.

Effects on Health

In the aquatic environment, the main concern is the aromatics in No. 6 Fuel Oil. Benzene Toluene, Ethyl Benzene, and Toluene (BTEX) compounds, although they do not make up a large percentage of this product, are present and could represent an acute toxicity risk. Due to their relative persistence and potential for various chronic effects (like carcinogenicity), the heavier aromatic PAHs, (and particularly the alkyl PAHs) in No. 6 Fuel Oil can pose long term hazards in contaminated soils, sediments, and groundwater. No. 6 Fuel Oil would be expected to be a skin, eye and respiratory irritant and a CNS depressant from inhalation of large amounts of the vapor or mist. Exposure to hydrogen sulphide at concentrations above the recommended occupational exposure standard may cause headache, dizziness, irritation of the eyes, upper respiratory tract, mouth and digestive tract, convulsions, respiratory paralysis, unconsciousness and even death. Prolonged or repeated contact with the skin may produce a defatting dermatitis with dryness and cracking. This product may contain substances which have caused kidney damage in laboratory animals.

Recommendations

Storage tanks in land based applications should be surrounded by oil tight bund walls to prevent escape of heavy fuel oil into the environment in the event of a major spillage or tank failure. A marine spillage should be reported to the nearest coastal state and additional guidance sought from the owner of the vessel, or the charterer. The cleaning of combustion deposits from boilers and furnaces is a specialist operation; suitable breathing apparatus must be used to prevent the inhalation of dust and ash.

When it is required to dispose of fuel oil, for example, following a spillage or tank cleaning operations, this should be done through a recognized waste contractor. In marine applications, all waste fuel oil should be collected and disposed of on land in accordance with local regulations

Source: http://www.dec.state.ak.us/spar/perp/response/sum_fy05/041207201/fact/noaa_971_no_6.pdf
<http://www.nature.nps.gov/hazardssafety/toxic/fueloil6.pdf>
http://www.accede.org/prestige/documentos/Tox_fuel_pesado.pdf

Ethylbenzene

Ethylbenzene is a colorless, flammable liquid that smells like gasoline. It is naturally found in coal tar and petroleum and is also found in manufactured products such as inks, pesticides, and paints. Ethylbenzene is used primarily to make another chemical, styrene. Other uses include as a solvent, in fuels, and to make other chemicals.

Exposure to Ethylbenzene

- Ethylbenzene moves easily into the air from water and soil.
- It takes about 3 days for ethylbenzene to be broken down in air into other chemicals.
- In surface water, ethylbenzene breaks down by reacting with other chemicals found naturally in water.
- Ethylbenzene can move through soil into groundwater .
- In soil, it is broken down by bacteria.
- If you live in a city or near many factories or heavily traveled highways, you may be exposed to ethylbenzene in air.
- Releases of ethylbenzene into the air occur from burning oil, gas, and coal and from industries using ethylbenzene.
- Ethylbenzene is not often found in drinking water; however, high levels may be found in residential drinking water wells near landfills, waste sites, or leaking underground fuel storage tanks.
- Exposure can occur if you work in an industry where ethylbenzene is used or made.
- Exposure can occur if you use products containing it, such as gasoline, carpet glues, varnishes, and paints.

Effects on Health

Exposure to high levels of ethylbenzene in air for short periods can cause eye and throat irritation. Exposure to higher levels can result in dizziness. Irreversible damage to the inner ear and hearing has been observed in animals exposed to relatively low concentrations of ethylbenzene for several days to weeks. Exposure to relatively low concentrations of ethylbenzene in air for several months to years causes kidney damage in animals. Ethylbenzene is found in the blood, urine, breath, and some body tissues of exposed people. The most common way to test for ethylbenzene is in the urine. Ethylbenzene is listed as a possible human carcinogen.

Effects on Children

There are no studies evaluating the effects of ethylbenzene exposure on children or immature animals. It is likely that children would have the same health effects as adults. We do not know whether children would be more sensitive than adults to the effects of ethylbenzene. We do not know if ethylbenzene will cause birth defects in humans. Minor birth defects and low birth weight have occurred in newborn animals whose mothers were exposed to ethylbenzene in air during pregnancy.

Recommendations

The EPA has determined that exposure to ethylbenzene in drinking water at concentrations of 30 mg/L for 1 day or 3 mg/L for 10 days is not expected to cause any adverse effects in a child.

The EPA has determined that lifetime exposure to 0.7 mg/L ethylbenzene is not expected to cause any adverse effects. The Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA) has limited workers' exposure to an average of 100 ppm for an 8-hour workday, 40-hour workweek.

Source: Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 2010.

Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)

Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) are a group of over 100 different chemicals that are formed during the incomplete burning of coal, oil and gas, garbage, or other organic substances like tobacco or charbroiled meat. PAHs are usually found as a mixture containing two or more of these compounds, such as soot.

Some PAHs are manufactured. These pure PAHs usually exist as colorless, white, or pale yellow-green solids. PAHs are found in coal tar, crude oil, creosote, and roofing tar, but a few are used in medicines or to make dyes, plastics, and pesticides.

Exposure to PAHs

- Breathing air containing PAHs in the workplace of coking, coal-tar, and asphalt production plants; smokehouses; and municipal trash incineration facilities.
- Breathing air containing PAHs from cigarette smoke, wood smoke, vehicle exhausts, asphalt roads, or agricultural burn smoke.
- Coming in contact with air, water, or soil near hazardous waste sites.
- Eating grilled or charred meats;
 - PAHs can be formed when fat and juices from meat grilled drip directly over a flame or hot coals. Heavy charring of meat also produces PAHs.
- Eating contaminated cereals, flour, bread, vegetables, fruits, meats; and processed or pickled foods.
- Drinking contaminated water or cow's milk.
- Nursing infants of mothers living near hazardous waste sites may be exposed to PAHs through their mother's milk.

Effects on Health

Mice that were fed high levels of one PAH during pregnancy had difficulty reproducing and so did their offspring. These offspring also had higher rates of birth defects and lower body weights. It is not known whether these effects occur in people.

Animal studies have also shown that PAHs can cause harmful effects on the skin, body fluids, and ability to fight disease after both short- and long-term exposure. But these effects have not been seen in people. In the body, PAHs are changed into chemicals that can attach to substances within the body. There are special tests that can detect PAHs attached to these substances in body tissues or blood. However, these tests cannot tell whether any health effects will occur or find out the extent or source of your exposure to the PAHs. The tests aren't usually available in your doctor's office because special equipment is needed to conduct them.

PAHs are listed as compounds that “may reasonably be expected to be carcinogens.”

Effects on Children

The effects of short-term exposure to children are the same as for adults. However children, who have lower bodyweights than adults, do not require as great an exposure to experience the same health effects as adults. Young children are also prone to behaviors that may increase their potential for exposure, e.g. crawling on bare dirt surfaces, eating soil, and more hand-to-mouth activities.

Recommendations

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has set a limit of 0.2 milligrams of PAHs per cubic meter of air (0.2 mg/m^3). The OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) for mineral oil mist that contains PAHs is 5 mg/m^3 averaged over an 8-hour exposure period.

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) recommends that the average workplace air levels for coal tar products not exceed 0.1 mg/m^3 for a 10-hour workday, within a 40-hour workweek. There are other limits for workplace exposure for things that contain PAHs, such as coal, coal tar, and mineral oil.

The safe distance from a site will be dictated by onsite activities that may result in release of contaminated dust or vapors. Appropriate management of a contaminated site includes ensuring that off-site releases are minimized and do not result in significant exposure to surrounding residents.

Source: Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 1995.
<http://www.health.sa.gov.au/pehs/PDF-files/ph-factsheet-PAHs-health.pdf>

Benzo(a)pyrene

Pure Benzo(a)pyrene (BaP) is usually found as pale yellow crystals. It does not dissolve in water, but will dissolve in organic (carbon-containing) solvents. BaP is one of a group of compounds known as the Polycyclic Aromatic Compounds (PAHs). Only relatively small amounts of BaP are intentionally manufactured to be used in dyes.

Exposure to Benzo(a)pyrene

- The vast majority of BaP is released to the environment when combustion is incomplete (usually because there is insufficient oxygen). Thus, most BaP is released from vehicle exhausts and domestic wood and coal fires.
- Trace amounts are found in cigarette smoke.
- BaP is also released naturally from volcanoes and forest fires, but the amounts are very small compared to those released from man-made combustion sources.
- BaP has very low solubility in water, but can be found in drinking water when groundwater or surface water sources are contaminated with BaP. BaP binds to particulate matter in water, which is often removed by filtration before reaching the tap.
- BaP partitions strongly to sediment, but will break down when exposed to UV in sunlight.

Effects on Health

Benzo(a)pyrene can enter the body either by inhalation of air containing benzo(a)pyrene, ingestion of water or food containing benzo(a)pyrene, or by dermal contact with benzo(a)pyrene, contaminated soil or products containing benzo(a)pyrene. Inhalation of benzo(a)pyrene may cause respiratory tract irritation. Exposure to benzo(a)pyrene may damage the reproductive system and cause cancer. Ingestion of benzo(a)pyrene may cause gastrointestinal irritation. Dermal contact with benzo(a)pyrene may lead to skin irritation. In the natural environment benzo(a)pyrene occurs as part of a mixture of Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs). The full effects of benzo(a)pyrene on human health are unknown, however studies have shown that inhalation of PAHs or dermal contact with PAHs for long periods of time can cause cancer. However, exposure to benzo(a)pyrene at normal background levels is unlikely to have any adverse effect on human health. Lung cancer has been shown to be induced in humans by various mixtures of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons known to contain BAP including cigarette smoke, roofing tar and coke oven emissions. It is not possible, however, to conclude from this information that BAP is the responsible agent.

Effects on Children

Based on what is known about effects of BaP exposure, health concerns associated with BaP exposure for children are: formation of BaP-DNA adducts which may lead to errors in DNA replication and increased risk of cancer; also increased risk of cancer associated with BaP metabolite formation; persistent effects on the development and function of the immune system; and reduced fertility in offspring during adulthood following BaP exposure during pregnancy.

Concerns for BaP exposure of pregnant women and children are: ambient air contamination from mobile sources (e.g., cars) and industrial sources (e.g., coke ovens, metal processing plants); fetal exposure from maternal cigarette smoking; fetal and childhood exposure from second-hand cigarette smoke; and exposure from diet, including grilled and broiled food. Children may also have greater exposure than adults to contaminated soil in areas where BaP-contaminated soil from industrial contamination may be present, because of behavior patterns, particularly hand-to-mouth activity.

Recommendations

In view of the U.S. EPA Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of 0 for BaP (see Toxicity Summary and Reference Values in this Chemical Summary), caregivers may consider an alternate water supply where BaP contamination is impacting drinking water.

BaP is number 9 on the 2005 Priority List of Hazardous Substances for the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) section 104(i), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA).

Source: <http://apps.sepa.org.uk/spria/Pages/SubstanceInformation.aspx?pid=22>

<http://www.epa.gov/iris/subst/0136.htm>

http://www.epa.gov/teach/chem_summ/BaP_summary.pdf

Benzo[b]fluoranthene

Benzo[b]fluoranthene is a crystalline solid which is found in fossil fuels and occurs ubiquitously in products of incomplete combustion. It has been detected in mainstream cigarette smoke, urban air, gasoline engine exhaust, emissions from burning of coal and from oil-fired heating, broiled and smoked food, and oils and margarine and in soils, groundwater, and surface waters at hazardous waste sites. Of all estimated environmental releases of benzo(b)fluoranthene, 97% are to air. Of the remaining 3%, approximately equal amounts of benzo(b)fluoranthene are released to water and land. Because it is formed when gasoline, garbage, or any animal or plant material burns, it is usually found in smoke and soot. This chemical combines with dust particles in the air and is carried into water and soil and onto crops.

Exposure to Benzo[b]fluoranthene

- Benzo[b]fluoranthene is not manufactured, but is sometimes used as a research chemical
- The incomplete burning of fossil fuels, garbage, or other organic matter
- Wood preserving involving creosote, and paving, roofing, and insulation work involving asphalt or bitumens
- Occupational exposure may be through inhalation and dermal contact with this compound at workplaces where coal and petroleum derived substances are produced or used or where combustion processes are extensive.
- Benzo(b)fluoranthene was detected at 0.2 ng/mg skin lipid (median concentration) in samples taken from roofing workers exposed to polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) as a component of coal tar pitch & the asphalt roofing material. The presence in skin oil provides evidence of continued body burden after leaving the workplace.

Effects on Health

Benzo(b)fluoranthene is a probable carcinogen in humans. It has been shown to cause lung, liver and skin cancer in animals. Contact with Benzo(b)fluoranthene can cause skin and eye irritation. Benzo(b)fluoranthene has not been tested for other chronic (long-term) health effects.

Recommendations

There is no special test for this chemical. However, if illness occurs or over exposure is suspected, medical attention is recommended. Enclose operations and use local exhaust ventilation at the site of chemical release. If local exhaust ventilation or enclosure is not used, respirators should be worn. A regulated, marked area should be established where Benzo(b)fluoranthene is handled, used, or stored. Wear protective work clothing. Wash thoroughly immediately after exposure to Benzo(b)fluoranthene and at the end of the workshift.

Source: <http://www.osha.gov/SLTC/healthguidelines/benzo-bfluoranthene/recognition.html>
<http://cira.ornl.gov/documents/Benzobfluoranthene.pdf>
<http://web.doh.state.nj.us/rtkhsfs/factsheets.aspx>

Benzo(a)anthracene

Benzo(a)Anthracene is a colorless plate-like material which is recrystallized from glacial Acetic Acid or a light yellow to tan powder. It is not produced commercially but occurs as an intermediate during chemical manufacturing. It is also found in Coal Tar.

Exposure to Benzo(a)anthracene

People may be exposed to benzo(a)anthracene from environmental sources such as air, water, and soil and from cigarette smoke and cooked food. Typically, exposure for workers and the general population is not to benzo(a)anthracene alone, but to a mixture of similar chemicals

Effects on Health

Harmful if inhaled, swallowed, or absorbed through the skin. It is irritating on contact with skin, eyes or mucous membranes. It may cause damage to kidney, ureter, and bladder. Chronic exposure may cause alteration of genetic material. Although there are no human data that specifically link exposure to benzo(a)anthracene to human cancers, benzo(a)anthracene is a component of mixtures that have been associated with human cancer. Benzo(a)Anthracene may be a carcinogen in humans since it has been shown to cause bladder and skin cancer in animals.

Source: <http://web.ncifcrf.gov/rtp/LASP/intra/forms/msds/msds-benzanathracene.pdf>
<http://www.nature.nps.gov/hazardsafety/toxic/benzoant.pdf>
<http://web.doh.state.nj.us/rtkhsfs/factsheets.aspx>

Arsenic

Arsenic is a naturally occurring element widely distributed in the earth's crust. In the environment, arsenic is combined with oxygen, chlorine, and sulfur to form inorganic arsenic compounds. Arsenic in animals and plants combines with carbon and hydrogen to form organic arsenic compounds, which generally considered to be less harmful to humans.

Inorganic arsenic compounds are mainly used to preserve wood. Copper chromated arsenate (CCA) is used to make "pressure-treated" lumber. CCA is no longer used in the U.S. for residential uses; it is still used in industrial applications. Organic arsenic compounds are used as pesticides, primarily on cotton fields and orchards.

Exposure to Arsenic

- Ingesting small amounts present in your food and water or breathing air containing arsenic.
 - The predominant dietary source of arsenic is seafood, followed by rice / rice cereal, mushrooms, and poultry.
- Breathing sawdust or burning smoke from wood treated with arsenic.
- Living in areas with unusually high natural levels of arsenic in rock.
- Working in a job that involves arsenic production or use, such as copper or lead smelting, wood treating, or pesticide application.

Effects on Health

Breathing high levels of inorganic arsenic can give you a sore throat or irritated lungs. Ingesting very high levels of arsenic can result in death. Exposure to lower levels can cause nausea and vomiting, decreased production of red and white blood cells, abnormal heart rhythm, damage to blood vessels, and a sensation of "pins and needles" in hands and feet.

Ingesting or breathing low levels of inorganic arsenic for a long time can cause a darkening of the skin and the appearance of small "corns" or "warts" on the palms, soles, and torso.

Skin contact with inorganic arsenic may cause redness and swelling.

Arsenic is also a known carcinogen, and has been reported to increase the risk of cancer in the skin, liver, bladder and lungs.

Almost nothing is known regarding health effects of organic arsenic compounds in humans. Studies in animals show that some simple organic arsenic compounds are less toxic than inorganic forms. Ingestion of methyl and dimethyl compounds can cause diarrhea and damage to the kidneys.

Effects on Children

There is some evidence that long-term exposure to arsenic in children may result in lower IQ scores. There is also some evidence that exposure to arsenic in the womb and early childhood may increase mortality in young adults.

There is some evidence that inhaled or ingested arsenic can injure pregnant women or their unborn babies, although the studies are not definitive. Studies in animals show that large doses of arsenic that cause illness in pregnant females, can also cause low birth weight, fetal malformations, and even fetal death. Arsenic can cross the placenta and has been found in fetal tissues. Arsenic is found at low levels in breast milk.

Recommendations

The EPA has set limits on the amount of arsenic that industrial sources can release to the environment and has restricted or cancelled many of the uses of arsenic in pesticides. EPA has set a limit of 0.01 parts per million (ppm) for arsenic in drinking water.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has set a permissible exposure limit (PEL) of 10 micrograms of arsenic per cubic meter of workplace air ($10 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) for 8 hour shifts and 40 hour work weeks.

Source: Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 2007

Lead

Lead is a naturally occurring bluish-gray metal found in small amounts in the earth's crust. Lead can be found in all parts of our environment. Much of it comes from human activities including burning fossil fuels, mining, and manufacturing.

Lead has many different uses. It is used in the production of batteries, ammunition, metal products (solder and pipes), and devices to shield X-rays. Because of health concerns, lead from paints and ceramic products, caulking, and pipe solder has been dramatically reduced in recent years. The use of lead as an additive to gasoline was banned in 1996 in the United States.

Exposure to Lead

- Lead itself does not break down, but lead compounds are changed by sunlight, air, and water. When lead is released to the air, it may travel long distances before settling to the ground. Once lead falls onto soil, it usually sticks to soil particles. Movement of lead from soil into groundwater will depend on the type of lead compound and the characteristics of the soil.
- Eating food or drinking water that contains lead. Water pipes in some older homes may contain lead solder. Lead can leach out into the water.
- Spending time in areas where lead-based paints have been used and are deteriorating. Deteriorating lead paint can contribute to lead dust.
- Working in a job where lead is used or engaging in certain hobbies in which lead is used, such as making stained glass.
- Using health-care products or folk remedies that contain lead.

Effects on Health

The effects of lead are the same whether it enters the body through breathing or swallowing. Lead can affect almost every organ and system in your body. The main target for lead toxicity is the nervous system, both in adults and children. Long-term exposure of adults can result in decreased performance in some tests that measure functions of the nervous system. It may also cause weakness in fingers, wrists, or ankles. Lead exposure also causes small increases in blood pressure, particularly in middle-aged and older people and can cause anemia. Exposure to high lead levels can severely damage the brain and kidneys in adults or children and ultimately cause death. In pregnant women, high levels of exposure to lead may cause miscarriage. High level exposure in men can damage the organs responsible for sperm production. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has determined that inorganic lead is probably carcinogenic to humans and that there is insufficient information to determine whether organic lead compounds will cause cancer in humans.

Effects on Children

Small children can be exposed by eating lead-based paint chips, chewing on objects painted with lead-based paint or swallowing house dust or soil that contains lead.

Children are more vulnerable to lead poisoning than adults. A child who swallows large amounts of lead may develop blood anemia, severe stomachache, muscle weakness, and brain damage. If a child swallows smaller amounts of lead, much less severe effects on blood and brain function may occur. Even at much lower levels of exposure, lead can affect a child's mental and physical growth.

Exposure to lead is more dangerous for young and unborn children. Unborn children can be exposed to lead through their mothers. Harmful effects include premature births, smaller babies, and decreased mental ability in the infant, learning difficulties, and reduced growth in young children. These effects are more common if the mother or baby was exposed to high levels of lead. Some of these effects may persist beyond childhood.

Recommendations

It is recommended not to let children to chew or mouth surfaces that may have been painted with lead-based paint. Also if the house has a water lead problem, it is advised to run or to flush water that has been standing overnight before drinking or cooking with it. A blood test is available to measure the amount of lead in your blood and to estimate the amount of your recent exposure to lead. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends that states test children at ages 1 and 2 years. Children should be tested at ages 3–6 years if they have never been tested for lead, if they receive services from public assistance programs for the poor such as Medicaid or the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children, if they live in a building or frequently visit a house built before 1950; if they visit a home (house or apartment) built before 1978 that has been recently remodeled; and/or if they have a brother, sister, or playmate who has had lead poisoning. CDC considers a blood lead level of 10 µg/dL to be a level of concern for children.

Source: Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 2007. Toxicological Profile for Lead (Update). Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service.

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

Polychlorinated biphenyls are mixtures of up to 209 individual chlorinated compounds (known as congeners). There are no known natural sources of PCBs. PCBs are either oily liquids or solids that are colorless to light yellow. Some PCBs can exist as a vapor in air. PCBs have no known smell or taste. Many commercial PCB mixtures are known in the U.S. by the trade name Aroclor.

PCBs have been used as coolants and lubricants in transformers, capacitors, and other electrical equipment because they don't burn easily and are good insulators. The manufacture of PCBs was stopped in the U.S. in 1977 because of evidence they build up in the environment and can cause harmful health effects. Products made before 1977 that may contain PCBs include old fluorescent lighting fixtures and electrical devices containing PCB capacitors, and old microscope and hydraulic oils. PCBs entered the air, water, and soil during their manufacture, use, and disposal; from accidental spills and leaks during their transport; and from leaks or fires in products containing PCBs. PCBs can still be released to the environment from hazardous waste sites; illegal or improper disposal of industrial wastes and consumer products; leaks from old electrical transformers containing PCBs; and burning of some wastes in incinerators.

Exposure to PCBs

- Using old fluorescent lighting fixtures and electrical devices and appliances, such as television sets and refrigerators that were made 30 or more years ago. These items may leak small amounts of PCBs into the air when they get hot during operation, and could be a source of skin exposure.
- Eating contaminated food. The main dietary sources of PCBs are fish (especially sportfish caught in contaminated lakes or rivers), meat, and dairy products.
- Breathing air near hazardous waste sites and drinking contaminated well water.
- In the workplace during repair and maintenance of PCB transformers; accidents, fires or spills involving transformers, fluorescent lights, and other old electrical devices; and disposal of PCB materials.

Effects on Health

The most commonly observed health effects in people exposed to large amounts of PCBs are skin conditions such as “Chloracne” and rashes. Studies in exposed workers have shown changes in blood and urine that may indicate liver damage. PCB exposures in the general population are not likely to result in skin and liver effects. Most of the studies of health effects of PCBs in the general population examined children of mothers who were exposed to PCBs.

Animals that ate food containing large amounts of PCBs for short periods of time had mild liver damage and some died. Animals that ate smaller amounts of PCBs in food over several weeks or months developed various kinds of health effects, including anemia; acne-like skin conditions; and liver, stomach, and thyroid gland injuries. Other effects of PCBs in animals include changes in the immune system, behavioral alterations, and impaired reproduction. PCBs are not known to cause birth defects. Few studies of workers indicate that PCBs were associated with certain kinds of cancer in humans, such as cancer of the liver and biliary tract.

PCBs are classified as a chemical which is “reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen.”

Effects on Children

Women who were exposed to relatively high levels of PCBs in the workplace or ate large amounts of fish contaminated with PCBs had babies that weighed slightly less than babies from women who did not have these exposures. Babies born to women who ate PCB-contaminated fish also showed abnormal responses in tests of infant behavior. Some of these behaviors, such as problems with motor skills and a decrease in short-term memory, lasted for several years. Other studies suggest that the immune system was affected in children born to and nursed by mothers exposed to increased levels of PCBs. There are no reports of structural birth defects caused by exposure to PCBs or of health effects of PCBs in older children. The most likely way infants will be exposed to PCBs is from breast milk. Transplacental transfers of PCBs were also reported. In most cases, the benefits of breast-feeding outweigh any risks from exposure to PCBs in mother's milk.

Recommendations

Tests exist to measure levels of PCBs in your blood, body fat, and breast milk, but these are not routinely conducted. The EPA has set a limit of 0.0005 milligrams of PCBs per liter of drinking water (0.0005 mg/L). Discharges, spills or accidental releases of 1 pound or more of PCBs into the environment must be reported to the EPA. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) requires that infant foods, eggs, milk and other dairy products, fish and shellfish, poultry and red meat contain no more than 0.2-3 parts of PCBs per million parts (0.2-3 ppm) of food. Many states have established fish and wildlife consumption advisories for PCBs.

Source: Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 2000.

Aroclors

Aroclor is a PCB mixture produced from approximately 1930 to 1979. It is one of the most commonly known trade names for PCB mixtures. There are many types of Aroclors and each has a distinguishing suffix number that indicates the degree of chlorination. The numbering standard for the different Aroclors is as follows: The first two digits generally refer to the number of carbon atoms in the phenyl rings (for PCBs this is 12), the second two numbers indicate the percentage of chlorine by mass in the mixture. For example, the name Aroclor 1254 means that the mixture contains approximately 54% chlorine by weight.

Source: <http://www.epa.gov/osw/hazard/tsd/pcbs/pubs/aroclor.htm>



Near Southeast/Southwest

Advisory Neighborhood Commission 6D

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Vice Chairperson
Rachel Reilly Carroll

Secretary
Stacy Cloyd

Treasurer
Meredith Fascett

COMMISSIONERS

SMD 1 *Marjorie Lightman*
SMD 2 *Stacy Cloyd*
SMD 3 *Rachel Reilly Carroll*
SMD 4 *Andy Litsky*
SMD 5 *Roger Moffatt*
SMD 6 *Rhonda Hamilton*
SMD 7 *Meredith Fascett*

Transmitted VIA E-mail: dcoz@dc.gov

RE: BZA #19281, 1150 5th St. SE

Dear Chairperson Heath:

At a regularly scheduled and properly noticed public meeting on June 13, 2016 with a quorum being present, a quorum being four Commissioners, Advisory Neighborhood Commission (ANC) 6D voted 6-0-0 for the motion to support BZA Application #19281 submitted by the Department of General Services ("DGS") regarding a special exception and variance for Van Ness Elementary School, located at 1150 5th St. SE.

ANC 6D does not have any objections to the special exception from the rooftop-mounted mechanical equipment requirements under §§ 411.6, 411.7, and 411.18, to permit the installation of new rooftop-mounted mechanical equipment.

ANC 6D strongly supports a variance from the parking requirements under § 2100. The ANC believes that 21 parking spaces, as proposed by DGS, is sufficient to accommodate the needs of the faculty and staff of Van Ness Elementary School. The ANC notes that the school is located .3 miles from Navy Yard Metro station and close to a Capitol Bike Share location, a Circulator stop, bus lines, and private parking lots. In addition, the ANC believes that the requirement that DGS provide 31 spaces on the site pursuant to § 2100, ten more spaces than needed by Van Ness Elementary School, is an inefficient use of space. The ANC would much rather see this additional space be allocated to recreation and outdoor learning areas for students and community members.

Should you have any questions, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Andy Litsky
Chairman, ANC 6D
Southwest, Navy Yard & Buzzard Point



Near Southeast/Southwest

Advisory Neighborhood Commission 6D

June 13, 2016

1101 Fourth Street, SW
Suite W 130
Washington, DC 20024
202.554.1795
Email: office@anc6d.org
Website: www.anc6d.org

District Department of Transportation
Public Space Permit Office
Attn: Public Space Committee Coordinator
1100 4th St. SW, 3rd Floor
Washington, DC 20024

OFFICERS

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RE: Public Space Occupancy Permit Request, DDOT Tracking #125075

Dear Public Space Committee Coordinator:

At a regularly scheduled and properly noticed public meeting on June 13, 2016 with a quorum being present, a quorum being 4 Commissioners, Advisory Neighborhood Commission (ANC) 6D voted 7-0-0 for the motion to support the public space application #125075 (postmarked May 2, 2016, USPS Tracking #9114901159818362698074) for Van Ness Elementary School, 1150 5th St. SE.

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ANC 6D does not have any objections to the installation of a sign for Van Ness Elementary School that does not include an LED Message Board.

ANC 6D has serious concerns about signs with LED Message Boards as they can be distracting to drivers and can be a nuisance to neighbors.

The ANC's support for a sign for Van Ness Elementary School with an LED Message Board is contingent upon receipt of a written commitment from DC Public Schools stating that the LED Message Board Text will:

- 1) Be fixed, such that it does not scroll, flash, or rotate among multiple messages;
- 2) Dim after school hours and turn off at 8PM;
- 3) Face M Street SE, not L Street SE
- 4) Be further adjusted if it creates a nuisance for neighbors and hazard for drivers.

Should you have any questions, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Andy Litsky
Chairman, ANC 6D
Southwest, Navy Yard & Buzzard Point