Greenbelt Standpipe Rehabilitation Project Community Meeting

Understanding the Environmental Monitoring Results

Joy Hamilton, Project Outreach Manager
Chris DeHerde, Project Manager
Rosalind Schoof, PhD, Toxicology Expert, Ramboll

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Welcome

- The presentation will be followed by questions & answers.
- Questions may be submitted through the Teams chat or asked during the Q&A session.
- All questions and comments will be read aloud and responded to at the end of the presentation in the order they were received.

Agenda

- Safeguards in Place
- How monitoring is conducted
- What the results show & what they mean
- Continued monitoring & next steps
- Questions & Answers
- Additional resources & contacts

Safeguards In Place

- An independent Certified Industrial Hygienist (IH) is onsite full time
- There is continuous air monitoring during blasting operations
- If levels are above allowable levels, Certified Industrial Hygienist will stop work
- If IH, Resident Project Representative or another site representative identifies visible emissions from the containment system, work will be stopped
- Contractor must propose corrective action for review prior to starting work again
- Contract requires compliance with federal and local regulations

The Alta Vista Standpipe

How is air monitoring being conducted?

- Air quality samples are collected continuously while exterior blasting is ongoing

- Air quality samples are collected around site perimeter, within work area and taken from equipment exhaust

Air monitoring device located within the project site

How is soil sampling conducted?

- Samples are collected prior to start of work and following completion of work
- Samples were collected on April 7, 2026 from six locations around within the tank footprint
- Samples were collected using plugs consisting 3/4-inch by 5/8-inch deep of soil

Samples are collected using a soil plug (pictured above)

Meet the Environmental Expert

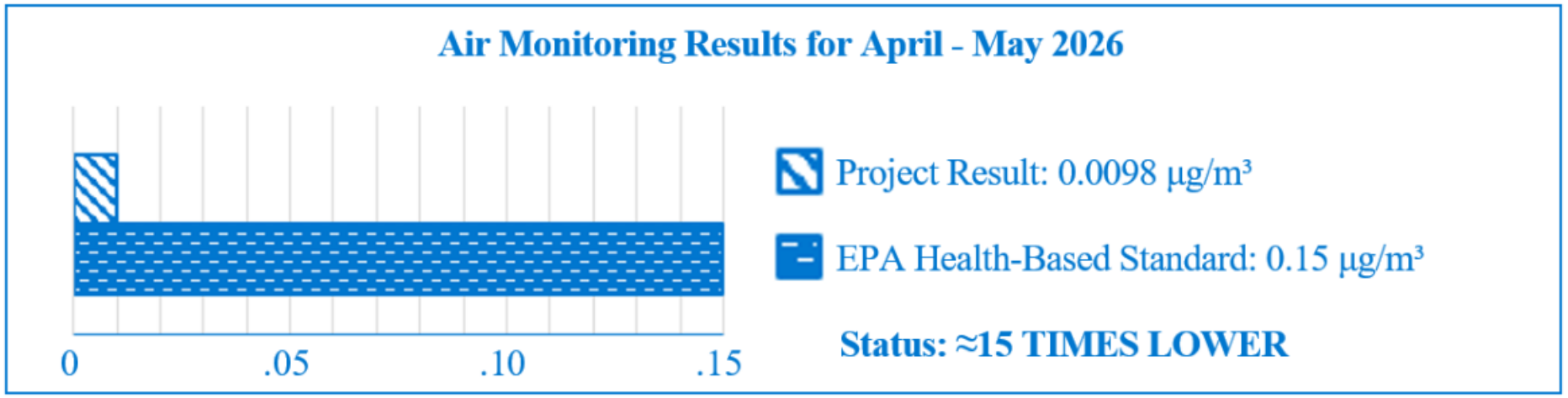
- Board-certified toxicologist and experienced risk assessor
- Worked in the Office of Toxic Substances at USEPA and over 35 years of consulting experience
- Internationally recognized expert on assessing lead exposures from soil, drinking water and other sources
- Over 35 peer-reviewed publications and book chapters
- Service on many advisory committees for EPA, the National Academy of Sciences and DoD

Rosalind Schoof, PhD

Ramboll

What are the Air Results & What Do They Mean?

- EPA Health Based Standard is based on a three-month rolling average
- OSHA regulations govern short term exposure limits for workers in close proximity
- The project has an independent Certified Industrial Hygienist to review and evaluate air monitoring results
- The short-term monitoring results are **below** the OSHA threshold and the long-term extrapolation is **below** the EPA standard



What is the basis for the EPA soil screening level of 200 mg/kg?

- Young children are the focus of concerns about potential exposure to lead in soil because they ingest more soil while playing
- Concentrations of lead in the blood provide a measure of lead exposures from all sources
- EPA uses a model to set the soil screening level low enough to keep blood lead levels low, while considering other sources

Common Sources of Lead

- Naturally present in soil, indoor dust, water, diet, air
- Other sources:
  - Deteriorated lead-based paint in indoor dust and soil
  - Plumbing leaching lead to drinking water
  - Occupational sources
  - Lead shot and fishing gear, battery recycling, lead glazes and solder
  - Some imported cosmetics, candy, medicines, and canned foods
  - Toys
  - Second-hand cigarette smoke

What are the Soil Results & What Do They Mean?

- All samples are well **below** the 200 mg/kg residential soil screening level adopted by EPA in 2025 (The prior screening level was 400 mg/kg)

- The lead concentrations are within the range expected in residential areas with homes built in the 1960s (areas with older homes have much higher lead concentrations)

Sample number	Concentration (mg/kg)
1	91
2	<30
3	130
4	42
5	62
6	110

Housing and Urban Development Surveys

Surveys in 2012 and 2021 show influence of lead paint on residential soil concentrations

Greenbelt homes were built between 1960 and 1977

Mean Soil and Mean Bare Soil Lead Concentration(mg/kg) by Various Housing Characteristic (AHHS II in Bold)					
Characteristic	**All Soil Mean**	**All Soil Upper 95% CI**	**Bare Soil Mean**	**Bare Soil Upper 95% CI**	**Houses in Sample (All/Bare)**
Region by construction year					
Built 1978 – 2005	55	115	97	246	34/14
Built 1978 – 2017	**47**	**73**	**33**	**52**	**28/18**
Built 1960 – 1977 (2012 survey)	150	286	161	322	41/19
Built 1960 – 1977 (2021 survey)	**49**	**74**	**62**	**103**	**20/10**
Built 1940 – 1959 (2012 survey)	251	410	285	525	26/17
Built 1940 – 1959 (2021 survey)	**127**	**193**	**125**	**189**	**20/13**
Built before 1940 (2012 survey)	797	1114	730	1116	50/33
Built before 1940 (2021 survey)	**524**	**807**	**624**	**965**	**36/17**

Continued Monitoring & Next Steps

- WSSC Water will share the second set of air monitoring samples near the end of the month
- Contractor to erect approved containment system
- WSSC Water will provide notification the week prior to blasting work beginning
- Abrasive blast and coat the remaining exterior surface area
- Air monitoring will be conducted during this work
- Reports will be shared once submitted by the contractor and reviewed by WSSC Water
- Following completion soil samples will be taken again and reported

Example of a containment system

Questions?

WSSCWATER
DELIVERING THE ESSENTIAL