

An Employee-Owned Company

March 23, 2018

Ms. Cheryl Goddard, Senior Planner City of Chula Vista Development Services Department 276 Fourth Avenue Chula Vista, CA 91910

Reference: 701 D Street Park Air Quality Analysis Addendum (RECON Number 8819)

Dear Ms. Goddard:

RECON has reviewed the revised site plan submitted by the City of Chula Vista on the 701 D Street Park Project. This letter is intended to provide the City with additional information relative to the findings of the Air Quality Analysis for the D Street Park Project Chula Vista, California (project Air Quality Analysis), prepared August 18, 2017.

The revised project plans would locate a community garden in the western end of the proposed park near Interstate 5. Therefore, the City has requested additional information on the potential cancer risk from diesel-exhaust particulate matter (DPM) due to the closer proximity of people using the garden to Interstate 5 than previously assessed. Additionally, the City has requested information on the potential for additional cancer risks from ingestion of DPM due to crops grown within the community garden, see Attachment 1.

Details of calculation methodologies and dispersion modeling inputs are included in the project Air Quality Analysis. The following analysis is based on the ground-level concentrations modeling in the project Air Quality Analysis.

Inhalation Risk

Cancer risk associated with inhalation pathways was assessed in the project Air Quality Analysis. The project would result in an incremental cancer risk of 4.2 in one million. This assumed an average exposure of 0.04 microgram per cubic meter (μ g/m³). The proposed community garden is located between 20 and 90 feet from the western property line. Based on Figure 4 of the project Air Quality Analysis, this would result in exposures to ground-level concentrations of DPM between 0.06 and 0.05 μ g/m³ and result in 30-year cancer risks between 5.2 and 6.3 in one million. As the excess cancer risk would remain below 10 in one million, the findings of the project Air Quality Analysis would not change.

Ingestion of DPM

A small subset of toxic substances are subject to deposition onto soil, plants, and water bodies. These substances need to be evaluated by the appropriate non-inhalation pathways, as well as by the inhalation pathway. Potential non-inhalation pathways include: soil ingestion; dermal contact; meat, milk and egg ingestion; fish ingestion; exposed vegetable ingestion; leafy vegetable ingestion; protected vegetable ingestion; root vegetable ingestion; water ingestion; or breast milk ingestion. Substances subject to deposition onto soil, plants, and water bodies are referred to as multi-pathway substances. Such substances include semi-volatile organic chemicals and heavy metals. According to the 2015 *Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Guidance Manual for the Preparation of Risk Assessments*, issued by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, DPM is not considered a multi-pathway substance. Therefore, cancer risk associated with DPM is limited to inhalation pathways and no additional cancer risk would be associated with ingestion of DPM.

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In conclusion, locating a community garden near Interstate 5 would not result in significant DPM cancer risks. No change in findings of the Air Quality Analysis would occur.

Please let me know if you have any questions or require any further information.

Sincerely,

Willi A. Millex

William Maddux Senior Technical Specialist

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ATTACHMENT 1

