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DC United Soccer Stadium
Monthly Air Quality & VOC Monitoring Report - July 2016

The Project Team has prepared this air-quality monitoring summary as a part of the District's mitigation and remediation efforts to address the overall health and safety concerns from the residential community abutting the DC United Soccer Stadium site. W. M. Schlosser ("Schlosser"), the District's contractor for the wet utility construction, has been contracted to conduct air-quality monitoring on-site which includes but is not limited to continuous monitoring for volatile organic compounds ("VOCs") and particulate matter using equipment per the National Ambient Air Quality Standards ("NAAQS").

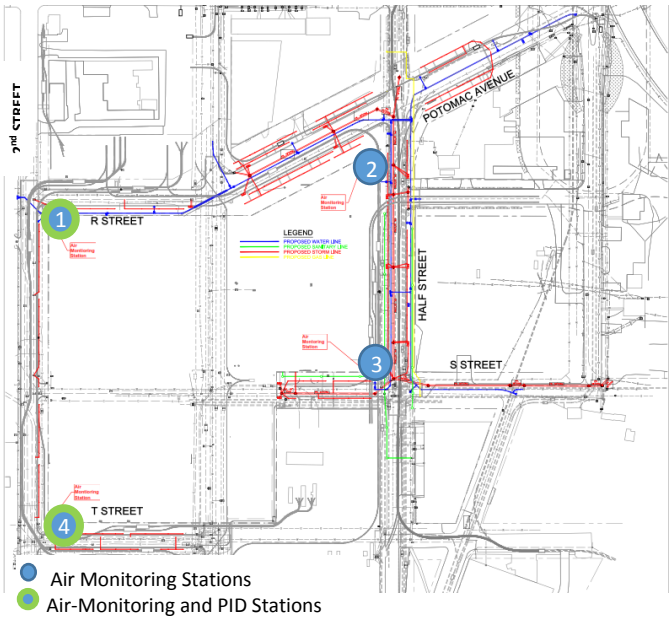
The purpose of this report is to provide a summary of the air-quality monitoring, results, and observations recorded during the month of July. During the utility excavation and backfill operations, Schlosser performed real-time air-quality monitoring using four stations positioned around the perimeter of the construction work areas, during work hours. Real-time air monitoring equipment was used to evaluate the air levels of particulate matter and VOCs during construction in comparison to the EPA NAAQS daily concentration limit of .15 mg/m³ (150 µg/m³) for particulate matter and 1 ppm for VOCs.

Each station was equipped with a TSI DustTrak II Model 8530, mounted on a tripod capable of detecting and measuring particulate matter such as dust, smoke, fumes, etc. To monitor potential VOCs on-site, Schlosser utilized two MiniRAE 3000 that were mounted at two of the TSI DustTrak II Model 8530 stations. These were used as the photo ionization detectors ("PID"), which measure and detect VOCs in concentrations ranging from 0 to 10,000 parts per million.

During the month of July, as shown in Figure 1, the air-quality monitoring stations will be located at the four corners of the overall project site, with PIDs located at Station 1 and Station 4:

- Station 1. Northwest Corner – Corner of R Street SW and 2nd Street
- Station 2. Northeast Corner- Corner of Potomac Ave SW and Half Street
- Station 3. Southeast Corner – Corner of Half Street SW and S Street SW
- Station 4. Southwest Corner – Corner of 2nd Street SW and T Street SW

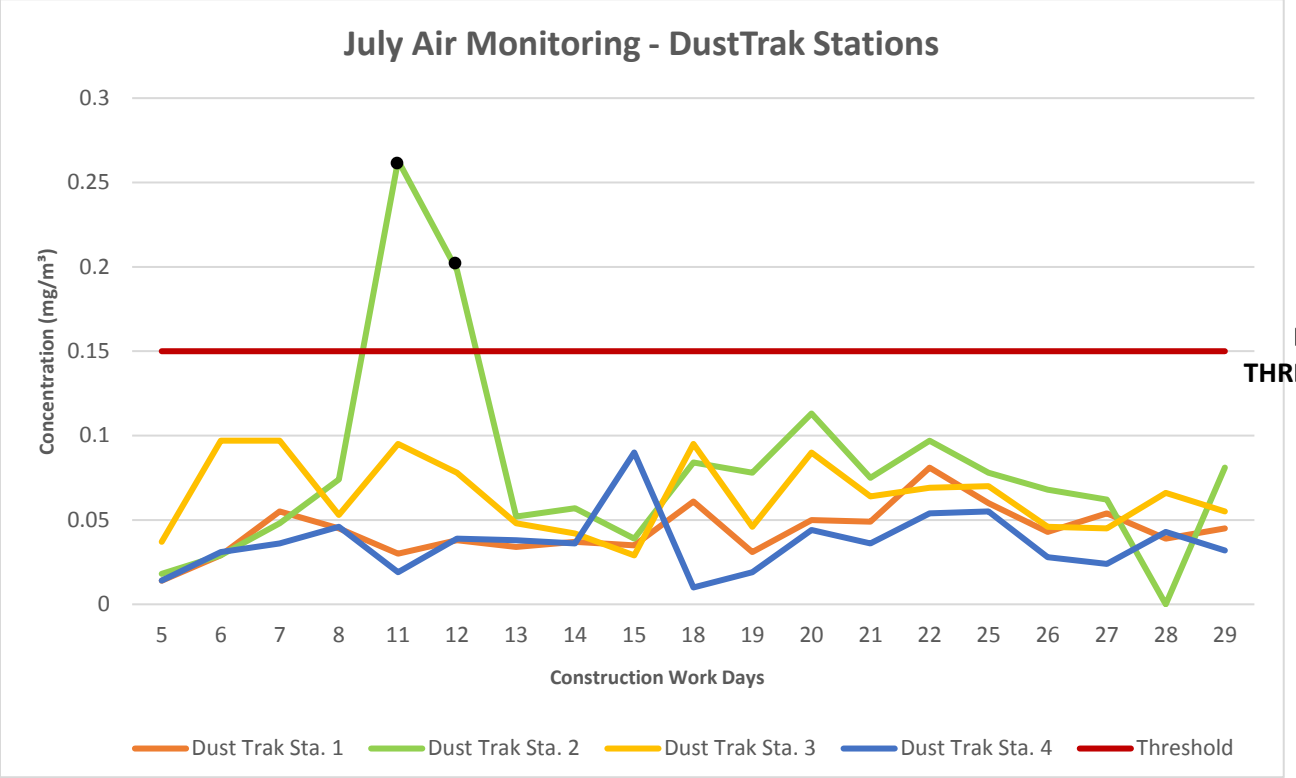
Figure 1. Air-Quality & VOC Monitoring Locations



(Locations are subject to change based on areas of work)

The real-time air-quality monitoring equipment has the ability for data-logging, which Schlosser used to produce comprehensive weekly reports, based on daily readings from each station. For the month of July, this data is outlined by station/equipment type in Figure 2.

Figure 2. July Air Monitoring Data - DustTrak Stations

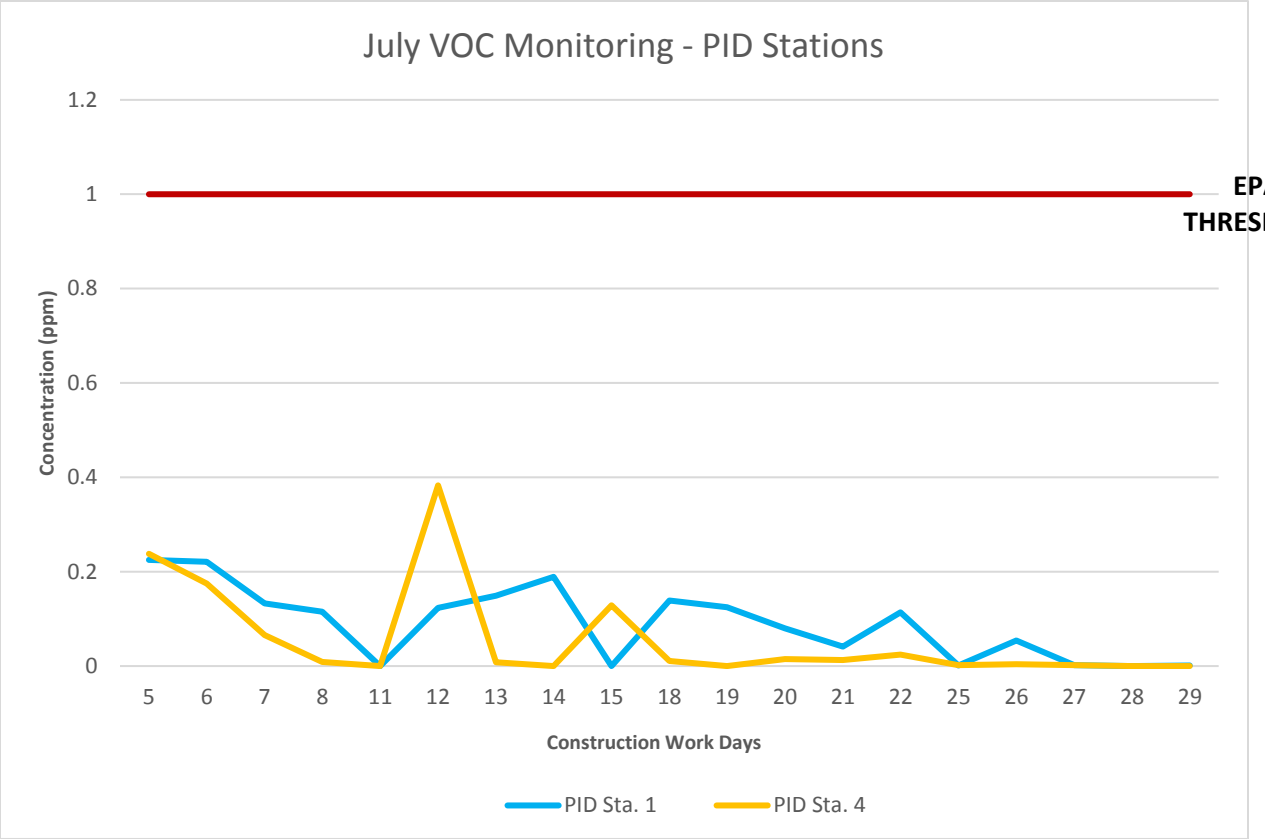


- **DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, THERE WERE TWO INSTANCES WHEN THE AIR LEVELS EXCEEDED THE EPA THRESHOLD. CONSTRUCTION WORK WAS TEMPORARILY HALTED AND IT WAS DETERMINED THAT THE AIR LEVEL EXCEEDANCE WAS DUE TO THE CONCRETE PLANTS LOCATED ON HALF ST. AS A PRECAUTION, ADDITIONAL WATER TRUCKS WERE MOBILIZED TO BRING THE AIR LEVELS BACK WITHIN THE EPA THRESHOLD.**

The air-quality monitoring data collected during the month of July indicated that air levels of all compounds of interest ranged from .010 to .263 mg/m³, per work day. There were two instances when the air levels around DustTrak Station 2 exceeded the EPA NAAQS daily limit of .15 mg/m³ (150 µg/m³). On July 11th and July 12th, construction work was temporarily halted and it was determined that the air level exceedance was due to the concrete plants located on Half St. As a precaution, additional water trucks were mobilized to bring the air levels back within the EPA threshold.

In addition to monitoring particulate matter, Schlosser has been monitoring for VOCs. As stated previously, the VOC monitoring data was analyzed in comparison to the EPA NAAQS daily concentration limit of 1 ppm daily and is outlined by station/equipment type in Figure 3.

Figure 3. July VOC Monitoring Data – PID Stations



NO IMPACT FOR THE MONTH OF JULY. ALL COMPOUNDS OF INTEREST ARE BELOW EPA THRESHOLD.

The air-quality monitoring data collected during the month of July indicated that air levels of all compounds of interest ranged from 0 to .383 ppm, per work day, which is significantly lower than the EPA NAAQS daily limit of 1 ppm.