

**TOWN OF PARKER COUNCIL
MINUTES
JUNE 7, 2021**

Mayor Jeff Toborg called the meeting to order at 5:00 P.M. Councilmember Joshua Rivero was absent.

Town Attorney Jim Maloney announced the topics for discussion in Executive Session were four (4) items. Under C.R.S. § 24-6-402(4)(b) there were two (2) items; the first item was to hold a conference with the Town's attorney to receive legal advice on specific legal questions concerning H.R. 1319, The American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (U.S. Department of Treasury Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Fund Award Terms and Conditions); the second item was to hold a conference with the Town's attorney to receive legal advice on specific legal questions concerning Section 2.1 of the Parker Home Rule Charter concerning the election calendar for a November 2, 2021, coordinated election under the Uniform Election Code, and potential charter questions. Under C.R.S. § 24-6-402(4)(e) there were two (2) items, the first item was concerning the proposed assignment and assumption of the Amended and Restated Stroh/Hess Ranch Annexation Agreement (Southern Property) dated September 21, 2015; the second item was concerning Chapter 10.08 of the Parker Municipal Code concerning waiver of fees and Town costs associated with community event permits.

Cheryl Poage moved and Todd Hendreks seconded to go into Executive Session at 5:02 P.M., to hold a conference with the Town's attorney to receive legal advice on specific legal questions, pursuant to C.R.S. § 24-6-402(4)(b) and to determine positions relative to matters that may be subject to negotiations, develop a strategy for negotiations, and/or instruct negotiators, pursuant to C.R.S. § 24-6-402(4)(e).

The motion was approved unanimously.

Todd Hendreks moved and Laura Hefta seconded to come out of Executive Session at 6:14 P.M.

The motion was approved unanimously.

Todd Hendreks moved and Laura Hefta seconded to recess the regular Town Council meeting until 7 P.M.

The motion was approved unanimously.

REGULAR MEETING

Mayor Toborg reconvened the meeting at 7 P.M.

Dennis Trapp led the Pledge of Allegiance.

PARKER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE UPDATES

Kara Massa, Executive Director, reported on the previous month's activities and also updated Council on upcoming events for June.

DOWNTOWN BUSINESS ALLIANCE UPDATES

John Jordan, Member, reported on the previous month's activities and also updated Council on upcoming events for June.

PUBLIC COMMENTS

- Ron Blidar, 6245 Riviera Court, talked about prairie dogs and their preservation.
- Ken Ramsey, 3862 Elm Avenue, read a statement from his handout into the record regarding the relocation of prairie dogs.
- Lynda Wilson, 11443 E. Regency Court, talked about prairie dogs and doing a pilot project with the Town.
- Siobhan Cox, 42943 Vista Ridge Road, spoke about prairie dogs preservation.
- Deanna Meyer, 1580 N. Hwy 67, spoke about prairie dogs and doing a conservation plan to set aside a percentage of land for their preservation.
- Kathleen Neubauer, 1278 Candle Glow St, Castle Rock, spoke about the relocation of prairie dogs.

Seven (7) written general public comments will be attached to the approved minutes.

REPORTS, ITEMS AND COMMENTS FROM MAYOR AND COUNCIL

Each Councilmember reported on meetings they attended since the last Town Council meeting.

CONSENT AGENDA

A. *APPROVAL OF MINUTES - May 17, 2021*

B. *ORDINANCE NO. 3.01.124 - First Reading*

A Bill for an Ordinance to Amend Sections 13.01.140, 13.07.060, 13.07.070, 13.07.080, 13.07.090 and 13.07.100 of the Parker Municipal Code Concerning Extensions of Time

Department: Community Development, Bryce Matthews

Second Reading: June 21, 2021

C. *ORDINANCE NO. 3.01.125 - First Reading*

A Bill for an Ordinance to Amend Section 13.03.030 of the Parker Municipal Code concerning Planning Department Adjustments

Department: Community Development, Bryce Matthews

Second Reading: June 21, 2021

- D. *ORDINANCE NO. 3.324.3 - First Reading*
A Bill for an Ordinance to Amend Section 13.09.040 of the Parker Municipal Code concerning Registration of Temporary Signs
Department: Community Development, Bryce Matthews
Second Reading: June 21, 2021
- E. *ORDINANCE NO. 3.353.1 - First Reading*
A Bill for an Ordinance to Amend Sections 13.01.140 and 13.10.250 of the Parker Municipal Code Concerning Prairie Dog Management
Department: Community Development, John Fussa
Second Reading: June 21, 2021
- F. *ORDINANCE NO. 9.335 - First Reading*
A Bill for an Ordinance Approving the Agreement Regarding Design and Construction of Drainage and Flood Control Improvements for Cottonwood Meadows Tributary By and Between Urban Drainage and Flood Control District d/b/a Mile High Flood District and the Town of Parker (Agreement No. 21-05.15 Project No. 108520)
Department: Engineering and Public Works, Michael Grabczyk
Second Reading: July 12, 2021
- G. *CONTRACTS OVER \$100,000*
Purchase of Zoom Unified Communications Platform
Amount: \$110,000
Contractor: Zoom
Department: Information Technology, Matt Lynch

John Diak moved to approve Consent Agenda Items 6A through 6G.

Todd Hendreks seconded the motion.

The motion was approved unanimously.

ORDINANCES

- A. **ORDINANCE NO. 5.59.2 - Second Reading (Continued from March 22, 2021)**
A Bill for an Ordinance to Amend Chapters 6.01 and 6.03 of the Parker Municipal Code Concerning Noise Regulations
Department: Community Development, John Fussa
Town Attorney, Jamie Wynn

Sections of Chapter 6 of the Parker Municipal Code focus on public health and welfare and are intended to provide for a safe environment and quality of life. Excessive noise, sound, and

vibration can jeopardize public health, welfare, and the safety of the Town's citizens by creating nuisances that degrade quality of life and adversely impact the community.

In 2019, the Town Council approved an amendment to Chapter 6.03 of the Parker Municipal Code related to the use of loudspeakers, public address systems, and similar devices. After discussions with Town Council and reviewing the effect of these amendments, staff proposed additional amendments to clarify the purpose of the Code sections that regulate noise and sound throughout the Town. The proposal includes updated objective standards, prohibitions, and exceptions regarding noise and sound based on expert advice, discussions with Town Council, and other relevant information.

Public Comment:

The following individuals spoke in favor of the ordinance:

- Ms. Mesick, 10113 Brownstone Drive
- Rebecca Richman, 10711 Longs Way
- Michael Cavanaugh, 12793 Red Rose Circle
- Karen Wiggins, 10775 Longs Way
- Kory Nelson, 21398 E. Wanderlust Place
- Christine Schrader, 6673 E. Rustic Drive
- Lisa Armstrong, 6764 E. Rustic Drive, spoke in favor but did not like the extra hour of noise allowed during the summer months.

Todd Hendreks moved to approve Ordinance No. 5.59.2 on second reading.

Laura Hefta seconded the motion.

The motion passed 4-1. (Poage voted no.)

B. ORDINANCE NO. 9.136.4 - Second Reading (Continued from April 19, 2021 - to be continued to a date uncertain)

A Bill for an Ordinance to Approve the Addendum to Amended and Restated Funding Agreement By and Between the Town of Parker and the Douglas County Emergency Telephone Service Authority Concerning the Hosted 911 NICE Recording Services

Department: Town Attorney, Jamie Wynn

John Diak moved to continue Ordinance No. 9.136.4 to a date uncertain.

Todd Hendreks seconded the motion.

The motion was approved unanimously.

C. ORDINANCE NO. 9.330 - Second Reading**A Bill for an Ordinance to Approve the Intergovernmental Agreement By and Between the Town of Parker And The State of Colorado Acting By and Through the Colorado Department of Transportation Concerning FY 21 Parker Traffic Responsive Phase 2**

Department: Engineering and Public Works, David Aden

An ordinance is needed to approve an intergovernmental agreement (IGA) between the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) and the Town to fund the expansion of traffic responsive operations in the Town of Parker.

Traffic Services staff has successfully been operating in a traffic signal control strategy called Traffic Responsive (TR) operation. This strategy allows traffic to be counted in real-time, and appropriate signal plans to match the flow are automatically selected. The strategy can identify differences in volume as well as heaviest direction of traffic flow. Currently, 44 Town signals, including the 13 on Parker Road operated for CDOT, which operate under the TR strategy, have shown significant improvements in travel times.

In 2020, Town Council approved the concept of extending this operation to additional locations by way of a CDOT grant that was applied for through the Denver Regional Council of Governments. The Town was given a grant of \$400,000. This money was to be matched by the Town with \$100,000.

The IGA adopted through this ordinance allows the Town to receive the funds from CDOT.

Public Comment: None.

John Diak moved to approve Ordinance No. 9.330 on second reading.

Cheryl Poage seconded the motion.

The motion was approved unanimously.

D. ORDINANCE NO. 9.331 - Second Reading**A Bill for an Ordinance to Approve the Intergovernmental Agreement By and Between the Town of Parker And The State of Colorado Acting By and Through the Colorado Department of Transportation Concerning SH 83 (Parker Road) Traffic Signal Maintenance**

Department: Engineering and Public Works, David Aden

An ordinance is needed to approve an intergovernmental agreement (IGA) with the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) for the continuation of the Town of Parker's operation and maintenance of Parker Road traffic signals. CDOT will reimburse the Town for this service at a rate \$49,920 per year. The current IGA expires in 2021. The agreement will extend the operation and maintenance for another five-year term.

Public Comment: None.

Cheryl Poage moved to approve Ordinance No. 9.331 on second reading.

Laura Hefta seconded the motion.

The motion was approved unanimously.

E. ORDINANCE NO. 9.333 - Second Reading

A Bill for an Ordinance Approving the Intergovernmental Agreement By and Between the Town of Parker and The State of Colorado Acting By and Through the Colorado Department of Transportation Concerning Parker Road (SH 83) Multi-Use Trail/Sidewalk: Sulphur Gulch Trail to Parker Square

Department: Engineering and Public Works, Tom Gill

This item is for an ordinance to approve an intergovernmental agreement (IGA) with the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) to receive state multi-modal funding for the construction of a trail/sidewalk and pedestrian bridge on the east side of Parker Road from Sulphur Gulch Trail to Parker Square Drive.

The Town of Parker is proposing to construct a trail/sidewalk and pedestrian bridge on the east side of Parker Road from Sulphur Gulch Trail to just south of Parker Square Drive in 2023. This would be completed in two segments, with the first starting at Sulphur Gulch Trail to Clubhouse Drive, and the second being from Hilltop Road to south of Parker Square. Although some portions of this trail/sidewalk exist along this section of Parker Road, the vast majority of Parker Road does not have an improved walkway.

Through the Denver Regional Council of Governments (DRCOG), the Town was approved to receive partial state/federal, or both, multi-modal funding for construction of this trail/sidewalk and pedestrian bridge. An IGA with CDOT is required to receive these funds. The proposed IGA is for direct construction funding being reimbursed up to \$3,200,000. The Town will be required to fund the remaining \$800,000 of the estimated cost of \$4,000,000 of the direct construction cost. The funding cannot be used for non-direct construction expenses like design, material testing or construction administration; the Town will be responsible for these costs.

The Town's consultant is just starting to work on preliminary design for this section of trail/sidewalk and pedestrian bridge. The Town is intending to competitively bid and award the construction contract in late 2022 or early 2023 with construction occurring during the 2023 construction season.

Public Comment: None.

Todd Hendreks moved to approve Ordinance No. 9.333 on second reading.

John Diak seconded the motion.

The motion was approved unanimously.

F. ORDINANCE NO. 9.334 - Second Reading

A Bill for an Ordinance Approving the Agreement Regarding Design and Construction of Drainage and Flood Control Improvements for Cherry Creek at Dransfeldt Road (Agreement No. 21-05.04 Project No. 108515) by and between Urban Drainage and Flood Control District d/b/a Mile High Flood District, the Town of Parker and Cherry Creek Basin Water Quality Authority

Department: Engineering and Public Works, Michael Grabczyk

The Town of Parker, the Mile High Flood District (MHFD), and the Cherry Creek Basin Water Quality Authority (CCBWQA) have partnered previously to design and construct several major drainage projects within the Cherry Creek Corridor. This reach has been identified as unstable with various locations of bank erosion, undefined flow paths, receding surface flows, and die-back of vegetation. A portion of the reach will also require a minor realignment to accommodate a future roadway crossing of Dransfeldt Road. This project is anticipated to propose the installation of channel improvements such as boulder drop and riffle structures, hard and soft bank stabilization, redefining the active channel, wetland reestablishment, and revegetation efforts. A preliminary design for several reaches of Cherry Creek, including this project, was completed in 2017. The Town, MHFD, and CCBWQA intend to fund a final engineering design in 2021 and follow-up with a modification to the IGA to encumber construction funding in 2022.

Public Comment: None.

Cheryl Poage moved to approve Ordinance No. 9.334 on second reading.

Laura Hefta seconded the motion.

The motion was approved unanimously.

G. HIGH PLAINS TRAIL PROJECT

Department: Parks, Recreation and Open Space, Dennis Trapp

This trail project is a collaborative effort among Arapahoe County, Douglas County, the City of Aurora, the Town of Parker, GOCO (Great Outdoors Colorado), and the E-470 Authority. This trail segment will complete a significant gap in the eastern Denver metro area's trail system.

Ordinance No. 1.390.1 will approve the second amendment to the Deed of Conservation Easement for the 17-Mile House property and will allow for the construction of the High Plains Trail overcrossing of Parker Road and connecting to the existing Cherry Creek Trail on the west side of Parker Road.

Ordinance No. 1.264.2 will approve the first amendment to the Deed of Conservation Easement for the Norton property, which will allow the construction of the High Plains Trail overcrossing of Parker Road and connecting to the existing Cherry Creek Trail on the west side of Parker Road. This amendment is necessitated since several new short trail segments of the High Plains Trail lie within the boundary of the Norton Conservation Easement.

Ordinance No. 9.283.2 will approve the second amendment to the Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) regarding the design of improvements to the High Plains Trail and will memorialize the transfer of monies from Parker to Arapahoe County in the amount of approximately \$1,938,000, which includes prior contributions to the Town from Douglas County and the E-470 Authority. These funds, when combined with other agency contributions, will be used for construction of the High Plains Trail project.

Public Comment:

Michael Cavanaugh, 12793 Red Rose Circle, spoke in favor of the project.

1. ORDINANCE NO. 1.390.1 - Second Reading

A Bill for an Ordinance to Approve Amendment #2 to Deed of Conservation Easement for the 17 Mile House property by and between the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Arapahoe, State of Colorado and the Town of Parker

Cheryl Poage moved to approve Ordinance No. 1.390.1 on second reading.

Laura Hefta seconded the motion.

The motion was approved unanimously.

2. ORDINANCE NO. 1.264.2 - Second Reading

A Bill for an Ordinance to Approve the First Amendment to the Second Revised and Restated Deed of Conservation Easement (Norton Property - Douglas County, Colorado) by and between the Town of Parker and Board of County Commissioners of the County of Douglas, State of Colorado

John Diak moved to approve Ordinance No. 1.264.2 on second reading.

Todd Hendreks seconded the motion.

The motion was approved unanimously.

3. ORDINANCE NO. 9.283.2 - Second Reading

A Bill for an Ordinance to Approve the Second Amendment to Intergovernmental Agreement Regarding the Design of Improvements to the High Plains Trail by and between the Town of Parker and Arapahoe County Board of County Commissioners

Todd Hendreks moved to approve Ordinance No. 9.283.2 on second reading.

Cheryl Poage seconded the motion.

The motion was approved unanimously.

RESOLUTIONS

A. RESOLUTION NO. 21-029

A Resolution to Appoint the Chair and to Appoint Members and Alternates to the Town of Parker Planning Commission

Department: Community Development, Bryce Matthews

The Planning Commission has a total of 10 members, seven (7) regular and three (3) alternates, with terms of varying length. The Commission currently has openings for two (2) regular and three (3) alternate members because of term expirations. The purpose of this Resolution is to appoint recommended applicants to fill the openings prior to June 30, 2021, so the Planning Commission may continue to operate without interruption.

The current openings on the Planning Commission arise from the following:

1. Regular Planning Commissioners Eliana Burke and Erik Frandsen have terms that will expire June 30, 2021.
2. Alternate Planning Commissioners Susan Caudill, Tracie Manske and Anthony Matthews have terms that will expire June 30, 2021.

This action is taken in accordance with the Parker Land Development Ordinance which provides that the Town Council appoint candidates to the Planning Commission including the Chair, regular members and alternate members.

Public Comment: None.

Todd Hendreks moved to approve Resolution No. 21-029.

Anne Barrington seconded the motion.

The motion was approved unanimously.

B. RESOLUTION NO. 21-030**A Resolution Concerning Certain Application Materials Submitted as Part of, and Included as a Condition of Approval for, the Use By Special Review for Lot 3 of the Blair Industrial Park Replat of Tract 3 Subdivision****Department: Town Attorney, Kristin Hoffmann**

In late 2019, the Town Council approved a Use by Special Review for Lot 3 of the Blair Industrial Park Replat of Tract 3. One of the conditions of approval was: "3. Operations shall comply with the "Camp Bow Wow Operations Manual" and the "Camp Bow Wow Camper Healthcare and Cleaning Guide" uploaded on November 6, 2019. Additionally, all subsequent versions of these manuals shall be adhered to."

Recently, an attorney for Camp Bow Wow notified the Town that the "Camp Bow Wow Operations Manual" and the "Camp Bow Wow Camper Healthcare and Cleaning Guide" (collectively, the "Guides") were confidential proprietary information. This resolution would authorize the amendment to Condition No. 3 to provide: "3. Operations shall comply with the summary attached as Exhibit 1 to Resolution No. 21-030, Series of 2021;" It also would remove the Guides from the public record and replace them with the summary that is attached to this resolution.

Public Comment: None.

Cheryl Poage moved to approve Resolution No. 21-030.

Laura Hefta seconded the motion.

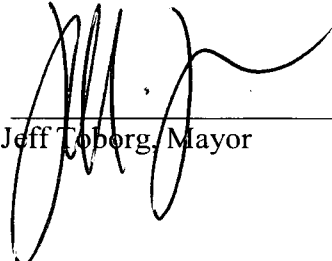
The motion was approved unanimously.

ADJOURNMENT

John Diak moved and Todd Hendreks seconded to adjourn the meeting at 9:27 P.M.

The motion was approved unanimously.


Chris Vanderpool, Acting Town Clerk


Jeff Toborg, Mayor

Parker Town Council Meeting

June 7, 2021

We sometimes forget that life on earth is a teamwork effort. Mother Nature chooses the players. Every creature does something that no other creature can do. Prairie Dogs are a keystone species because they make possible the survival of so many others. Prairie Dogs break open compacted soils, increase the fertility of soils and are a food source. Prairie Dog burrows capture water, recharge aquifers and provide shelter.

The Parker Prairie Dog ordinance has failed to save the life a single Prairie Dog. Prairie Dogs on Parker Properties continue to be killed without Parker's permission and without citizen input. Parker Prairie Dogs and other creatures are still being buried alive or poisoned with off the shelf poisons. These are torturous ways to die! Evil is defined as the absence of empathy!

I ask that the Parker Town Council put everyone on notice that citizen input and permission from the Town of Parker are needed before Prairie Dogs on any Parker owned land are killed. I beg you to strengthen the Parker Prairie Dog ordinance and to identify safe Prairie Dog habitat in Parker and in Douglas County! Your assistance and cooperation with safely relocating Parker Prairie Dogs to safe sites is badly needed. I ask you Council members to tell Douglas County to cooperate and assist with relocating Parker Prairie Dogs.

The sight and sound of Parker Prairie Dogs being buried alive or slowly poisoned to death keeps me awake at night and gives me nightmares!

In Arapahoe County at the intersection of Parker Road and Chambers Road is a combined use open space site. The 12 Mile horse stables, off leash dog Park and Prairie Dog colonies all share this busy site.

In the Town of Parker between Jordan Road and Cherry Creek just south of E470 is a similar open space site that can become a combined use site.

This Parker open space is seldom used, is poorly maintained and has very limited public access!

I have watched this Parker open space since before E470 was built. I met with the original E470 board many times to maximize citizen access to the E470 bike path and to the wildlife along the E470 construction route.

The north side of this Parker open space borders E470, is a drainage area and is the least used part of this open space. I ask that the north half of this Parker open space area along E470 be designated a Parker Prairie Dog relocation site and a safe Prairie Dog habitat site!!!

Prairie Dogs on this Parker open space were killed to create an off leash dog park and Frisbee golf course area. Because I have been on the E470 bike path regularly for many years I know this open space is seldom used. And this open space is poorly maintained. The walkways are open but everywhere else weeds and grass are now two to three feet high. Many of the trees are dead from lack of water. Access to this open space is from Cherry Creek on the east or from the Ranchstone Apartments on the west. Parking at Ranchstone is risky because 'UNAUTHORIZED VEHICLES WILL BE TOWED AWAY' signs are everywhere.

Questions?

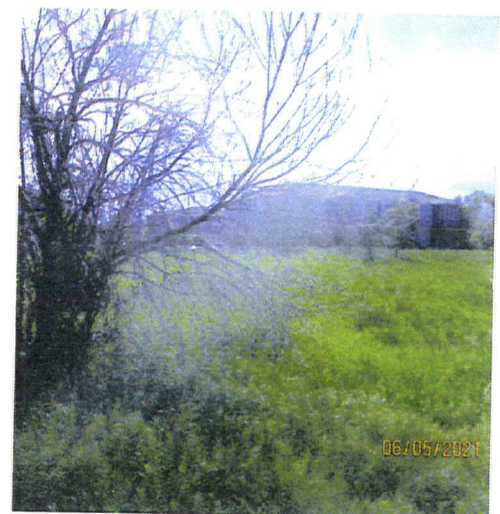
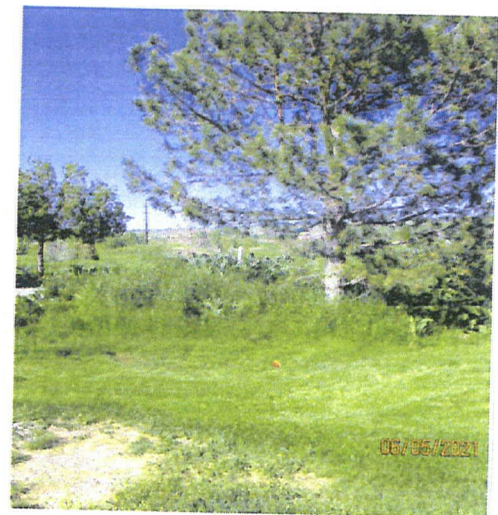
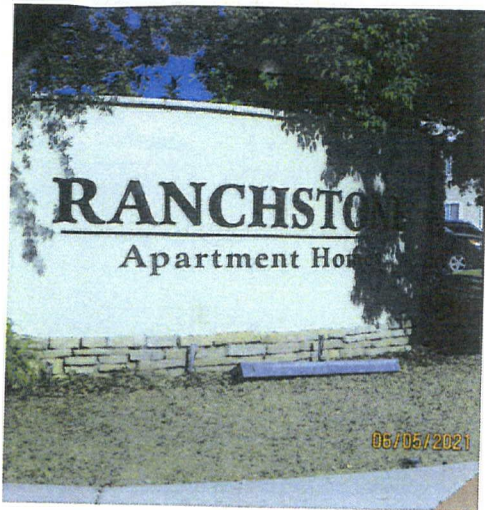
Thank you.

Kenneth Ramsey

3862 Elm Avenue

Parker, Colorado 80134

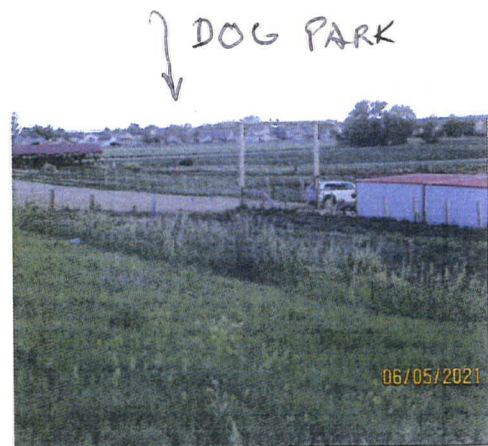
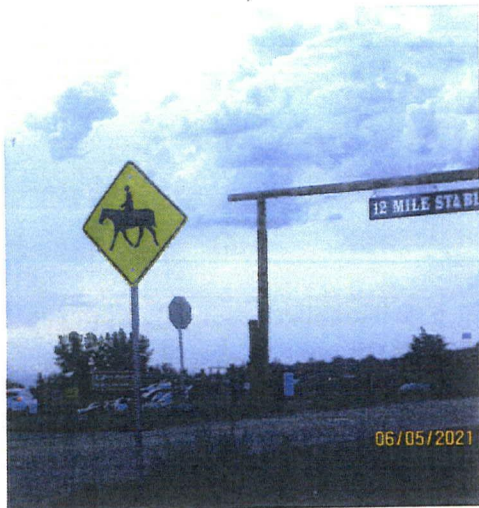
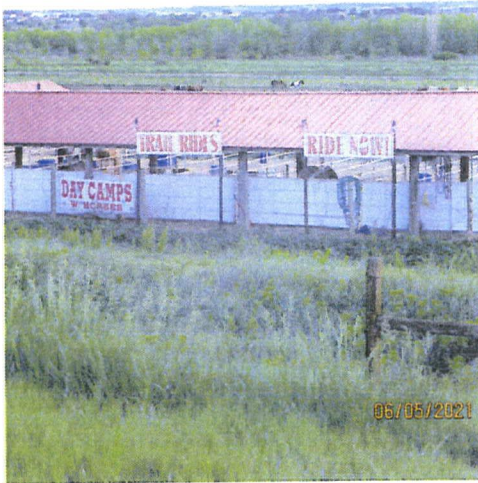
5:00 P.M. SATURDAY AT PARKER OFF LEASH
DOG PARK AND FRISBEE GOLF PARK AND 1/2
NOBODY IS THERE



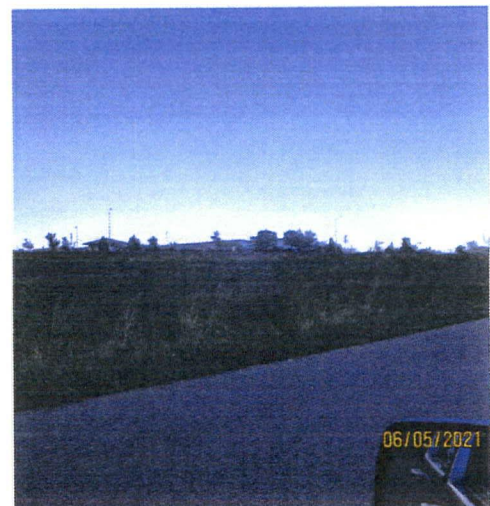
5:00 P.M. SATURDAY AT PARKER OFF LEASH
DOG PARK AND FRISBEE GOLF PARK, 2/2



5:30 PM SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 12 MILE STABLES,
OFF LEASH DOG PARK AND PRAIRIE DOG COLONIES
AND THE AREA IS PACKED WITH HORSE PEOPLE,
DOG PEOPLE AND PRAIRIE DOG PEOPLE.
(PARKER ROAD & CHAMBERS ROAD)



PRAIRIE DOGS
⇒
⇒





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ACROSS GENERATIONS

*Industrial chemicals in mothers
and daughters: The pollution we
share and inherit*



WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 2006

ACROSS GENERATIONS

Industrial chemicals in mothers and daughters: The pollution we share and inherit

The unique bond between a mother and daughter starts in the womb and evolves over a lifetime, as each adapts and grows with the other in an elaborate interplay of nature and nurture. Shared bonds of common genetics and a common environment — their home, the air they breathe, and the food they eat — inextricably link daughters and mothers. Now, new laboratory tests of mothers and their daughters show that these same two facets of nature and nurture — genetics and environment — combine to create another, unwanted aspect of the ties that bind: a common body burden of industrial chemicals.

Tests commissioned by the Environmental Working Group of four mothers and their daughters found that each of the eight women's blood or urine was contaminated with an average of 35 consumer product ingredients, including flame retardants,

Across Generations

Across Generations:
The Chemical Pollution
Mothers & Daughters
Share and Inherit

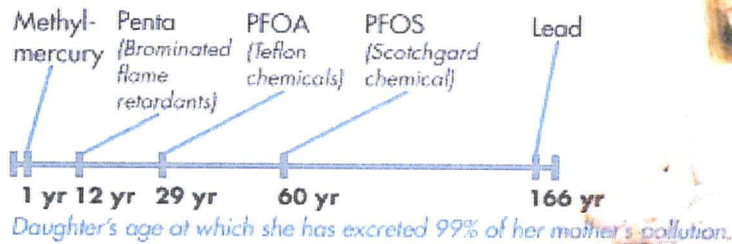
LATEST NEWS

- Testimonies & Official Correspondence: EWG: FDA's Call for Food Companies To Remove Arsenic, Other Heavy Metals in Baby Food Falls Short
- News Release: Clean

plasticizers, and stain-proof coatings. These mixtures of compounds found in furniture, cosmetics, fabrics, and other consumer goods, have never been tested for safety.

Inherited Pollution:

A mother's pollution lingers in her daughter's body for years.



These and many other chemicals are building up in the bodies of all Americans. But EWG's tests found three eye-opening trends about pollutants that can pass through a mother's placenta or breast milk into her daughter's body:

A substantial portion of the chemical burden inherited at birth by the daughters in this study will last for decades; some will last a lifetime. In turn, the daughters can pass on to their children some of the same molecules of industrial chemicals that they inherited from their mothers. The mothers in this study, however, probably received far less inherited pollution at birth. Instead, they accumulated their pollution over a lifetime, as members of the first generation of parents routinely exposed to commercial chemicals like flame retardants, plasticizers, and stain repellants. The estimated age by which a daughter will purge 99 percent of the inherited pollution found in this study ranges from one day for phthalate plasticizers, to one year for mercury, to between adolescence and 60 years for common flame retardants and stain-proofing chemicals, to longer than a lifetime, 166 years, for lead. And while each daughter begins life with an inherited load of pollution, she also continues to build up additional pollutants through childhood and beyond.

Chemicals that persist in the body were found at higher levels in mothers than daughters, showing that chemicals can build up in the body over a lifetime, posing long-term, persistent health risks. Mothers harbored in their bodies an average of 1.5 to 5.2 times more pollution than their daughters for four chemicals or chemical families: lead, methylmercury, brominated flame retardants, and the Teflon- and Scotchgard-related perfluorochemicals known as PFOA and PFOS.

Energy Jobs: Senate Bill Would Help Coal Country and Automakers Transition to the Green Economy

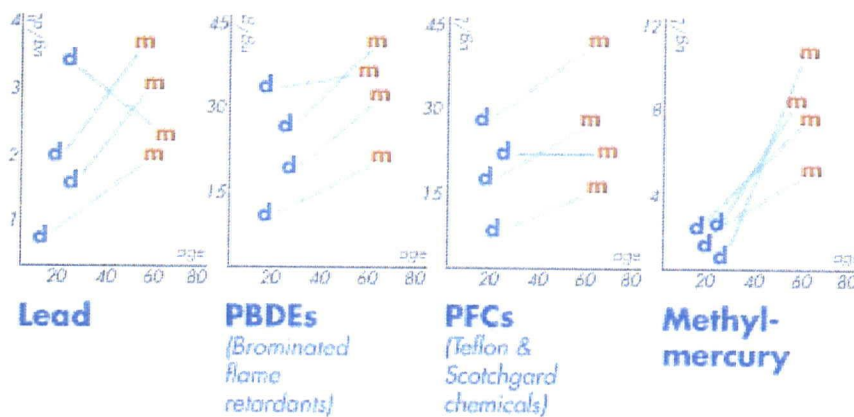
- News Release: FDA Asks Women To Protect Themselves From Products The Agency Refused To Ban
- Testimonies & Official Correspondence: EWG Comments on the EPA Office of Research and Development Staff Handbook for Developing IRIS Assessments Public Comment Draft



EWG'S SKIN DEEP DATABASE



Body burden levels in mothers are higher than in daughters.



TO HEALTHY
CLEANING



EWG'S
SHOPPER'S
GUIDE TO
PESTICIDES IN
PRODUCE

The mothers and daughters in this study join 64 other people tested in six EWG biomonitoring programs conducted between 2000 and 2006, including a study published in July 2005 of 10 newborn babies with an average of 200 industrial pollutants, pesticides, and other chemicals in each child (EWG 2005). In total, EWG biomonitoring has found 455 different pollutants, pesticides, and industrial chemicals in the bodies or cord blood of 72 different people. By any measure this is an astounding number of contaminants — a burden of pollution that is made even more troubling by the lack of health studies or safeguards for their individual or combined toxic effects.

The pressing need for change. Exposures in early life heighten concerns over health risks from these exposures. EPA studies show that children from birth to age two are 10 times more sensitive to carcinogens than are adults (EPA 2005). A new study from UC Berkeley shows that children may be up to 164 times more sensitive than adults to neurotoxic pesticides called organophosphates (Furlong et al. 2006), and innovative research from Washington State University demonstrates that chemicals can confer toxicity four generations after exposure, by forcing permanent, heritable changes in gene expression that can change the body's ability to metabolize and excrete toxic chemicals (Anway et al. 2005).

But even in the face of growing evidence of health risks from chemicals, particularly for children, the government has been slow to act, as demonstrated by three important, pending federal and state initiatives:

National Children's Health Study. In a recent act of irony, the Bush administration presented the well-deserved, prestigious "Children's Environmental Health Champion Award" to Dr. Philip J. Landrigan, a longtime children's health researcher and advocate from New York's Mt. Sinai School of Medicine, just months after submitting a budget to Congress

for 100,000 children from birth to age 21, and would dramatically expand our understanding of children's environmental health. Research like the now jeopardized Children's Health Study would yield the powerful, raw data needed to spur significant advances in scientific understanding of the health risks from children's inherited and accumulated exposures.

California Biomonitoring Program. The California Legislature is considering a bill, SB 1379, that would establish the first state program to track pollutants in people. The program would help state health officials better understand the relationship between chemical exposures and increasing rates of disease, track the impact on public health of emerging chemicals of concern, and identify communities disproportionately impacted by chemical exposures. Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger vetoed a similar bill last year, and the chemical industry is again lobbying furiously to kill it. But proponents believe the emerging science on chemicals in the human body, and Californians' overwhelming support for the right to know what chemicals are in their bodies, are bettering their chances this year.

Federal Kid Safe Chemicals Act. In 2005 Congress responded to the science of body burden with a bill that would fill many of the gaps that leave public health at risk when it comes to chemical exposures. The Kid Safe Chemicals Act (S1391 and HR 4308), the first major update of 1976 Toxic Substances Control Act, was introduced in the Senate and House in July and December 2005, respectively. This dramatic rewrite of industrial chemical law would require companies to document the safety of chemicals before they go on the market, and, most importantly, would require that chemicals be safe for the fetus, infant, and other vulnerable populations — a simple, commonsense idea completely absent from current federal law.

All of these measures, if passed and implemented, would dramatically advance our understanding of health impacts from chemical exposures, and would go a long way toward sealing the gaps that leave mothers, daughters, and others at risk from the human body burden of industrial chemicals.

Findings

Chemicals in mothers and daughters. In November and December 2005, four mothers and their daughters donated blood and urine to a biomonitoring program, collecting a first morning void of urine, and rolling up their sleeves for a needle that collected blood into 10 small glass and plastic tubes with color-coded tops. From tests of these fluids they would not learn of their cholesterol, liver function, or thyroid hormones. Instead, they would uncover personal facts more unique and far more difficult to diagnose: the levels of 70 industrial chemicals circulating in their bodies at the moment the fluids were released, mixtures that have never before been tested in combination, carrying health risks that are largely unknown.

Together, the body burdens of four mothers and their daughters include seven

which are, respectively, residues from hard plastic bottles and from epoxy resins used to line food cans; a suite of brominated flame retardants used in computers, TVs, and foam furniture; perfluorochemicals related to Teflon and Scotchgard; and lead and mercury, toxic metals from chipping paint and tainted seafood.

The data are remarkably consistent with two tenets of the human body burden of industrial chemicals: levels of persistent chemicals, those that cling to body tissues for decades, build up to higher and higher levels in the body over a lifetime; while levels of non-persistent chemicals, those that pass through the body over a few days' time, vary widely and depend not on as much on age as on day-to-day contact with everyday consumer products.

Below we describe findings from this investigation, that shows for four mothers and their daughters what it means to share and inherit the body burden of industrial chemicals.

The pollution we inherit. Among the eight mothers and daughters tested, we found that an average of 93 percent of the chemicals daughters harbor in their body tissues and fluids are also found in their mothers, compared to just 81 percent held in common between daughters and 16 other women who were tested. This difference was statistically significant in three of four daughters, and emerged despite the fact that many chemicals in the study are expected to be found in most people tested, regardless of family connections. Included in this study are chemicals that rate among the most ubiquitous pollutants ever detected in people, including phthalate plasticizers, lead, mercury, brominated flame retardants, and the Teflon and Scotchgard chemicals known as PFOA and PFOS.

Studies show that a mother confers a portion of her chemical body burden to a child in the womb (EWG 2005), and continues to pass down pollution after birth through her breast milk. Studies have found that a mother passes to her child an estimated 50 percent of her own body burden of persistent chemicals through six months of breast feeding (LaKind et al 2000). The undeniable phenomenon of inherited pollution has led researchers to note that nursing a child is "the only known way" in which a women can unload from her body "large amounts" of persistent chemicals (Jorgenson 2001). Nevertheless, child health advocates are quick to note that breast milk remains the best food for babies, despite the pollution: "The advantages of breast-feeding have been documented in the neonatal period and extend throughout childhood and into adulthood" (Solomon and Weiss 2002). That no substitute for a mother's milk has been found raises deep concerns about the ubiquity of pollution in this otherwise singularly perfect infant food.

Inherited pollution that lasts a lifetime. A daughter's birth load of inherited pollution can last a lifetime, and a daughter can act as a conduit from grandmother to granddaughter, passing inherited chemicals to her own children during pregnancy and nursing. While the daughters in this study excreted an average of 99 percent of their inherited load of methylmercury by their first birthdays, similar levels of purging don't occur until adolescence, childbearing years, senior years and beyond for other pollutants even more persistent in the body, including flame retardants,

study continue to accumulate over a lifetime.

At one end of the spectrum are the plasticizers called phthalates, which pass through the body over the course of a day. Mercury is more persistent: children excrete 99 percent of their inherited load of methylmercury, on average, by their first birthday, though within that relatively short span the chemical may already have exerted its damaging effects to the developing brain. Through their natural excretion processes, daughters in this study would not reach this level of purging for brominated flame retardants and Teflon and Scotchgard chemicals until they reach ages estimated to range from adolescence to 58 years of age. And unless they live to be 166, these daughters could not rid themselves of 99 percent of the lead passed through the placenta into their bodies in the womb.

The daughters in this study range in age from 17 through 29. The science of chemical persistence tells us that at their current ages they continue to hold in their bodies, on average, an estimated 60 percent of the lead, four percent of the Teflon chemical PFOA, and 19 percent of the Scotchgard chemical PFOS passed to them from their mothers.

At age 29 at the time of sampling, the oldest daughter in this study would harbor an estimated one percent of the original mass of the Teflon chemical known as PFOA and half of the lead passed to her from her mother across the placenta. But last fall she passed a portion of this pollution on to her newborn daughter; her own loads of pollution are likely lower now. The youngest daughters in this study, at age 17, continue to store an estimated 68 percent of the lead passed to them in utero from their mothers, and 27 percent of the Scotchgard chemical PFOS.

These estimates are derived from studies which indicate that the body can rid itself of half of any given dose of mercury, PBDE-47, Teflon (PFOA), Scotchgard (PFOS), and lead in two months, 1.8 years, 4.3 years, nine years, and up to 25 years, respectively (NAS 2000, Geyer et al. 2004, Burris et al. 2002, Olsen et al. 2003, Lin et al. 2004).

An unwanted inheritance that accumulates over a lifetime. Levels of persistent brain toxins and carcinogens are higher in mothers than in their daughters. In 14 of 16 cases, mothers' bodies held higher amounts of four body-persistent chemicals or chemical families than their daughters' bodies, including lead, methylmercury, stain- and grease-resistant chemicals in the Teflon family, and brominated fire retardants known as PBDEs. The two exceptions to this trend were found in the relatively low levels of lead and perfluorochemicals found in a mother who had undergone detoxification procedures to rid her body of chemicals three weeks prior to giving blood and urine for this study.

The majority of these compounds persist in the body for years, and build up over time, a chemical property that accounts for higher levels in mothers relative to their daughters. But a mothers' higher levels can stem from a wide variety of other factors as well, including differing exposures (higher seafood consumption in mothers, for instance, can increase methylmercury pollution); higher income, which can drive

chemicals (Geller and Zenick 2005).

Just as in childhood, the later years in life are a time of susceptibility to chemical toxicity. As the body ages, it becomes not only more vulnerable to industrial chemicals, but also less efficient at metabolizing and excreting these chemicals.

As they age people can be exposed to higher amounts of some chemicals. Exposure patterns change — for instance, older adults spend more time indoors than younger adults, and during this time can be exposed to the many hazardous air pollutants found at higher concentrations indoors than outdoors. Changes in physiology with age can increase the amount of a chemical that is absorbed into the body. For example, as the skin ages, it allows more of some chemicals to penetrate into the blood vessels below.

With age also comes a reduced capacity to metabolize and excrete chemicals. EPA scientists summarize a number of these phenomena in a recent review of aging and susceptibility: decreased muscle mass and increased fat stores result in higher accumulation and reduced excretion of some chemicals; kidney function decreases with age; liver activity drops, with an accompanying potential for slowed detoxification of chemicals and reduced excretion rates.

Aging leads to physical changes that increase susceptibility to chemicals. For instance, diseases common in later life, including diabetes, hypertension, and stroke, can impair the blood-brain barrier that normally blocks many contaminants from reaching the sensitive tissues of the brain.

All these factors can result in older adults being particularly susceptible to health effects from industrial chemicals. EPA scientists summarize research showing these links between environmental exposures and disease in the elderly, including neurotoxicity, cancer, cardiovascular and pulmonary morbidity, and inflammatory responses (Geller and Zenick 2005). Increasingly, scientists are also questioning the role of industrial pollutants in a range of degenerative diseases of aging, including Parkinson's and Alzheimer's disease.

About the Participants

Four mothers and their daughters participated in "Across Generations," donating blood and urine for the study in November and December 2005. Currently living in New York, Colorado, Washington DC, and California, these women range in age from 17 to 62. On average, more than 90 percent of the chemicals found in the daughters were also found in their mothers. These mothers and daughters, and the common ground they find in their body burden of chemicals, are described below. Based on each daughter's age, we provide estimates of how much of her inherited load of industrial pollution remains in her body. These remaining, inherited loads of pollution now likely represent just one portion of each daughter's total body burden of industrial chemicals, which for these four women has continued to accumulate



Annette Gellert and her daughter Heather Gellert live in northern California. Annette is a business executive, and Heather, at age 17, is a high school student. Of the 34 chemicals found in Heather's body, 30 (88 percent) were also found in her mother. According to measurements of chemical persistence in the body, Heather still carries an estimated 27 percent of the Scotgard

(PFOS), 7 percent of the Teflon (PFOA), and 62 percent of the lead passed on to her from her mother, across the placenta and through breast milk.



Ann Hunter-Welborn, a community activist in Encinitas, California, and her daughter Jessica Welborn, a PhD student from San Francisco, share all but two of the 29 industrial chemicals found in Jessica's blood and urine. Jessica still harbors in her body nearly half of the lead passed on to her from her mother across the placenta and through breast milk, and an estimated 12

percent of the Scotchgard (PFOS) and one percent of the Teflon (PFOA) she inherited from her mother at birth.

Martha Davis, an environmental scientist from Denver, Colorado, and her daughter Emily Sayrs, a student, claim the highest shared burden of industrial chemicals of any mother and daughter pair tested. All but one of the 41 chemicals in Emily's blood and urine were also found in her mother. Emily continues to bear an estimated 62, 27, and 7 percent, respectively, of the lead, Scotchgard, and Teflon passed on to her from her mother at birth.



Adelaide Gomer is vice president of a charitable foundation in New York, and her daughter Alicia Wittink is a Washington, D.C.-based consultant. More than 92 percent of the 26 chemicals found in Alicia were also present in her mother. When

12, and one percent of the lead, Scotchgard, and Teflon she inherited from her mother — through her placenta and breast milk she passed down some of this same pollution to her own daughter.

About the Chemicals

In this study two major laboratories tested blood and urine from 22 people, including four mothers and their daughters, for 70 common consumer product chemicals, including plasticizers known as phthalates, perfluorochemicals (PFCs) in the family of Teflon and Scotchgard chemicals, brominated flame retardants called PBDEs, lead, and methylmercury. Below is information on exposure sources, safety standards, and health concerns for each of these chemicals or chemical families.



Teflon chemicals (Perfluorochemicals, or PFCs). PFCs are ubiquitous stain- and grease-proof coatings on furniture, carpet, clothing and food packaging. They include Teflon, Scotchgard, Gore-Tex, and coatings on microwave popcorn bags, butter boxes, and fast food containers. They never break down in the environment, and can build up in the body over time. Some chemicals in this family move through the atmosphere easily, and contaminate wildlife globally, from polar bears to cormorants. In laboratory studies they have been linked to multiple types of cancer (breast, liver, testicular, and pancreas) and birth defects. In studies of workers they are associated with prostate cancer and elevated risk of stroke. Safe levels of exposure have not yet been set.

The level of total PFCs (the sum of 13 individual chemicals) in serum, averaged 1.5 times higher in mothers than their daughters, and ranged from 6.7 to 42.5 parts per billion (nanograms per milliliter of serum).

One PFC chemical accounted for an average of 62 percent of the total PFC exposures among mothers and daughters: 3M's Scotchgard chemical (PFOS), which the company used from the 1950's until its phaseout over health concerns in 2000 (Scotchgard has since been reformulated). The PFOS in women and girls from this study is likely from past exposures.

Most PFCs are difficult to excrete, and remain in the body for a long time. The body burden levels in this study reflect exposures over a period ranging from decades to months prior to blood sampling, depending on the particular PFC chemical.

PFC manufacturers are facing a barrage of legal and regulatory pressure over the toxicity of these compounds and their near universal presence in human blood. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) forced 3M to take Scotchgard off the market in 2000 when company tests revealed widespread human blood pollution and birth defects in laboratory studies. 3M has since reformulated the product. Under pressure from EPA, in February 2006 DuPont, 3M and other major manufacturers agreed to dramatically reduce their environmental pollution for PFCs. For at least \$120 million DuPont recently settled two cases over drinking water pollution and

tested are proposed for global phase-out under the terms of the Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) treaty known as the Stockholm Convention. These are PFOS (pre-2000 Scotchgard) and PFOA, a Teflon manufacturing aid and breakdown product of PFC coatings that is linked to birth defects and cancer.

EPA is currently conducting an assessment to estimate health risks from consumers' exposures to PFCs, but in the meantime, the chemicals are still the standard in stain- and grease-proof coatings in everything from blue jeans to French fry boxes.

To minimize exposures to PFCs and their impacts on the environment, we recommend that consumers phase out their use of Teflon and other non-stick pans; decline optional stain-proof coatings on furniture and carpet; avoid buying clothing advertised as stain-proof; and eat fewer greasy, pre-packaged foods, which tend to be held in containers coated with PFCs.



Mercury. In blood samples we tested for methylmercury, the form of mercury associated with seafood contamination, not dental fillings or vaccine preservatives. In general, levels reflect the contamination in seafood eaten over the several months prior to blood sampling.

The level of methylmercury averaged 5.3 times higher in mothers than their daughters, and ranged from 0.9 to 9.8 parts per billion (nanograms per gram of serum). For 3 mothers, methylmercury levels were higher than the federal safety standard of 5.8 ppb set for pregnant or nursing women and young children to protect against brain damage. While the government has not yet set a safe level to protect non-pregnant adults, the National Academy of Sciences found that mercury-driven risks for immune disorders and cardiovascular disease may occur at even lower levels than those associated with brain impairment.

People can lower their mercury exposures by changing the types of seafood they eat. Body burden levels will decline over time: on average, the human body can excrete half of its mercury load over a period of about two months. We recommend avoiding fish high in mercury, including swordfish, red snapper, tuna, and halibut, and eating fish known to be low in mercury.



Bisphenol A (BPA) and Bisphenol A diglycidyl ether metabolite

(BADGE-40H). BPA is used to make polycarbonate plastics, and is also used to make a chemical called BADGE that forms epoxy resins lining metal food cans. We tested blood for BPA as well as BADGE, in the form in which it is found in the body (BADGE-40H). Recent studies have linked BPA to many adverse health effects in mice and rats at doses that overlap typical human exposures. These effects include early puberty, breast cancer, diabetes, and low sperm count. Safe levels of exposure for BPA and BADGE have not been set.

BPA was detected in the blood of 1 daughter in this study, at 2.6 parts per billion

of serum). National exposure levels are not available: the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention is expected to publish the first national study of BPA body burden levels in 2007.

BPA is currently under intense scientific and regulatory debate because of concerns that it might pose risks to human reproduction. A major government safety panel is due to convene on the subject in the fall of 2006. Seven prior government reviews outside the U.S. have deemed current BPA exposures within safe limits, but none has assessed the reproductive risks demonstrated in what are now more than 100 low-dose studies.

To reduce exposures to BPA and its epoxy resin (BADGE), we recommend avoiding drinking water from hard, transparent plastic bottles (including water cooler bottles, and Nalgene), and avoiding regularly consuming foods from metal cans.



Lead. Lead was found in the blood of all mothers and daughters tested, at levels below the current action level of 10 ug/dL, set to protect children against the well-established brain damage associated with this neurotoxic metal. While an action level has not been set for adults, lead is thought to pose risks at any level, and scientists are beginning to question the role that a lifetime of lead exposure may play in degenerative diseases of aging.

The level of lead in blood averaged 2.1 times higher in mothers than their daughters, and ranged from 5 to 36 parts per billion (nanograms per milliliter of serum). Mothers' higher levels were expected, since lead builds up in the body over time.

In general, Americans' lead exposures are much lower now than they were before about 1980, when the use of leaded gasoline and lead-based house paint was restricted. Now, most people are exposed to lead through their drinking water (it leaches from lead pipes, pipe solder, and brass fixtures in the home) or through dust from chipping paint in older homes.

Lead stays in the body for a long time: on average people excrete half of any lead exposure over a period of 30 years. The levels measured in blood reflect both childhood exposures and more recent exposures. While it is not possible to significantly reduce your current body burden of lead, it is a good idea to minimize future exposures.

We recommend that people test their tap water for lead with a simple home test kit and install a water filter if needed. Since lead can accumulate in water pipes overnight, we recommend that running the tap water for at least 60 seconds, until it runs cold, before drinking it. And we recommend keeping paint in older homes in good repair, having chipped surfaces repaired using wet sanding methods to minimize dust formation.



Phthalates. Phthalates were found in all eight mothers and daughters tested. These chemicals are common plastic softeners and solvents in a wide variety of consumer products, including cosmetics, paint, food packaging, and plastics including children's toys. In many laboratory studies phthalates are linked to birth defects of the male reproductive system, including a penis deformity called hypospadias, and undescended testicles, a condition linked to infertility and testicular cancer. Studies of phthalates in people have been few, but tentatively link the chemicals to impaired sperm motility, demasculinization of baby boys, asthma, and alteration of reproductive hormone levels in breast-fed boys.

In general, people excrete phthalates from the body fairly rapidly, so body burden levels reflect exposures in the day or two prior to sampling. Because of their ubiquity in consumer products and the human body, phthalates are the subject of much recent scientific and regulatory action and debate. Of the seven phthalates found in this study, the EU has banned DEHP from children's toys, and DBP and DEHP from cosmetics. None are banned in the U.S., but some manufacturers have removed them from toys and personal care products because of public pressure.

To reduce exposures to phthalates, we recommend avoiding nail care products containing "dibutyl phthalate" (read the ingredient label); avoiding products with "fragrance" noted on the label, which commonly contains the phthalate DEP; avoiding cooking in plastic; buying a non-plastic shower curtain; and using paints and other hobby products in well-ventilated areas. Also, don't let children chew on soft plastic toys.



Brominated flame retardants (PBDEs). PBDEs, or polybrominated diphenyl ethers, are brominated flame retardants used in foam furniture and plastics for electronics like televisions and computers for the past 25 years. These chemicals interfere with the thyroid gland, which controls metabolism and growth. They may jeopardize brain development in children, and they raise concerns with respect to thyroid disease in adults. Safe exposure levels have not yet been established.

The level of total PBDEs (the sum of all individual chemicals) in serum averaged 1.6 times higher in mothers than their daughters, and ranged from 9.4 to 41 parts per billion (nanograms per milliliter of serum). National exposure levels are not available; the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention is expected to publish the first national study of PBDE body burden levels in 2007.

Many PBDEs are difficult to excrete, and remain in the body for a long time. Your body burden levels reflect your exposures over a period ranging from years to weeks prior to your blood draw, depending on the particular PBDE chemical.

In 2005 manufacturers stopped selling two of the most toxic PBDE commercial mixtures because of concerns over its ubiquity in human blood and breast milk: "Penta," (predominantly containing chemicals called PBDE-99 and PBDE-47

had never used them widely. Penta and Octa chemicals remain in many U.S. homes, primarily in foam furniture, and they commonly contaminate house dust.

Penta and Octa chemicals may continue to build up in people's bodies even after their phase-out: laboratory data shows that the common "Deca" form of PBDEs (PBDE-209) used in electronics, including computer and television casings, may break down into Penta and Octa in the environment and the body. Many states are considering banning Deca as well as Penta and Octa formulations.

Despite the potential health risks and the ability of these chemicals to accumulate in the human body, the Consumer Product Safety Commission has issued national fire-proof mattress standards effective July 2007 that could increase the use of flame retardants. Developed primarily to protect against cigarette fires, these standards would result in the widespread use of brominated flame retardants in mattresses. Because such standards have long been in place in California, several companies offer mattresses free of flame retardants as an alternative for concerned consumers.

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About This Report

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This study was designed and implemented by Renee Sharp, Sean Gray, and Jane Houlihan of the Environmental Working Group. The report was authored by Jane Houlihan, and designed by T.C. Greenleaf and Carrie Gouldin.

EWG is a nonprofit research organization with offices in Washington, DC and Oakland, CA. EWG uses the power of information to educate the public and decision-makers about a wide range of environmental issues, especially those affecting public health.

Methodology:

Overview

tested for 70 common consumer product chemicals. Samples were collected in November and December of 2005, and analyzed at AXYS Analytical in Sydney, British Columbia and BrooksRand in Seattle, Washington. Sampling and analytical protocol are described below.

Sample acquisition and storage

Urine acquisition and storage. Study participants were instructed to collect their first morning urine in a 120 mL amber glass jar. Samples were placed into two zip-lock plastic bags, and then placed on ice and/or refrigerated until shipping.

Blood acquisition and storage. Approximately 100 mL of blood were drawn each study participant into a series of glass and plastic vacutainer tubes. The blood used for lead and mercury analysis was drawn into a 7 mL plastic tube containing EDTA anti-coagulant, inverted 20 times, and placed on ice until shipping. The blood used for perfluorinated chemical analysis was drawn into a 10 mL plastic tube, and left to rest at room temperature for an hour before being centrifuged; the blood serum was then decanted into another plastic tube and placed on ice until shipping. The blood used for bisphenol A and polybrominated diphenyl ether analysis was drawn into eight, 10 mL glass tubes, and left to rest at room temperature for an hour before being centrifuged; the blood serum was then decanted into two amber glass tubes and placed on ice until shipping.

Analysis of samples

Analysis of phthalate monoesters in urine samples by LC/MS/MS. Urine samples were spiked with a suite of ^{13}C -labelled surrogate standards prior to enzymatic hydrolysis with β -glucuronidase. The deconjugated samples were cleaned up by solid phase extraction (SPE) and spiked with ^{13}C -labelled recovery (internal) standards prior to analysis by liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry (LC/MS/MS).

Analysis of sample extracts for phthalate monoesters was performed on a high performance liquid chromatograph with a Micromass Quattro Ultima triple quadrupole mass spectrometer and a data system running MassLynx 4.0 software for targeting and quantification. The MS was run at unit mass resolution with negative ion electrospray ionization. Data were acquired in the Multiple Reaction Monitoring (MRM) mode. A Reverse Phase C18 column (10.0 cm, 2.1 mm i.d., 3.5 μm particle) was used for separation of the targets.

Concentrations of target analytes were determined using isotope dilution or internal standard quantification. Concentrations were determined using weighted linear regression calibration procedures. Target analytes determined were: Monomethyl phthalate (mMP); Monoethyl phthalate (mEP); Mono-n-butyl phthalate (MBP); Monobenzyl phthalate (mBzP); Mono-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (mEHP); Mono-(2-ethyl-5-oxohexyl) phthalate (DEHP Metabolite VI) (mEOHP); and Mono-(2-ethyl-5-hydroxyhexyl) phthalate (DEHP (Metabolite IX) (mEHHP).

surrogate standards prior to extraction and cleanup. Samples were extracted in formic acid and cleaned up using an SPE cartridge. Final extracts were spiked with ¹³C-labelled recovery (internal) standards prior to analysis by liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry (LC/MS/MS).

Analysis of sample extracts for perfluorinated organics by LC/MS/MS was performed on a high performance liquid chromatograph coupled with a Micromass Quattro Ultima triple quadrupole mass spectrometer and a data system running manufacturers MassLynx v.4.0 software for targeting and quantification. The MS was run at unit mass resolution with negative ion electrospray ionization. Data are acquired in the Multiple Reaction Monitoring (MRM) mode. Chromatographic separation was achieved using a Reverse Phase C18 column (10.0 cm, 2.1 mm i.d., 3.5 µm particle size).

Target compounds were quantified using the isotope dilution or internal standard quantification against matrix matched calibration standards carried through the analysis procedure alongside the samples. Concentrations were determined using weighted linear regression calibration procedures. Target analytes determined were: Perfluorobutanoate (PFBA); Perfluorobutanesulfonate (PFBS); Perfluoropentanoate (PFPeA); Perfluorohexanesulfonate (PFHxS); Perfluorohexanoate (PFHxA); Perfluorooctanesulfonate (PFOS); Perfluoroheptanoate (PFHpA); Perfluorooctane sulfonamide (PFOSA); Perfluorooctanoate (PFOA); Perfluorononanoate (PFNA); Perfluorodecanoate (PFDA); Perfluoroundecanoate (PFUnA); and Perfluorododecanoate (PFDoA).

Analysis of lead in whole blood by EPA Draft Method 1638, Modified. Blood samples were prepared with nitric acid (HNO₃) and heated in an oven overnight prior to analysis. This method incorporates ionization of the sample in inductively coupled RF plasma, with detection of the resulting ions by mass spectrometer on the basis of their mass-to-charge ratio.

Analysis of total mercury in whole blood by EPA Method 1631, Rev E. All samples were prepared and analyzed in accordance with the Appendix to EPA Method 1631E. Blood samples were first digested with nitric acid/sulfuric acid (HNO₃/H₂SO₄) and further oxidized with bromine monochloride (BrCl). All samples were analyzed with stannous chloride (SnCl₂) reduction, gold amalgamation and cold vapor atomic fluorescence spectroscopy (CVAFS) using a BRL Model III CVAFS Mercury Analyzer. Summarized sample results were blank corrected as described in EPA Method 1631 E.

Analysis of total monomethyl mercury in whole blood by EPA Draft Method 1630 and modifications. Blood samples were prepared by potassium hydroxide/methanol (KOH/MeOH) digestion followed by distillation. All samples were analyzed by aqueous phase ethylation, Tenax trap collection, gas chromatography separation, isothermal decomposition, and cold vapor atomic fluorescence spectrometry (CVAFS). The samples were analyzed by a modification of EPA Draft Method 1630, as detailed in the BRL SOP BR-0011. All results were blank corrected as described in the method.

by LC/MS/MS. Blood serum samples were spiked with perdeuterated surrogate standard prior to enzymatic hydrolysis with β -glucuronidase. The deconjugated samples were cleaned up by solid phase extraction (SPE) and spiked with a ^{13}C -labelled recovery (internal) standard prior to analysis by liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry (LC/MS/MS) for bisphenol A (BPA) and bisphenol A diglycidyl ether (BADGE).

Analysis of sample extracts for BPA and BADGE by LC/MS/MS was performed on a high performance liquid chromatograph coupled with a Micromass Quattro Ultima triple quadrupole mass spectrometer and a data system running MassLynx 4.0 software for targeting and quantification. The MS was run at unit mass resolution with negative ion electrospray ionization. Data were acquired in the Multiple Reaction Monitoring (MRM) mode. A Reverse Phase-C18 column (10.0 cm, 2.1 mm i.d., 3.5 μm particle size) was used for separation of the targets.

BPA and BADGE were quantified using the isotope dilution method of quantification. Concentrations were determined using weighted linear regression calibration procedures.

Analysis of brominated diphenylethers (BDEs) in blood serum by

HRGC/HRMS. Blood serum samples were spiked with a suite of $^{13}\text{C}_{12}$ -labelled surrogate standards prior to extraction. The samples were extracted by shaking with a solution of ethanol, hexane and ammonium sulphate and then backwashed with reagent water to remove residual ethanol.

The final extracts were cleaned up on an automated (Fluid Management Systems, Inc 'Power-PrepTM') system using acidic silica, layered acid base silica, Florisil and alumina chromatographic clean up columns. The resulting extract was reduced in volume and spiked with labelled recovery (internal) standard prior to instrumental analysis.

Instrumental analysis was performed on a Micromass Ultima high resolution MS equipped with a Hewlett Packard 6890 GC and a CTC autosampler. Chromatographic separation is achieved using a DB-5 HT (30 m, 0.25 mm I.D., 0.1 μm film); a split/splitless injection sequence is used. The MS was operated at a mass resolution of 5000 (static) in the electron impact mode using multiple ion detection, acquiring at least two ions for each target and surrogate compound.

Concentrations of target analytes were calculated using the isotope dilution (internal standard) method of quantification in accordance with EPA Method 1614B.

Compounds were quantified by comparing the area of the quantification ion to that of the corresponding ^{13}C -labelled standard and correcting for response factors.

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KEY ISSUES:  TOXICS

Across Generations: The
Chemical Pollution Mothers &
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SHARES

From: EWG Rapid Response
Sent: Friday, March 26, 2021 6:04 PM
Subject: Update re: Prop 65



BREAKING: California To List Notorious PFAS Chemical as Cancer-Causing

**Help EWG fight the PFAS contamination crisis! Take
our quick survey today!**

TAKE THE SURVEY

This is big news,

California state scientists have proposed adding PFOA, a notorious PFAS chemical, to the state's Proposition 65 list of chemicals known to cause cancer.

PFOA and other PFAS chemicals have been used in consumer products for decades for their nonstick and grease-resistant properties. Although PFOA was phased out in 2005, **this chemical never breaks down and is still found in our water and imported consumer products.**

Hundreds of similar chemicals are still used in consumer products like cookware, food packaging and cosmetics. California's decision is a good first step, but there's so much more we need to do to confront the PFAS contamination crisis.

EWG is fighting to protect you from cancer-linked PFAS chemicals, but **we need your help**. In light of this historic news, we're looking for 4,209 supporters to help us formulate our plans on PFAS chemicals by midnight tonight. [Click here to add your voice now.](#)

**Should products containing cancer-linked PFAS
chemicals carry a warning label?**

YES

NO

Thanks for your feedback,

- EWG Rapid Response

Individuals like you account for more than half of EWG's revenue and are essential to our success.

Our records show you last gave \$10.53 on December 9, 2020, thank you! Can we count on you to match that gift today?

Any amount makes a difference.

DONATE NOW

**KNOW YOUR ENVIRONMENT.
PROTECT YOUR HEALTH.**

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Remember to add ewg@ewg.org to your contact list.

EWG's mission is to empower people to live healthier lives in a healthier environment. EWG is a non-profit and non-partisan organization. The EWG Action Fund, a separate sister organization of EWG, is a legislative advocacy organization that promotes healthy and sustainable policies.

EWG

1436 U St. NW, Ste 100, Washington, DC 20009

202-667-6982 | ewg@ewg.org

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Excessive Noise in Downtown Parker Area

June 7, 2021

- There is excessive noise on a regular basis coming from the Tailgate Bar's live outdoor music as often as 5+ days per week now that the warmer weather is here. On the weekends, the loud music is in the afternoons as well as the evenings.
- I live all the way up near the Senior Center and can hear this loud music INSIDE my townhome, especially the amplified voices of the singers and pounding base.
- The loud music disturbs my peace and affects my quality of life. Loud noise can contribute to hearing loss, elevated stress hormones, hypertension, and disruptions to sleep (Dr. Robin Tinghitella from Univ of Denver).
- I was not even able to enjoy an Easter brunch with my family because of the loud music from the Tailgate. It also disturbs my rest on weekend afternoons. When I was trying to recover from the second Covid vaccine, the loud music again disturbed my rest.
- I have newer windows that were installed within the last few years, and I have had more insulation in the attic installed to try to decrease the noise levels. But the Tailgate's music is so loud I can still hear it.
- I avoid going to downtown Parker on weekend afternoons and evenings when the Tailgate has live music. I also avoid going to my hair stylist downtown during days/times that the Tailgate has loud music.
- It would be nice to be able to go to O'Brien Park and have a conversation with friends or family without the loud music from the Tailgate.
- I would love to be able to open my window or sit out and watch the sunset in peace.
- Other businesses are not loud and still have music for their patrons, like the Black Haus or the new Cuban restaurant on Pikes Peak Drive. The holiday music in downtown Parker was very nice and at a pleasing level.
- The Tailgate owners and managers must be aware that the music disturbs local residents, but does not seem to care about being a considerate community member and neighbor.
- I hope for inclement weather just so I can have some peace and not listen to the Tailgate's loud music.
- The Senior Center is at least responsive when they discover they are disturbing the surrounding residents.
- I don't understand why the Tailgate cannot play their music at a lower level or if they want to play loud music, they can take it inside and keep the doors/windows closed.
- Downtown businesses should be respectful and considerate of residents who live nearby, people visiting the downtown area, and other businesses located in downtown Parker.

Parker Town Council members,
Thank you for making Parker a more peaceful,
family-friendly & wonderful place
to live! over →

Rebecca Richman
10711 Longs Way

Excessive Noise in Downtown Parker

Thu-Sat, Dec 17, 18, 19	Loud Music	Tailgate
Tues Dec 22	Loud Music	Tailgate
Thu-Fri, Dec 24, 25	Loud Music - closed early	Tailgate
Sat Dec 26	Loud Music	Tailgate
Thu Dec 31	Loud Music	Tailgate
Sat Jan 2	Loud Music	Tailgate
Wed Jan 13	Loud Music	Tailgate
Sat Jan 16	Loud Music	Tailgate
Thu-Fri, Jan 28, 29	Loud Music	Tailgate
Sun Jan 31	Loud Music	Tailgate
Sun Mar 7	Loud Music	Tailgate
Sat Mar 20	Loud Music	Tailgate
Sat Mar 27	Loud Music	Tailgate
Fri-Sat, Apr 2, 3	Loud Music	Tailgate
Sun April 4 (Easter!)	Loud Music	Tailgate
Thu April 8	Loud Music	Tailgate
Sat Apr 10	Loud Music	Tailgate
April 11 – 23	Semi loud	Tailgate
Sat Apr 24	Loud Music	Tailgate
Fri Apr 30	Loud Music	Tailgate
Sat May 1	Loud Music	Tailgate
Wed-Sat, May 5, 6, 7, 8	Loud Music	Tailgate
Thu-Sat, May 13, 14, 15	Loud Music	Tailgate
Wed May 19	Loud Music	Parker Senior Center – responsive
Thu-Sun, May 20, 21, 22, 23	Loud Music	Tailgate
Wed May 26	Loud Music	Tailgate
Fri-Sat, May 28, 29	Loud Music	Tailgate
Wed Jun 2	Loud Music	Parker Senior Center – responsive
Wed Jun 2	Loud Music	Tailgate
Thu Jun 3	Loud Music	Tailgate
Fri-Sat, Jun 4, 5	Loud Music	Tailgate

+ Sun Jun 6

"

Tailgate

over →

Vanderpool, Chris

From: noreply@civicplus.com
Sent: Sunday, June 06, 2021 2:42 PM
To: Clerk; Robberson, Dannette; Sullivan, Cheri; Anderson, Andy; Penington, Elise
Subject: Online Form Submittal: Town Council Meetings - General Public Comment

Town Council Meetings - General Public Comment

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First Name	Michaela
Last Name	Hinerman
Address	5318 South Telluride Way
City	Centennial
State	CO
Zip Code	80015

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Vanderpool, Chris

From: noreply@civicplus.com
Sent: Thursday, May 27, 2021 6:55 PM
To: Clerk; Robberson, Dannette; Sullivan, Cheri; Anderson, Andy; Penington, Elise
Subject: Online Form Submittal: Town Council Meetings - General Public Comment

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First Name	Brandi
Last Name	Howard
Address	12637 south sopris creek drive
City	Parker
State	CO
Zip Code	80134

General Public Comment

My house backs to motzenbocker and we've lived here almost 8yrs, but the noise on our road is unbelievable. Not only do trucks fly by, our windows and patio SHAKE. As early as 7am and as late as 7pm, all day long.

Please please build chambers faster so the construction traffic can get off motzenbocker and let me return to my normal noise free life. 🙏

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Vanderpool, Chris

From: noreply@civicplus.com
Sent: Friday, May 28, 2021 8:43 AM
To: Clerk; Robberson, Dannette; Sullivan, Cheri; Anderson, Andy; Penington, Elise
Subject: Online Form Submittal: Town Council Meetings - General Public Comment

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First Name	Dave
Last Name	Usechek
Address	12713 Buckhorn Creek St
City	Parker
State	Colorado
Zip Code	80134

General Public Comment

As development progresses along the Motsenbocker/Crowfoot corridor, it is important the Town consider revising the development agreements to force the completion of Chambers south to have access from these developments that are impacting existing traffic patterns if not given a priority. Current traffic patterns to these developments have destroyed the quality of life and road damage already and will continue unless action by the Town forces these developers to act sooner on the completion of Chambers. Recognize it will take time to complete but under the current plan, the developments could be built out before there is proper access for new residents and truck traffic that has impacted existing communities. When these developments were first approved, foreseeing impacts of pandemic and housing could not be forecast and asking that adjustments be considered in the Town's long range plan.

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Vanderpool, Chris

From: noreply@civicplus.com
Sent: Friday, May 28, 2021 3:46 PM
To: Clerk; Robberson, Dannette; Sullivan, Cheri; Anderson, Andy; Penington, Elise
Subject: Online Form Submittal: Town Council Meetings - General Public Comment

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First Name	Michael
Last Name	Stansberry
Address	12617 S Sopris Creek Dr
City	Parker
State	Colorado
Zip Code	80134

General Public Comment

We live in the Manzanita subdivision of Stroh Ranch. For over two (2) years now we have had to put up with construction traffic right behind our house on Motsenbocker. Also, due to considerable vibration from the heavy trucks, we have real concern about damage to our foundation. We hope that the Town Council will review and approve a way to reduce or eliminate this construction traffic, to include extending Chambers south to Crowfoot Valley. Thank you.

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Vanderpool, Chris

From: noreply@civicplus.com
Sent: Saturday, May 29, 2021 12:50 PM
To: Clerk; Robberson, Dannette; Sullivan, Cheri; Anderson, Andy; Penington, Elise
Subject: Online Form Submittal: Town Council Meetings - General Public Comment

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Town Council Meetings - General Public Comment

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First Name	Russell
Last Name	Perry
Address	12976 Banyon Cir
City	Parker

State	Co
Zip Code	80134
General Public Comment	Would like the council to address the traffic noise issue on Molsenberger as it is affecting quality of life for residents who live in the neighborhood.

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Vanderpool, Chris

From: noreply@civicplus.com
Sent: Thursday, June 03, 2021 2:32 PM
To: Clerk; Robberson, Dannette; Sullivan, Cheri; Anderson, Andy; Penington, Elise
Subject: Online Form Submittal: Town Council Meetings - General Public Comment

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First Name	David
Last Name	Croitor
Address	12788 Domingo Ct.
City	Parker
State	CO
Zip Code	80134

General Public Comment

I'm writing to express my frustration with the current traffic noise on Motsenbocker Rd. between Kaiser Creek and French Creek. Our house backs to Motsenbocker and the traffic noise has become unbearable. There is a constant barrage of dump truck and dirt haulers that ignore the speed limit and are traveling 60+ miles per hour and then applying jack brakes on top of that. The road itself is warped with uneven concrete slabs that further intensify the noise. It's no longer possible to stay in your home with the windows open due to the freeway noise that is now prevalent.

I'm requesting that the Town of Parker to take action now in the the following ways in order to alleviate this issue:

- Complete the planned expansion of Stroh Rd. to Hess & Chambers Rd. that will allow traffic to reroute around Motsenbocker.
- Request builders to route truck traffic through Parker Rd. to Stroh Rd. and not through residential areas.
- Reduce the speed limit on Motsenbocker in order to help reduce the traffic noise.
- Install automatic speed monitoring signs along Motsenbocker to warn when exceeding.
- Request assistance from the Parker Police in order to enforce jack brake and enforce the speed limit along Motsenbocker.

This stretch of road has become uninhabitable due to the extreme noise situation. I ask that the Town of Parker take action now to address this problem.

David Croitor

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Vanderpool, Chris

From: noreply@civicplus.com
Sent: Thursday, June 03, 2021 12:03 PM
To: Clerk; Robberson, Dannette; Sullivan, Cheri; Anderson, Andy; Penington, Elise
Subject: Online Form Submittal: Town Council Meetings - General Public Comment

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First Name	Michael
Last Name	Forquer
Address	12978 Banyon Circle
City	parker
State	co
Zip Code	80134

General Public Comment

I would like to voice my complete discontent with the city of Parker concerning the incessant growth and traffic around my community. The growth is based on greed and ignorance. Greed around increasing revenue for the city and ignorance/indifference to the people that live here. Just based on the recent growth the traffic and noise on Motsenbocker has rendered my backyard unusable. This was an ancillary road that is now a main through fare for all sizes of cars including huge trucks Jake braking at all times of day. This has resulted in long traffic lines at every intersection not to mention the noise of traffic. Your incompetence towards the over population has adversely and negatively affected my quality of line. There are now crowds and traffic everywhere we go. Insurance rates have gone up, crowds at stores, gas stations, restaurants even our pool area is over crowded yet you keep building more and adding more people and problems to our community. There aren't enough negative adjectives available to convey my disgust at what has happened around my community.

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