

BOS-11,  
BOS- Legstat

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# SAN FRANCISCO SCRAP METAL CO.

99 MISSISSIPPI STREET  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94107

RECEIVED  
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  
SAN FRANCISCO  
2016 JUL 20 PM 2:21

## FAX TRANSMITTAL

DATE 7-20-16  
TO Board of Superiors - Attn: John Canoll  
FAX NUMBER 415-554-5163 PHONE NUMBER 415-554-4000  
FROM Pat Curtis  
NO. OF PAGES (INCLUDING COVER SHEET) 7  
REMARKS RE: Notice of Public Hearing  
7-26-16 @ 3:00 pm

Per our conversation @ 10:10 am this  
am. please distribute the attached  
information to the Board of Supervisors  
prior to the above referenced hearing  
Thank you.

Sincerely  
Pat Curtis

7-20-16

Board of Supervisors

RE: Notice of Public Hearing  
File No 160683

Attached is my letter of May 4, 2016 with OSHA information. I ask that you review this letter and attachments, especially paragraph 3 TOXIN  
- A- Coal TAR - 10 feet thick or more

Over 14 millions gallons of contaminated soil will be removed daily from this site. The removal of this contaminated soil is extremely hazardous. It CANNOT be removed without airborne toxins traveling, into our community, as far as a mile or more away. This will effect and expose our citizens, children, parks, schools, Zuckerberg General Hospital and the new UCSF Facility. The ground water is also contaminated and must be disposed of properly.

What are the long term effects and exposure will these toxins have on our citizens? What will the cost be for future medical treatment and recovery? Who will be liable for this expense?

Our community ask that the Board of Supervisors review the attached information and please grant an Appeal. An in depth study is required and with the expertise of the Board of Supervisors and their staff we feel our request and concerns will be properly handled.

I thank you for your time and consideration regarding our request.

Sincerely  
Pat Curtis

CC: UCSF = 1975 4th St. S.F. CA

M. Zuckerberg <sup>A</sup> = E-mail - <http://www>.

S.F. Gen. Hospital - Facebook, Com

<sup>B</sup> Mark Zuckerberg - 1 Hacker Way

<sup>C</sup> Dept. of Public Health E-Mail App. (Menlo, PK CA 94025)

Received

Time

Jul. 20, 2016

12:05 PM

No. 3740

San Francisco Health Care Authority Control Board Org

E-MAIL

with information to...

May 4, 2016

Re: Case # 2011.1300 / 901 16th / 1200 17th Streets  
From: Pat Curtis / Owner, San Francisco Scrap Metal  
99 Mississippi Street

Dear Planning Commissioners,

The above referenced proposal has been a continuing battle for the residents and business owners of Potrero Hill for more than three years. Our community (citizens) continue to be overlooked and unheard during this battle. There are important issues that must be addressed by the Planning Commission. Valuable information has been researched, gathered and presented to the Planning Commission, number one being hazardous materials and toxins at the Corovan site — which has not been addressed.

We urge the Planning Commission to do more extensive research on the affects of coal tar toxins and the long term effects and exposure these toxins will have on our citizens in the future. Our children, parks, and schools.

Toxin

A - Coal tar and heavy metals - Coal tar ten feet thick and contains up to 8900 mg/kg of hazardous volatile petroleum hydrocarbons which are contaminating the soil and water (OSHA documentation attached):

- Coal tar has extremely high viscosity
- Coal tar can be injurious to health
- 5% of crude coal tar are Group I carcinogens
- Levels of 80 mg/m3 coal tar pitch are immediately dangerous to life and health.

Several states have banned the use of coal tar. It is imperative that California join these states and protect the citizens.

B - Pollution - Additional vehicles will create more airborne pollution. The Planning Commission needs to inspect existing conditions and provide in depth study.

C - Small Business / PDR - Small businesses are being forced out, the backbone of San Francisco. These businesses provide a valuable service to the residents.

D - Traffic - Vehicle traffic is gridlocked at the intersections of 16th and 17th Streets. More cars will create more pollution imposing a danger to pedestrians and cyclists. The City of San Francisco has to provide a safe environment by conducting an extensive study and research alternatives.

E - Parking - There is not enough parking for current residents and businesses. Adding more cars is not feasible — there is no space. Garages are not the answer. Builders are not providing enough space for tenants — where will they park?

Sincerely,

Pat Curtis  
Owner / San Francisco Scrap Metal  
99 Mississippi Street

# Coal tar

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

**Coal tar** is a brown or black liquid of extremely high viscosity. Coal tar is among the by-products when coal is carbonized to make coke or gasified to make coal gas. Coal tars are complex and variable mixtures of phenols, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), and heterocyclic compounds.<sup>[1]</sup>

It is on the WHO Model List of Essential Medicines, the most important medications needed in a basic health system.<sup>[2]</sup>

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## Uses

### Pavement sealcoat

Coal tar is incorporated into some parking-lot sealcoat products, which are used to protect and beautify the underlying pavement.<sup>[3]</sup> Sealcoat products that are coal-tar based typically contain 20 to 35 percent coal-tar pitch.<sup>[3]</sup> Research [4] shows it is used in United States states from Alaska to Florida and several areas have banned its use in sealcoat products [5][6][7] including: The District of Columbia; the City of Austin, Texas; Dane County, Wisconsin; Washington State; and several municipalities in Minnesota and others.<sup>[8][9]</sup>

### Industrial

Being flammable, coal tar is sometimes used for heating or to fire boilers. Like most heavy oils, it must be heated before it will flow easily.

Coal tar was a component of the first sealed roads. In its original development by Edgar Purnell Hooley, tarmac was tar covered with granite chips. Later the filler used was industrial slag. Today, petroleum derived binders and sealers are more commonly used. These sealers are used to extend the life and reduce maintenance cost associated with asphalt pavements, primarily in asphalt road paving, car parks and walkways.

A large part of the binders used in the graphite industry for making "green blocks" are coke oven volatiles

(COV). A considerable portion of these COV used as binders is coal tar. During the baking process of the green blocks as a part of commercial graphite production, most of the coal tar binders are vaporised and are generally burned in an incinerator to prevent release into the atmosphere, as COV and coal tar can be injurious to health.

Coal tar is also used to manufacture paints, synthetic dyes, and photographic materials.

## Medical

Also known as *liquor carbonis detergens* (LCD),<sup>[10]</sup> and *liquor picis carbonis* [a] (LPC) BP<sup>[11]</sup> it can be used in medicated shampoo, soap and ointment, as a treatment for dandruff and psoriasis, as well as being used to kill and repel head lice. When used as a medication in the U.S., coal tar preparations are considered over-the-counter drug pharmaceuticals and are subject to regulation by the USFDA. Named brands include Denorex, Balnetar, Psoriasin, Tegrin, T/Gel, and Neutar. When used in the extemporaneous preparation of topical medications, it is supplied in the form of coal tar topical solution USP, which consists of a 20% w/v solution of coal tar in alcohol, with an additional 5% w/v of polysorbate 80 USP; this must then be diluted in an ointment base such as petrolatum.

(Pine tar has historically also been used for this purpose, but has been banned as a medical product by the FDA since no evidence was submitted proving it is effective.<sup>[12]</sup>)

Various phenolic coal tar derivatives have analgesic (pain-killer) properties. These included acetanilide, phenacetin, and paracetamol (acetaminophen).<sup>[13]</sup> Paracetamol is the only coal-tar derived analgesic still in use today, but industrial phenol is now usually synthesized from crude oil rather than coal tar.

## Safety

According to the International Agency for Research on Cancer, preparations that include more than five percent of crude coal tar are Group 1 carcinogens.

The residue from the distillation of high-temperature coal tar, primarily a complex mixture of three or more membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons, was listed on 28 October 2008 as a substance of very high concern by the European Chemicals Agency.

People can be exposed to coal tar pitch volatiles in the workplace by breathing them in, skin contact, or eye contact. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has set the legal limit (permissible exposure limit) for coal tar pitch volatiles exposure in the workplace as 0.2 mg/m<sup>3</sup> benzene-soluble fraction over an 8-hour workday. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) has set a recommended exposure limit (REL) of 0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> cyclohexane-extractable fraction over an 8-hour workday. At

levels of 80 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, coal tar pitch volatiles are immediately dangerous to life and health.<sup>[17]</sup>

## Coal tar distillers

In the coal gas era, there were many companies in Britain whose business was to distill coal tar to separate the higher-value fractions, such as naphtha, creosote and pitch. These companies included:<sup>[16]</sup>

- British Tar Products
- Lancashire Tar Distillers
- Midland Tar Distillers
- Newton, Chambers & Company (owners of Izal brand disinfectant)
- Sadlers Chemicals

## See also

- Creosote
- Cresolene
- Preservative
- Red 40
- Tar
- Sealcoat

## Notes

- a. Latin: coal tar solution

## References

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2. "19th WHO Model List of Essential Medicines (April 2015)" (PDF). WHO. April 2015. Retrieved May 10, 2015.
3. Mahler BJ; Van Metre PC (2 February 2011). "Coal-Tar-Based Pavement Sealcoat, Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs), and Environmental Health". U.S. Geological Survey Fact Sheet. Retrieved 8 March 2013.
4. Van Metre PC; Mahler BJ (15 December 2010). "Contribution of PAHs from coal-tar pavement sealcoat and other sources to 46 U.S. lakes". U.S. Geological Survey. doi:10.1016/j.scitotenv.2010.08.014. PMID 21112613. Retrieved 8 March 2013.
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8. "Coal Tar Free America – Bans". Retrieved 8 March 2013.
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11. Berenblum I (25 September 1948). "Liquor Fiois Carbonis". *British Medical Journal* 2 (4577): 601. doi:10.1136/bmj.2.4577.601. PMC 2091540. PMID 18882998.