#### Smart Growth:

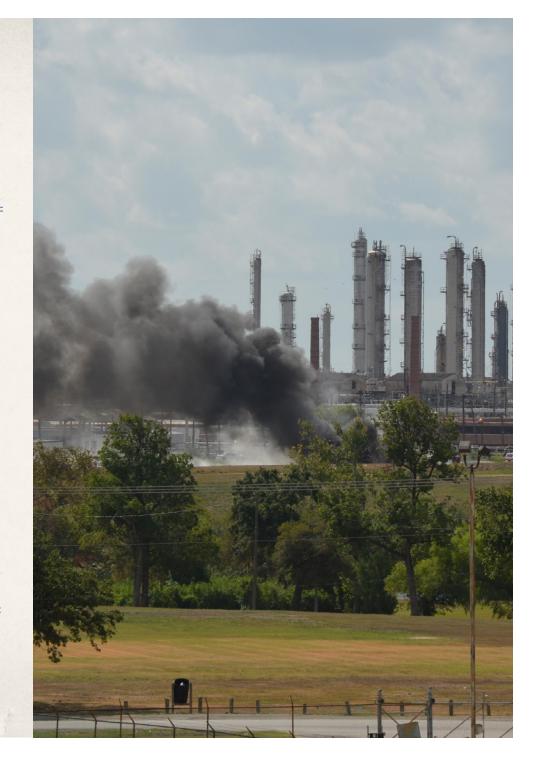
Health, Justice & Equity in Freight & Infrastructure Development



Cesar Chavez High School

# Inequity:

- Building Safe Schools: Invisible Threats, Visible Actions (CHEJ, 2005)
  - \* Texas is one of 20 states in the nation with no policy of any kind that restricts building schools on or near contaminated sites.
  - \* CCHS sits approximately 1/4-mile from three industrial facilities. The site was previously used as an auto repair facility, auto salvage yard, dry cleaner, service station, and lavatory chemical factory. Underground pipelines still traverse the school property. It is also in the Worst Case Scenario Kill Zone for the industrial Facilities.
- The Smokestack Effect: Toxic Air and America's Schools (USA Today,
  - \* 1st Percentile: Exposure to cancer-causing toxics & other toxic chemicals (1-3, Butadiene; Sulfuric Acid; Diisocyanates; Chlorine; Dimethylformamide N,N.
  - 116 of 127,809 schools have worse air.







## Manchester Community

Cumulative Risk, Disproportionate Affects



#### Manchester:

"My grandfather lived here, my father lived here and now I live here"



# Valero Refinery:

This is another possible destination for the Keystone XL Pipeline.



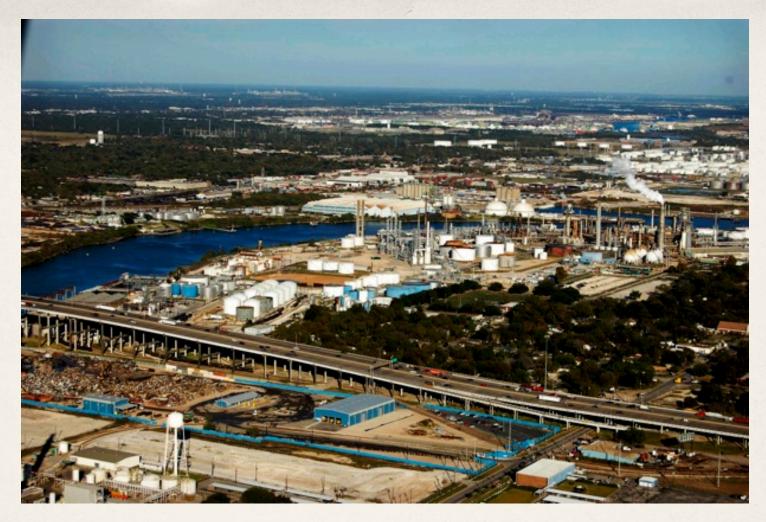
### Manchester:

Fence-line Communities



### Peiser Park, Manchester

Adjacent "Greenspace" donated from your friendly industrial neighbors.



#### Manchester Arial Pic

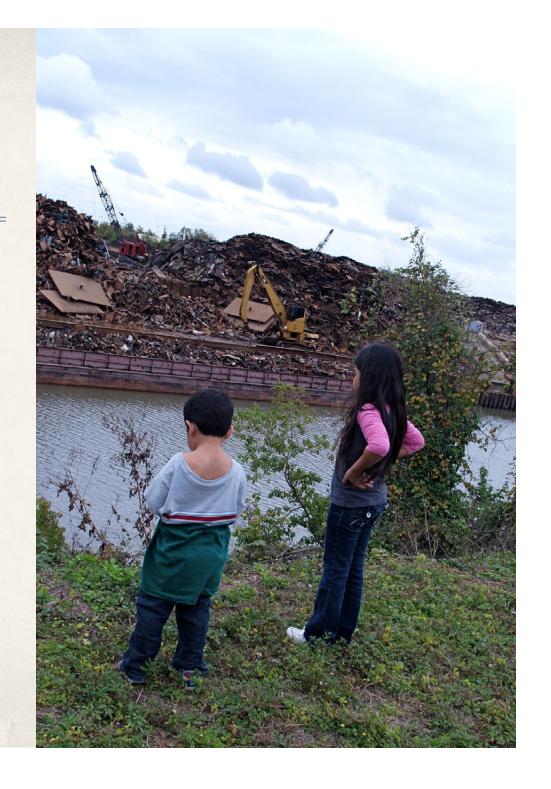
#### HEALTH

Susceptibility

Differential Exposure

Differential Preparedness

Differential Ability to Recover



#### **CANCER STUDY AREA**

Researchers at the University of Texas School of Public Health have found a 56 percent increased risk of acute lymphocytic leukemia among children living within two miles of the Houston Ship Channel, when compared with children living more than 10 miles from the channel.



# Sexton, Linder, Marko, Bethel, Lupo (EHP, 2007)

Comparative Assessment of Air Pollution-Related Health Risk in Houston

#### **East Houston Definite Risk Pollutants**

			THE METERS OF THE PROPERTY OF							
Census Tract Number	Total Pollutants	Acrolein	Chromium VI	Diesel Particulates	Formaldehyde	Benzene	Chlorine	1,3-Butadiene	Hexamethylene disocyanate	
3203	7	X	х	х	x	ж	ж	x		
2121	6	X	x	x	×	×	×			
2334	6	х	×	ж	x	×	ж			
2336	6	х	×	×	×	×	×			
2337	6	X	×	ж	×	x	×			
3116	6	X	×	х	×	×		×		
3201	6	х	×	x	×	x		×		
3204	6	X	×	x	×	×	×			
2115	5	X	×	ж	×	×				
2116	5	X	×	x	×	×				
2118	- 5	X	×	x	×	×				
2119	5	X	X	х	x	×				
2120	- 5	X	×	х	×	×				
2122	5	Х	X	х	×	×				
3107	5	X	×	×	×	×				
3110	5	х	×	X	×	×				
3111	5	X	×	X	×	×				
3114	5	X	×	X	×				x	
3115	5	X	X	X	×	×				
3108	4	X	×	X	×					
3109	- 4	X	X	X	X					
3112	4	X	×	X	X					
3113	4	X	X	X	X					
3202	4	X	X	X				×		
3205	4	X	X	X				x		
3206	3	X	X	x						
3207	3	X	X	X						
3217	3	×	x	×						

Institute for Health Policy



#### City of Houston Mayor's Task Force

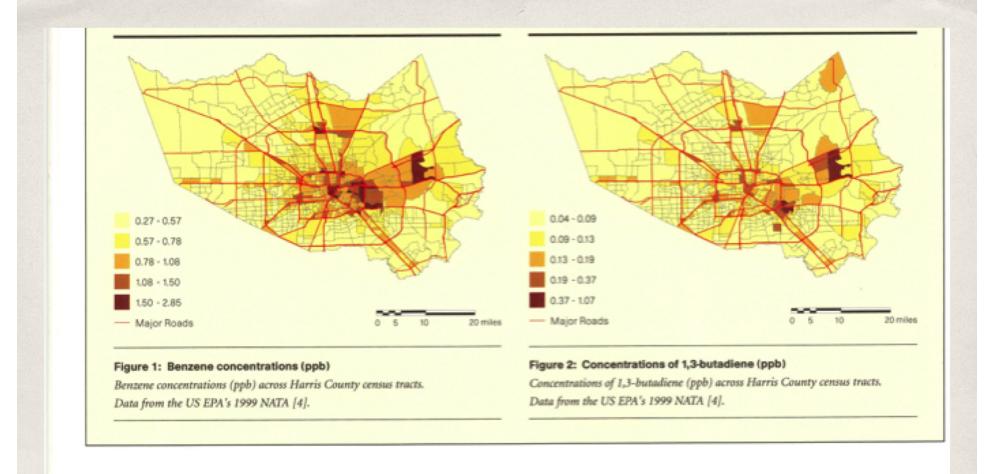
Air Quality in Manchester/Chavez High School Areas

Air Pollutant	Health Effects <sup>2</sup>			Emission Source				
	Cancer endpoint	Chronic endpoint	Point	Mobile		Area		
Ozone		Respiratory /Cardiovascular/Immune		On Road N/A	Off Road N/A	NIA		
Fine Particulate Matter (PM 2.5)	Yes	Respiratory /Cardiovascular	X	X	×	X		
Diesel Particulate Matter	Yes	Respiratory		X	X			
1,3-Butadiene	Yes	Female reproductive	X	X	×	X		
Chromium VI	Yes	Respiratory	X	X	X	X		
Benzene	Yes	Immune	X	X	×	X		
Ethylene Dibromide (Dibromoethane)	Yes	Male reproductive	×			X		
Acrylonitrile	Yes	Respiratory	×			X		
Formaldehyde	Yes	Respiratory; Eyes	×	X	×	×		
Acrolein	No	Respiratory	×	X	×	X		
Chlorine	No	Respiratory	X			X		
Hexamethylene Dilsocyanate	No	Respiratory	X			X		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Emissions taken from the National Emission Inventory (NEI), 1999; (U.S., EPA, 2006c)

#### Health Effects & Sources in East Houston

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Only chronic health effects associated with chronic health value used in the analysis are depicted in the table.



#### Concentrations of Benzene & 1,3 Butadiene

US EPA's 1999 NATA

