Environmental Health & Safety Audit

Names of Companies Involved in Inspection:	**Title, Name, Signature, Phone # of Employee(s):**
Names of Companies Involved in Inspection:	**Title, Name, Signature, Phone # of Employee(s):**
Project Name, Full Address w/ Zip & Job #:	**Nature of Work Performed During Inspection:**
Day, Date & Time of Inspection:	**Weather Conditions (Temp, Wind, Rain):**

-This inspection is not designed to identify every possible non-OSHA compliant condition-

This job site on the date indicated above was found to be (circle the correct answer):

OSHA, VOSH, ANSI, NEMA & NFPA COMPLIANT / NEEDS IMPROVEMENT

OSHA's mission is to protect the safety and health of America's workers.
https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1926

VOSH's mission is to assure the safety and health of the Commonwealth's working men and women by the promulgation and enforcement of standards and regulations.

OSHA's 29 CFR 1926.20(b) construction standards require construction employers to have accident prevention programs that provide for frequent and regular inspection of the jobsites, materials, and equipment by competent persons designated by the employers. Further, no contractor or subcontractor for any part of the contract work shall require any laborer or mechanic employed in the performance of the contract to work in surroundings or under working conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous, or dangerous to his health or safety.

1926.20(b)(2): *Safety Audit* programs shall provide for frequent and regular inspections of the job sites, materials, and equipment to be made by competent persons designated by employers.

1926.20(b)(3): The use of any machinery, tool, material, or equipment which is not in compliance with any applicable requirement of this part is prohibited. Such machine, tool, material, or equipment shall either be identified as unsafe by tagging or locking the controls to render them inoperable or shall be physically removed from its place of operation.

1926.20(b)(4): The employer shall permit only those employees qualified by training or experience to operate equipment and machinery.

Administrative, Work Process & Workforce Compliance Inspection Checklist.	Y	N	N/A
The OSHA/ VOSH Compliance Binder (OCB) is in a readily accessible location on every job site.			
A Written *Silica Exposure Control Plan* is readily accessible and contains a; description of tasks, engineering controls (OSHA Table 1), housekeeping measures & procedures to restrict access.			
Every worker on this job site has access to the site-specific **Fall Protection Plan (FPP).**			
Every worker on this job site has access to the site-specific **written rescue plan.**			
Every worker on this job site is wearing an ANSI Z89.1-2009 approved hard hat.			
Every worker on this job site is wearing ANSI Z87.1-2015 approved safety glasses.			
Applicable workers are ANSI/ISEA 105-2016 *HAND protection*/cut level compliant.			
The VOSH / Virginia Workplace Safety & Health Poster is in an accessible location for all to see. https://www.doli.virginia.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Virginia_Occupational-_Safety_and_Health_Poster_English_2019.pdf			
Job site *trash is* picked up/discarded appropriately to prevent Slips, Trips & Falls (STF).			
The OSHA Form 300A Summary is posted for all workers to see, February 1st through April 30th.			
Job sites w/ < 20 workers; Has 1 *porta john* w/toilet paper, handwashing basin, soap & single use towels or in the case of renovation work, workers can use existing bathrooms that contain the same items above.			
ANSI First aid kits are in date (not expired), fully stocked w-Eye wash, inspected & documented.			
Fire extinguishers are found on motorized equipment, within 50' of generators, 50' away from fuel can storage areas, and/or near stairwells, and are mounted off the ground, inspected & documented.			
Fall protection equipment (SRL / Yoyo, lanyard, rope, harness) passes visual inspection.			
The exits inside/outside are provided with an unobstructed and safe access and *egress*.			
Every employee on a *walking/working surface* is protected from falling through holes >6' above lower levels by personal fall arrest systems, secured covers and/or with guardrail systems.			
Personal Fall Arrest System (PFAS) equipment was inspected prior to the start of the workday.			
All protruding steel has a rebar cap securely fastened to eliminate impalement.			
GFCI outlets were tested & documented to trip at .5 mA per NEMA 943 Class A before use.			
16 VAC 25-220 FPS; **(1)** Every employee received documented COVID-19, & Infectious Disease Preparedness Response Policy training. **(2)** Daily temperature testing for everyone. **(3)** 2-Layer Face Masks are provided, & worn by employees working within 6'.			
OSHA 29 CFR 1926.55; *Gases, Vapors, Fumes, Dusts, and Mists.* Workers were not exposed to inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption or contact with any material or substance like Silica Dust or Carbon Monoxide at a concentration above those specified in the Threshold Limit of Airborne Contaminants.			

Notes:_____

General Safety & Health Inspection (OSHA 29 CFR 1926.50 Subpart D):	Y	N	N/A
29 CFR 1926.50(c); a person or persons adequately trained to render first aid shall be readily available in the absence of an infirmary, clinic, or hospital in near proximity to the workplace which is used for the treatment of all injured employees. At least one employee has a valid First Aid/ CPR/ AED/ BBP credential in their possession. OSHA has long interpreted the term 'near proximity' to mean that **emergency care must be available within no more than 3-4 minutes from the workplace,** if there is no employee on the site who is trained to render first aid. For serious injuries such as those involving stopped breathing, cardiac arrest, uncontrolled bleeding, falls, suffocation, electrocution, or when amputations are possible, first aid treatment must be provided within the first few minutes to avoid permanent medical impairment or death.			
29 CFR 1926.52(b); When employees are subjected to sound levels exceeding those listed in Table D-2 of this section, feasible administrative or engineering controls shall be utilized. If such controls fail to reduce sound levels within the levels of the table, personal protective equipment as required in Subpart E, shall be provided and used to reduce sound levels within the levels of the table. Noise Reduction Rated (NRR) ear plugs are typically provided to employees at exposure levels of > 85db. Each hearing protector product is required to meet the ANSI S3.19-1974 testing of NRR levels. In the Apple App store, download the Decibel X app for a reliable, on-the-spot noise meter.			
TABLE D-2 - PERMISSIBLE NOISE EXPOSURES **Duration per day, hours** | **Sound level dBA slow response** 8 | 90 6 | 92 4 | 95 3 | 97 2 | 100 1 1/2 | 102 1 | 105 1/2 | 110 1/4 or less | 115			
An adequate supply of *potable drinking water* is available for every employee.			
A GHS *SDS Binder* with Chemical Inventory list is located in a readily accessible area.			
The type of fuel/ gas can used is DOT compliant, contains a flash arresting screen, & is labelled.			

Notes: _____

ANSI/ISEA 107-2015 American National Standard for High-Visibility Safety Apparel	Y	N	N/A
Workers are ANSI/ISEA 107-2015 *High-Visibility Safety Apparel* compliant. **ANSI Type O Class 1;** Off Road, Non-Roadway, High visibility sleeved shirts or sleeveless vests **with no** retroreflective material / striping **(at a minimum),** are required.			

ANSI Type R Class 2; Off Road, Non-Roadway, environments with moving equipment / vehicles, High visibility sleeved shirts or sleeveless vests with retroreflective material / striping **(at a minimum),** are required.			
ANSI Type P Class 3 (Per VDOT); All workers, including emergency responders, media, towing and recovery personnel and others **within the right-of-way** who are either exposed to traffic or to work vehicles and construction equipment within the Temporary Traffic Control (TTC) zone, sleeved shirts or sleeved vests **with** retroreflective material / striping **(at a minimum),** required.			
ANSI Class E (Ensemble); At night, Class E trousers are worn within the TTC with Class 3 sleeved shirts or sleeved vests with retroreflective material, which is ideal for increasing visibility in all directions.			

Notes: _____

Fire Protection Inspection (OSHA 29 CFR 1926.150 Subpart F):	**Y**	**N**	**N/A**
Per **1926.150(c)(1)(i):** *Fire extinguishers*, rated not less than 2A, are provided for each 3,000 square feet of the protected building area? **Travel distance from any point of the protected area to the nearest fire extinguisher shall not exceed 100 feet**.			
Per **1926.150(c)(1)(iv):** One or more *fire extinguishers*, rated not less than **2A**, are provided on each floor. In multistory buildings, at least one fire extinguisher shall be located adjacent to stairway**.** There are 5 classes of fire extinguishers; **A, B, C, D & K.**			
Per **1926.150(c)(1)(vi)**: A *fire extinguisher*, rated not less than **10B**, is provided within 50 feet of wherever more than 5 gallons of **flammable** or combustible liquids or 5 pounds of flammable gas are being used on the jobsite (excluding motor vehicles).			
Per **1926.150(c)(1)(viii):** *Portable fire extinguishers* are inspected periodically and maintained/located in accordance with NFPA guidelines and where applicable, are mounted between 4" to 60" to the bottom (**NFPA No. 10A-1970-6.1.3.8.1**).			

Notes: _____

Signs, Signals & Barricades Inspection (OSHA 29 CFR 1926.200 Subpart G):	**Y**	**N**	**N/A**
Per **1926.200(b)(1)**: All *danger signs* (red is the dominant color), are used only where an immediate hazard exists, and they follow the specifications of ANSI Z35.1-1968.			
Per **1926.200(c)(1)**: All *caution signs* (yellow is the dominant color), are used only to warn against potential hazards or to caution against unsafe practices, and they follow the specifications illustrated in Figure 4 of ANSI Z35.1-1968			

Notes: _____

Materials Handling, Storage, Use Inspection (OSHA 29 CFR 1926.250 Subpart H):	**Y**	**N**	**N/A**
Isles and passageways are clear to provide for the free and safe movement of material handling equipment or worker movement. Such areas are kept in good repair (This OSHA Regulation prevents Struck-by & Caught In-Between injuries).			
1926.250(b)(8) Material stored inside buildings under construction shall not be placed within 6' of any inside floor openings or within 10' of an exterior wall which does not extend above the top of the material.			
Per **1926.250(c):** "Housekeeping." Storage areas shall be kept free from accumulation of materials that constitute hazards from tripping, fire, explosion, or pest harborage.			

Notes: _____

Hand & Power Tool Inspection (OSHA 29 CFR 1926.300 Subpart I):	Y	N	N/A
Per **1926.300(a)**: All *hand and power tools* and similar equipment, whether furnished by the employer or the employee, are maintained in a safe condition.			
Per **1926.300(b)(1)**: All *power operated tools*, designed to accommodate guards, are equipped with such guards when in use.			
Per **1926.300(c):** Personal protective equipment. Employees using hand and power tools and exposed to the hazard of falling, flying, abrasive, and splashing objects, or exposed to harmful dusts, fumes, mists, vapors, or gases, were provided with the personal protective equipment necessary to protect them from the hazard (All personal protective equipment met the requirements and were maintained according to Subpart E of this audit).			

Notes: _____

Welding & Cutting Inspection (OSHA 29 CFR 1926.350 Subpart J):	Y	N	N/A
Per **1926.350(a)(2)**: When *cylinders* are hoisted, they are secured on a cradle, sling-board, or pallet (not hoisted or transported by means of magnets or choker slings).			
Per **1926.350(a)(6)**: Unless *cylinders* are firmly secured on a special carrier intended for this purpose, the regulators were removed and valve protection caps put in place before the cylinders were moved to another area.			
Per **1926.350(a)(8):** When work is finished, when *cylinders* are empty, or when cylinders are moved at any time, the cylinder valve was immediately closed.			
Per **1926.350(a)(11):** While inside all buildings, all *cylinders* are stored in a well-protected, well-ventilated, dry location, at least 20 feet (6.1 m) from highly combustible materials such as oil or excelsior. Also, all cylinders are stored in assigned places away from elevators, stairs, or gangways. Assigned storage places shall be located where cylinders will not be knocked over or damaged by passing or falling objects, or subject to tampering by unauthorized persons. Cylinders shall not be kept in unventilated enclosures such as lockers and cupboards.			
Per **1926.352(d)**: A fire extinguisher is mounted off the floor in the welding/work area.			

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Electrical Inspection (OSHA 29 CFR 1926.403 Subpart K):	Y	N	N/A
Two or more **Electrical Extension cords** were connected (daisy chained) together.			
Extension cords were ripped, tapped or missing the factory ground prong.			
The plug end or end connector was repaired on one or more **Extension cords.**			
A quarterly electrical cord policy exists where cords that are polarity tested are identified.			
Power tool cords are ripped, rotted, taped or missing the factory ground prong.			
Minimum Approach / Ladder Distance of 10' or more from overhead power lines was observed.			

Notes: _____

Scaffold Inspection (OSHA 29 CFR 1926.451 Subpart L):	**Y**	**N**	**N/A**
All scaffolds (including Baker Scaffolds) display a **green** or **red** tag denoting use.			
Per **1926.451(a)(1):** Each scaffold and *scaffold component* can support (without failure) its own weight and at least 4 times the maximum intended load.			
Per **1926.451(b)(1):** All *working levels* on scaffolds are **fully planked or decked** between the front uprights and the guardrail supports.			
Per **1926.451(b)(2): All *scaffold platforms* are at least 18 inches wide.** **Note:** Scaffold platforms less than 18 inches wide are permitted if wider platforms are not possible. However, employees who use these platforms must be protected by guardrails or **personal fall arrest systems**.			
Per **1926.451(b)(3):** The distance between the front edge of the scaffold platform and the face of the work is *14 inches or less*, unless guardrail systems are put along the front edge, or **personal fall arrest systems** are used.			
Per **1926.451(b)(10):** All *scaffold components* from different manufacturers fit together without force and maintain the scaffold's structural integrity.			
Per **1926.451(c)(1):** All ***supported scaffolds*** with a height to base width ratio of more than 4 to 1 are restrained from tipping by; guying, tying, bracing, or equivalents.			
Per **1926.451(c)(2):** All ***supported scaffold*** poles, legs, posts, frames, and uprights are placed on base plates and mud sills or other firm foundation.			
Per **1926.451(c)(3):** All ***supported scaffold*** poles, legs, posts, frames, and uprights are plum and braced to prevent swaying and displacement.			
Per **1926.451(e)(1):** All ladders, stairs, ramps, or walkways provide access *to scaffold platforms,* more than 2 feet above or below a point of access (cross-braces cannot be considered as/used as an access point).			
Per **1926.451(g)(1)**: Per OSHA, the *fall-protection threshold* of 10 feet is observed for scaffolding (also note American National Safety Institute A10.8-2011). This threshold differs from Subpart M (fall protection), which requires the use of fall protection at 6 feet. Different thresholds are required because scaffolds are temporary structures.			
Per **1926.452(k)(5):** If there are workers using scaffold platforms that are bridged one to another, the scaffold-to-scaffold **bridge** must contain a top rail, mid-rail and toe board at 6' or higher to prevent falls from height. If the rails are not provided at 6 feet, stop work and require the user to install protective rails. OSHA/VOSH regulates the bridge under the Subpart M fall protection rule.			

Notes: _____

Fall Protection Insp (OSHA 29 CFR 1926.501 Subpart M/ ANSI Z359.2-2017):	**Y**	**N**	**N/A**
Double-locking steel snap hooks or carabiners (w/ 3,600lb gate), used on all personal fall protection systems. (Note: Double-Locking Rebar hooks are never to be used on Fixed Anchor Beamers (Guardian Beamer 2000) when the Beamer is mounted at or below the workers feet).			
Per **1926.501(b)(14)** W*all openings* are to be guarded. Each employee working on, at, above, or near wall openings where the outside bottom edge of the wall opening is 6 feet (1.8 m) or more above lower levels and the inside bottom edge of the wall opening is less than 39 inches (1.0 m) above the walking/working surface, shall be protected from falling by the use of a guardrail system, a safety net system, or a personal fall arrest system.			
All *floor openings*/holes, greater than 2" are protected with covers, secured and marked.			

Per **1926.501(b)(1)**: *Unprotected sides and edges*. Every employee on a walking/working surface (horizontal and vertical surface) with an unprotected side or edge which is 6 feet (1.8 m) or more above a lower level, is protected from falling using; guardrail systems, safety net systems, or personal fall arrest systems.			
Per **1926.502(d):** The personal *fall arrest system* consists of body harness, anchorage point & connector. The means of connection may include a single leg or twin leg lanyard, a single leg or twin leg SRL, a deceleration device, a lifeline or a suitable combination of these.			
Per **1926.501(b)(4)(i)**: Every employee on *walking/working surfaces* is protected from falling through holes (including skylights) more than 6 feet (1.8 m) above lower levels, by personal fall arrest systems, covers, or guardrail systems erected around such holes.			
Per **1926.501(b)(9)(ii):** Every employee reaching more than 10 inches (25 cm) below the level of the *walking/working surface* on which they are working, is protected from falling by; a guardrail system, safety net system or personal fall arrest system.			
Per **1926.501(b)(10)**: ***Roofing work on Low-slope roofs.*** Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b) of this section, each employee engaged in roofing activities on low-slope roofs, with unprotected sides & edges 6 feet or more above lower levels, is protected from falling by guardrail systems, safety net systems, personal fall arrest systems, or a combination of **warning line system w-High Viz Tape/Markings** & guardrail system, **warning line system w- High Viz Tape/Markings** and safety net system, or **warning line system w- High Viz Tape/Markings** & personal fall arrest system, or **warning line system w- High Viz Tape** and safety monitoring system. On roofs 50' or less in width, the use of a safety monitoring system alone is permitted.			
Per **1926.501(b)(11)**: ***Steep roofs.*** Every employee on a steep roof with unprotected sides and edges 6 feet (1.8 m) or more above lower levels, is protected from falling by guardrail systems with toe-boards, safety net systems, or personal fall arrest systems.			
The top edge height of *top rails* or equivalent guardrail system members are 42" plus or minus 3 inches above the walking/working level.			
Per **1926.502(b)(2)(i)**: All *mid-rails* are installed at a height midway between the top edge and the walking/working level (typically 21 inches high) & are able to withstand 150lbs of force.			
Per **1926.502(b)(3): All *guardrail system top rails* are capable of withstanding, without failure, a force of at least 200 pounds applied within 2 inches of the top edge, in any outward or downward direction, at any point along the top edge.**			
All *guardrail systems* are surfaced to prevent injury to an employee from punctures or lacerations, and to prevent snagging of clothing.			
All D-rings, lanyards and vertical lifelines have a minimum breaking strength of 5,000lbs.			
Only one safety hook is attached to the dorsal D-ring at one time/the second leg is parked on the keeper. Where 100% tie off is required, a twin leg lanyard or approved twin yoyo is in use.			
Per **1926.502(d)(15): All *anchorages* used for attachment of personal fall arrest equipment, are independent of any anchorage being used to support or suspend platforms and capable of supporting at least 5,000 pounds per employee attached.** Personal fall arrest systems, when stopping a fall, shall limit maximum arresting force on an employee to 1,800lbs (body harness), be rigged such that an employee can neither free fall more than 6' nor contact any lower level, bring an employee to a complete stop and limit maximum deceleration distance an employee travels to 3.5'. **Fall Clearance Calculation: 6ft Lanyard+3.5ft Decelleration+6ft Dorsal D-Ring to workers feet + 3ft safety = 18.5ft**			

Notes: _____

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Motor Vehicle/Equipment Insp (OSHA 29 CFR 1926.600 Subpart O/VOSH 16VAC):	Y	N	N/A
Prior to permitting any equipment activity, the controlling employer shall ensure that each operator of mechanized equipment and each designated observer/spotter is trained in VOSH 16VAC25-97-30. This training is documented w/ signatures.			
If equipment *back-up alarm* is not working, a spotter w/ Hi-Viz clothing assisted.			
Every motor vehicle with restricted rear view (OSHA 29 CFR 1926.601) and/or covered mechanized equipment (VOSH 16VAC25-97-30) like an excavator; has a horn, **backup alarm**, **seatbelt**, lights and/or **mirrors** that are compliant/*operative*.			
The parking brake, brake pedal, brake lights and reflectors are all *operational*.			
All cab glass shall be safety glass, or equivalent, with no visible distortion or cracks.			

Notes: _____

Excavation Inspection (OSHA 29 CFR 1926.652 Subpart P):	Y	N	N/A
If an *equipment operator* causes damage to underground utilities or causes damage to an object and/or injury to a worker during excavation activities (whether a worker is in the excavation serving as a guide), the equipment operator may be responsible for the incident but not necessarily responsible for shutting all work down. Under 1926.652 it is the employee with supervisory duties and/or the employee w/ managerial control (competent person) that is required to shut down operations if injury or damage occurs.			
The *spoil pile*, material & tools is 2' or further from the edge of the trench wall.			
The excavation is _____ deep by _____ wide by _____ long and is *protected* with barricades, caution tape and/or snow/safety fence.			
If the *excavation* is deeper than 4' a stairway, ladder or ramp (a ramp access egress walking surface can be no more than a 30-degree angle) is provided within 25' of each worker and/or the ladder is extended 3' above the trench box/grade.			
If the *excavation* is deeper than 5' shoring, shielding, sloping, benching or some other OSHA approved protective system is in use (this is mandatory).			
If the *excavation* is deeper than 5' a competent person has classified & documented the soil as **Type B** (0.5 to 1.5 TSF) or Type C (less than 0.5 TSF) w/ a pocket penetrometer. **Type "B" max allowable Slope is 1:1 (45º) x 20' max height.**			
1926.501(b)(7)(i): An excavation, 6 feet (1.8m) or more in depth shall be protected by guardrail systems, fences, or barricades when the excavations are not readily seen because of plant growth or other visual barriers.			
1926.651(g)(1)(i): If the *excavation* is deeper than 4' the atmosphere shall be tested with a multi gas detector before employees enter the excavation. The multi gas detector is pre-loaded with these four sensors: CO, CH4, 02s and H2s. The reading was_____.			
When the alarm sounded on the *multi gas detector*, entry into the excavation/confined space was prohibited and work was shut down until fresh air was introduced and the gas detector alarm cleared. The gas detector sensor reading(s) at the time the alarm went off were; CO_____, CH4_____, 02s_____, H2s_____.			

Notes: _____

Steel Erection Inspection (OSHA 29 CFR 1926.752 Subpart R):	Y	N	N/A
Per **1926.753(c)(1)(i):** The crane and outrigger pads being used in steel erection activities, have been visually inspected prior to each shift by a competent person. The inspection shall also include observation for deficiencies during operation.			
A qualified rigger (a rigger who is also a qualified person) inspected and documented every rigging apparatus prior to each shift in accordance with § 1926.251.			
Suspended loads are controlled using tag line(s).			

Notes: _____

Demolition Inspection (OSHA 29 CFR 1926.850 Subpart T):	Y	N	N/A
Wet methods and/or HEPA vacs were used to reduce employee exposure to airborne respirable silica dust, under the OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) of 50 micrograms per cubic meter of air (µg/m3), in an 8-Hour Time Weighted Average (TWA).			

Notes: _____

Stairways & Ladder Inspection (OSHA 29 CFR 1926.1051 Subpart X):	Y	N	N/A
Per **1926.1051(a):** A stairway or ladder has been provided at all points of access/egress where there is a break in elevation of 19 inches (48 cm) or more.			
Extension ladders are secured to prevent displacement, set to the proper 4-to-1 pitch, and the ladder side rails shall extend at least 3 feet above the upper landing surface.			
1926.1053(a)(1)(iii) Every portable ladder is compliant; has minimum duty rating of 250lbs, stickers are legible, rivets, spreaders and support braces show no signs of excessive rust.			

Notes: _____

Silica Rule Compliance Inspection (OSHA 29 CFR 1926.1153 Subpart Z)	Y	N	N/A
OSHA 29 CFR 1926.1153(e)(1)(ii)(A), ALL APPLICABLE workers met the terms of **OSHA Table 1**, by using water (wet cutting methods) and/or vacuumed dust using HEPA filters and wearing dust masks wherever applicable, and employee exposure to airborne respirable silica dust, under the OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) of 50 micrograms per cubic meter of air (µg/m3), in an 8-Hour Time Weighted Average.			
OSHA Table 1; Silica Rule Compliance Guide, available for all to see. Training was provided and documented, https://www.osha.gov/Publications/OSHA3902.pdf			

Notes: _____

Citation Fees: Other Than / Serious = **$13,494** | Failure to Abate = **$13,494 Per Day** | Willful or Repeated = **$134,937**

29 CFR 1904.39(a)(1) / Virginia Code § 40.1-51.1.D Fatalities must be reported to OSHA/ VOSH within 8-Hours
29 CFR 1904.39(a)(2); Inpatient hospitalization, an amputation, and/or loss of an eye must be reported **within 24-Hrs**
OSHA: 1.800.321.OSHA (6742) and/or DOLI VOSH Richmond Office 804.371.3104 x114

Federal OSHA and Virginia Occupational Safety & Health (VOSH) Department of Interpretation assistance:

Directorate of Construction – OSHA
Office of Construction Standards and Guidance
Room N-3468 (Office # 202.693.2020)
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