



ABD00134464

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EPA-450/ -89-

**CANCER RISK FROM OUTDOOR EXPOSURE  
TO AIR TOXICS**

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards  
Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711

**External Review Draft**

**September 1989**

TABLE 2-6 (concluded)  
UNIT RISK FACTORS USED TO COMPARE CANCER RISK

| POLLUTANT                      | EPA<br>CLASSIFICATION <sup>a</sup> | UNIT RISK<br>FACTORS<br>( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) <sup>-1</sup> | REFERENCE      |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| 76. 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloro-ethane | C                                  | $5.8 \times 10^{-5}$                                               | 3              |
| 77. Thiourea                   | B2                                 | $5.5 \times 10^{-4}$                                               | 3              |
| 78. Toxaphene                  | B2                                 | $3.2 \times 10^{-3}$                                               | 3              |
| 79. 1,1,2-Trichloroethane      | C                                  | $1.6 \times 10^{-5}$                                               | 3              |
| 80. Trichloroethylene          | B2                                 | $1.7 \times 10^{-6}$                                               | 2              |
| 81. 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol      | B2                                 | $5.7 \times 10^{-6}$                                               | 3              |
| 82. Vinyl chloride             | A                                  | $4.1 \times 10^{-6}$                                               | 2 <sup>c</sup> |
| 83. Vinylidene chloride        | C                                  | $5.0 \times 10^{-5}$                                               | 1              |

<sup>a</sup> For a discussion of how EPA evaluates suspect carcinogens and more information on these classifications, refer to "Guidelines for Carcinogen Risk Assessment" (51 Federal Register 33992). The EPA classifications used in this report are:

A = proven human carcinogen

B = probable human carcinogen (B1 indicates limited evidence from human studies; B2 indicates sufficient evidence from animal studies but inadequate evidence from human studies)

C = possible human carcinogen

<sup>b</sup> Based on inhalation study. Oral study suggests a unit risk factor of  $3.3 \times 10^{-3}$ .

<sup>c</sup> Oral studies suggest a unit risk factor of  $4.2 \times 10^{-5}$ . U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Research and Development, Office of Health and Environmental Assessment. Health Effects Assessment Summary Tables First Quarter FY89. January 1989.

#### References

1. Integrated Risk Information System.
2. Office of Health and Environmental Assessment.
3. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Hazardous Waste TSD - Background Information for Proposed RCRA Air Emission Standards. Volume II - Appendices. Preliminary Draft. March 1988. pp. E-8 through E-13.
4. Draft Supplemental Rule for Hazardous Waste Incinerators. Appendix B, Unit Risks for Carcinogenic Constituents.
5. IEMP-Philadelphia. Developed from EPA's Drinking Water Criteria Document. 3/2/84.
6. U.S. EPA, Office of Solid Waste.
7. Southeast Chicago Study.

TABLE 3-27  
COMPARISON OF UNIT RISK FACTORS

| POLLUTANT           | May 1985             | June 1988            | % Change |
|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------|
| Acrylamide          | $1.7 \times 10^{-5}$ | $1.1 \times 10^{-3}$ | +6400    |
| Benzene             | $6.9 \times 10^{-6}$ | $8.3 \times 10^{-6}$ | +20      |
| BaP                 | $3.3 \times 10^{-3}$ | $1.7 \times 10^{-3}$ | -48      |
| Beryllium           | $4.0 \times 10^{-6}$ | $2.4 \times 10^{-3}$ | +500     |
| 1,3-Butadiene       | $4.6 \times 10^{-7}$ | $2.8 \times 10^{-4}$ | +60770   |
| Cadmium             | $2.3 \times 10^{-3}$ | $1.8 \times 10^{-3}$ | -22      |
| Chloroform          | $1.0 \times 10^{-5}$ | $2.3 \times 10^{-5}$ | +130     |
| Chrysotile          | $2.2 \times 10^{-4}$ | $1.2 \times 10^{-4}$ | -445     |
| Ethylene dibromide  | $5.1 \times 10^{-7}$ | $2.2 \times 10^{-6}$ | -57      |
| Ethylene oxide      | $3.6 \times 10^{-6}$ | $1.0 \times 10^{-6}$ | -72      |
| Formaldehyde        | $6.1 \times 10^{-6}$ | $1.3 \times 10^{-5}$ | +113     |
| Gasoline vapors     | $7.5 \times 10^{-7}$ | $6.6 \times 10^{-7}$ | -12      |
| Methyl chloride     | $1.4 \times 10^{-7}$ | $3.6 \times 10^{-6}$ | +2,470   |
| Methylene chloride  | $1.8 \times 10^{-7}$ | $4.7 \times 10^{-7}$ | +161     |
| Nickel (subsulfide) | $3.3 \times 10^{-6}$ | $4.8 \times 10^{-6}$ | +45      |
| Perchloroethylene   | $1.7 \times 10^{-6}$ | $5.8 \times 10^{-7}$ | -66      |
| Propylene oxide     | $1.2 \times 10^{-6}$ | $3.7 \times 10^{-6}$ | -97      |
| Styrene             | $2.9 \times 10^{-7}$ | $5.7 \times 10^{-7}$ | +97      |
| Trichloroethylene   | $4.1 \times 10^{-6}$ | $1.7 \times 10^{-6}$ | -59      |
| Vinyl chloride      | $2.6 \times 10^{-6}$ | $4.1 \times 10^{-6}$ | +58      |
| Vinylidene chloride | $4.2 \times 10^{-5}$ | $5.0 \times 10^{-5}$ | +19      |