

BILL HAYES

6-9899

RISK ASSESSMENT OF MONITORING DATA

a. 1,1,2-trichloroethane

The monitoring data shown that out of 306 samples, there are 97% non detects at $0.55 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. There are only three values that exceed $0.55 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. Using the USEPA unit risk of 1.6×10^{-5} , an upper bound risk, at the detection limit, is 9×10^{-4} , indicating minimal risk, even at the detection limit which was exceeded in 3 out of 306 samples.

b. 1,1-dichloroethylene

The monitoring data shown that out of 306 samples, there are 98% non detects at $0.55 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. There are only three values that exceed $0.6 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. Using the USEPA unit risk of 5.5×10^{-5} , an upper bound risk, at the detection limit, is 3×10^{-5} , indicating minimal risk, even at the detection limit which was never exceeded.

USEPA in the 1990 Benzene NESHAP focused on 10^{-4} as a level of acceptable risk for screening analyses for air toxics. This was reinforced in the 1996 report of the Risk Management Commission which was constituted under the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments.

Thus, using these recommendations, and EPA's past methodology, there is no significant risk from 1,1-D and 1,1,2-T as demonstrated by over 300 24-hour average ambient air samples.

Bill
I am on the way out of town,
back Tuesday

1. Does this help?

2. If so ~~how~~
what more can I do

Calvin

