SAT Initiative: I.C. Evans Elementary School (Burkburnett, Texas)

This document describes the analysis of air monitoring and other data collected under EPA's initiative to assess potentially elevated air toxics levels at some of our nation's schools. The document has been prepared for technical audiences (e.g., risk assessors, meteorologists) and their management. It is intended to describe the technical analysis of data collected for this school in clear, but generally technical, terms. A summary of this analysis is presented on the page focused on this school on EPA's website (www.epa.gov/schoolair).

I. Executive Summary

- Air monitoring has been conducted at I.C. Evans Elementary School as part of the EPA initiative to monitor specific air toxics in the outdoor air around priority schools in 22 states and 2 tribal areas.
- This school was selected for monitoring based on information indicating the potential for elevated ambient concentrations of 4,4'-methylenedianiline in air outside the school. That information included estimates of significant emissions of 4,4'-methylenedianiline in EPA's 2002 National-Scale Air Toxics Assessment (NATA) for a nearby fiberglass pipe manufacturing facility.
- Air monitoring was performed from August 29, 2009 to February 18, 2010 for 4,4'-methylenedianiline.
- There were no detections of 4,4'-methylenedianiline in any of the samples collected.
- The key source of 4,4'-methylenedianiline has reported no emissions of this pollutant since 2007.
- Based on the analysis described here, EPA will not extend air toxics monitoring at this school.
- The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) will continue to oversee industrial facilities in the area through air permits and other programs.

II. Background on this Initiative

As part of an EPA initiative to implement Administrator Lisa Jackson's commitment to assess potentially elevated air toxics levels at some of our nation's schools, EPA and state and local air pollution control agencies are monitoring specific (key) air toxics in the outdoor air around priority schools in 22 states and 2 tribal areas (http://www.epa.gov/schoolair/schools.html).

- The schools selected for monitoring include some schools that are near large industries that are sources of air toxics, and some schools that are in urban areas, where emissions of air toxics come from a mix of large and small industries, cars, trucks, buses and other sources.
- EPA selected schools based on information available to us about air pollution in the vicinity of the school, including results of the 2002 National-Scale Air Toxics Assessment (NATA), results from a 2008 USA Today analysis on air toxics at schools,

and information from state and local air agencies. The analysis by USA Today involved use of EPA's Risk Screening Environmental Indicators tool and Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) for 2005.
  - Available information had raised some questions about air quality near these schools that EPA concluded merited investigation. In many cases, the information indicated that estimated long-term average concentrations of one or more air toxics were above the upper end of the range that EPA generally considers as acceptable (e.g., above 1-in-10,000 cancer risk for carcinogens).
- Monitors are placed at each school for approximately 60 days, and take air samples on at least 10 different days during that time. The samples are analyzed for specific air toxics identified for monitoring at the school (i.e., key pollutants).[1]
- These monitoring results and other information collected at each school during this initiative allow us to:
  - assess specific air toxics levels occurring at these sites and associated estimates of longer-term concentrations in light of health risk-based criteria for long-term exposures,
  - better understand, in many cases, potential contributions from nearby sources to key air toxics concentrations at the schools,
  - consider what next steps might be appropriate to better understand and address air toxics at the school,
  - improve the information and methods we will use in the future (e.g., NATA) for estimating air toxics concentrations in communities across the U.S.

Assessment of air quality under this initiative is specific to the air toxics identified for monitoring at each school. This initiative is being implemented in addition to ongoing state, local and national air quality monitoring and assessment activities, including those focused on criteria pollutants (e.g., ozone and particulate matter) or existing, more extensive, air toxics programs.

Several technical documents prepared for this project provide further details on aspects of monitoring and data interpretation and are available on the EPA website (e.g., www.epa.gov/schoolair/techinfo.html). The full titles of these documents are provided here:
- *School Air Toxics Ambient Monitoring Plan*
- *Quality Assurance Project Plan For the EPA School Air Toxics Monitoring Program*
- *Schools Air Toxics Monitoring Activity (2009), Uses of Health Effects Information in Evaluating Sample Results*

Information on health effects of air toxics being monitored[2] and educational materials describing risk concepts[3] are also available from EPA's website.

[1] In analyzing air samples for these key pollutants, samples are also being analyzed for some additional pollutants that are routinely included in the analytical methods for the key pollutants.
[2] For example, http://www.epa.gov/schoolair/pollutants.html, http://www.epa.gov/ttn/fera/risk_atoxic.html.
[3] For example, http://www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/3_90_022.html, http://www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/3_90_024.html.

III. Basis for Selecting this School and the Air Monitoring Conducted

This school was selected for monitoring because we were interested in evaluating the ambient concentrations of 4,4'-methylenedianiline in air outside the school due to significant emissions of this pollutant in EPA's 2002 NATA analysis for a nearby fiberglass pipe manufacturing facility. However, it should be noted that this source has reported no emissions of this pollutant since 2007.

Monitoring commenced at this school on August 29, 2009 and continued through February 18, 2010. During this period, ten valid samples were collected and analyzed for 4,4'-methylenedianiline. All sampling methodologies are described in EPA's schools air toxics monitoring plan (http://www.epa.gov/schoolair/techinfo.html).[4]

IV. Monitoring Results and Analysis

A. Background for the SAT Analysis

The majority of schools being monitored in this initiative were selected based on modeling analyses that indicated the potential for annual average air concentrations of some specific (key) hazardous air pollutants (HAPs or air toxics)[5] to be of particular concern based on approaches that are commonly used in the air toxics program for considering potential for long-term risk. For example, such analyses suggested annual average concentrations of some air toxics were greater than long-term risk-based concentrations associated with an additional cancer risk greater than 10-in-10,000 or a hazard index on the order of or above 10. To make projections of air concentrations, the modeling analyses combined estimates of air toxics emissions from industrial, motor vehicle and other sources, with past measurements of winds, and other meteorological factors that can influence air concentrations, from a weather station in the general area. In some cases, the weather station was very close (within a few miles), but in other cases, it was much further away (e.g., up to 60 miles), which may contribute to quite different conditions being modeled than actually exist at the school. The modeling analyses are intended to be used to prioritize locations for further investigation.

The primary objective of this initiative is to investigate - through monitoring air concentrations of key air toxics at each school over a 2-3 month period - whether levels measured and associated longer-term concentration estimates are of a magnitude, in light of health risk-based criteria, for which follow-up activities may need to be considered. To evaluate the monitoring results consistent with this objective, we developed health risk-based air concentrations (the long-term comparison levels summarized in Appendix A) for the monitored air toxics using

[4] EPA contractors operated the monitors and sent the filters to the analytical laboratory under contract to EPA.
[5] The term hazardous air pollutants (commonly called HAPs or air toxics) refers to pollutants identified in section 112(b) of the Clean Air Act which are the focus of regulatory actions involving stationary sources described by CAA section 112 and are distinguished from the six pollutants for which criteria and national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) are developed as described in section 108. One of the criteria pollutants, lead, is also represented, as lead compounds, on the HAP list.

established EPA methodology and practices for health risk assessment[6] and, in the case of cancer risk, consistent with the implied level of risk considered in identifying schools for monitoring. Consistent with the long-term or chronic focus of the modeling analyses, based on which these schools were selected for monitoring, we have analyzed the full record of concentrations of air toxics measured at this school, using routine statistical tools, to derive a 95 percent confidence interval[7] for the estimate of the longer-term average concentration of each of these pollutants. In this project, we are reporting all actual numerical values for pollutant concentrations including any values below method detection limit (MDL).[8] Additionally, a value of 0.0 is used when a measured pollutant has no value detected (ND). The projected range for the longer-term concentration estimate for each chemical (most particularly the upper end of the range) is compared to the long-term comparison levels. These long-term comparison levels conservatively presume continuous (all-day, all-year) exposure over a lifetime. The analysis of the air concentrations also includes a consideration of the potential for cumulative multiple pollutant impacts.[9] In general, where the monitoring results indicate estimates of longer-term average concentrations that are above the comparison levels - i.e., above the cancer-based comparison levels or notably above the noncancer-based comparison levels - we will consider the need for follow-up actions such as:

- → Additional monitoring of air concentrations and/or meteorology in the area,
- → Evaluation of potentially contributing sources to help us confirm their emissions and identify what options (regulatory and otherwise) may be available to us to achieve emissions reductions, and
- → Evaluation of actions being taken or planned nationally, regionally or locally that may achieve emission and/or exposure reductions. An example of this would be the type of ubiquitous emissions from mobile sources.

We have further analyzed the dataset to describe what it indicates in light of some other criteria and information commonly used in prioritizing state, local and national air toxics program

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[6] While this EPA initiative will rely on EPA methodology, practices, assessments and risk policy considerations, we recognize that individual state methods, practices and policies may differ and subsequent analyses of the monitoring data by state agencies may draw additional or varying conclusions.

[7] When data are available for only a portion of the period of interest (e.g., samples not collected on every day during this period), statisticians commonly calculate the 95% confidence interval around the dataset mean (or average) in order to have a conservative idea of how high or low the "true" mean may be. More specifically, this interval is the range in which the mean for the complete period of interest is expected to fall 95% of the time (95% probability is commonly used by statisticians). The interval includes an equal amount of quantities above and below the sample dataset mean. The interval that includes these quantities is calculated using a formula that takes into account the size of the dataset (i.e., the 'n') as well as the amount by which the individual data values vary from the dataset mean (i.e., the "standard deviation"). This calculation yields larger confidence intervals for smaller datasets as well as ones with more variable data points. For example, a dataset including {1.0, 3.0, and 5.0}, results in a mean of 3.0 and a 95% confidence interval of 3.0 +/- ~5 (or -2.0 to 8.0). For comparison purposes, a dataset including {2.5, 3 and 3.5} results in a mean of 3.0 and a 95% confidence interval of 3.0 +/- ~1.2 (or 1.8 to 4.2). The smaller variation within the data in the second set of values causes the second confidence interval to be smaller.

[8] Method detection limit (MDL) is the minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99% confidence that the pollutant concentration is greater than zero and is determined from the analysis of a sample in a given matrix containing the pollutant.

[9] As this analysis of a 2-3 month monitoring dataset is not intended to be a full risk assessment, consideration of potential multiple pollutant impacts may differ among sites. For example, in instances where no individual pollutant appears to be present above its comparison level, we will also check for the presence of multiple pollutants at levels just below their respective comparison levels (giving a higher priority to such instances).

activities. State, local and national programs often develop long-term monitoring datasets in order to better characterize pollutants near particular sources. The 2-3 month dataset developed under this initiative will be helpful to those programs in setting priorities for longer-term monitoring projects. The intent of this analysis is to make this 2-3 month monitoring dataset as useful as possible to state, local and national air toxics programs in their longer-term efforts to improve air quality nationally. To that end, this analysis:

- → Describes the air toxics measurements in terms of potential longer-term concentrations, and, as available, compares the measurements at this school to monitoring data from national monitoring programs.
- → Describes the meteorological data by considering conditions on sampling days as compared to those over all the days within the 2-3 month monitoring period and what conditions might be expected over the longer-term (as indicated, for example, by information from a nearby weather station).
- → Describes available information regarding activities and emissions at the nearby source(s) of interest, such as that obtained from public databases such as TRI and/or consultation with the local air pollution authority.

B. Chemical Concentrations

We developed two types of long-term health risk-related comparison levels (summarized in Appendix A below) to address our primary objective. The primary objective is to investigate through the monitoring data collected for key pollutants at the school, whether pollutant levels measured and associated longer-term concentration estimates are elevated enough in comparison with health risk-based criteria to indicate that follow-up activities be considered. These comparison levels conservatively presume continuous (all-day, all-year) exposure over a lifetime.

In developing or identifying these comparison levels, we have given priority to use of relevant and appropriate air standards and EPA risk assessment guidance and precedents.[10] These levels are based upon health effects information, exposure concentrations and risk estimates developed and assessed by EPA, the U.S. Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, and the California EPA. These agencies recognize the need to account for potential differences in sensitivity or susceptibility of different groups (e.g., asthmatics) or lifestages/ages (e.g., young children or the elderly) to a particular pollutant's effects so that the resulting comparison levels are relevant for these potentially sensitive groups as well as the broader population.

Using the analysis approach described above, we analyzed the chemical concentration data (Table 1) with regard to areas of interest identified below.

[10] This is described in detail in *Schools Air Toxics Monitoring Activity (2009), Uses of Health Effects Information in Evaluating Sample Results*

Key findings drawn from the information on chemical concentrations and the considerations discussed below include:

- There were no detections of 4,4'-methylenedianiline in any of the samples collected.

4,4'-Methylenedianiline, the key pollutant:

- Do the monitoring data indicate influence from a nearby source?
  → There were no detections of 4,4'-methylenedianiline in any of the samples collected.
- Do the monitoring data indicate elevated levels that pose significant long-term health concerns?
  → There were no detections of 4,4'-methylenedianiline in any of the samples collected.

C. Wind and Other Meteorological Data

At each school monitored as part of this initiative, we are collecting meteorological data, minimally for wind speed and direction, during the sampling period. Additionally, we have identified the nearest National Weather Service (NWS) station at which a longer record is available.

In reviewing these data at each school in this initiative, we are considering if these data indicate that the general pattern of winds on our sampling dates are significantly different from those occurring across the full sampling period or from those expected over the longer-term. Additionally, we are noting, particularly for school sites where the measured chemical concentrations show little indication of influence from a nearby source, whether wind conditions on some portion of the sampling dates were indicative of a potential to capture contributions from the nearby "key" source in the air sample collected.

The meteorological station at I.C. Evans Elementary School collected wind speed and wind direction measurements beginning on June 17, 2009, continuing through the sampling period (August 29, 2009-February 18, 2010), and ending on February 19, 2010. As a result, on-site data for these meteorological parameters are available for all dates of sample collection and also for a period before and after the sampling period, producing a continuous record of nearly 8 months of on-site meteorological data. The meteorological data collected at the school site on sampling days are presented in Figure 1 and Table 2.

The nearest NWS station is at Sheppard AFB/Wichita Falls Municipal Airport in Wichita Falls, TX. This station is approximately 8 miles south-southeast of the school. Measurements taken at this station include wind, temperature, and precipitation. These are presented in Table 2 and Appendix C.

Key findings drawn from this information and the considerations discussed below include:

- Both the sampling results and the on-site wind data indicate that the nearby key source was not contributing to conditions at the school location. An evaluation of wind data from the NWS station and at the school indicate that wind rarely blows from the direction of the source.

- The wind patterns at the monitoring site across sampling dates are generally similar to those observed across the record of on-site meteorological data during the sampling period, especially with respect to the Zone of Influence.

- Our ability to provide a confident characterization of the wind flow patterns at the monitoring site over the long-term is somewhat limited. The NWS station at Sheppard AFB/Wichita Falls Municipal Airport does appear to generally represent the specific wind flow patterns at the school location.

- Although we lack long-term wind data at the monitoring site, the wind pattern at the NWS station during the sampling period is generally similar to the historical long-term wind flow pattern at that location. Therefore, the 5-month sampling period may be representative of year-round wind patterns.

- What is the direction of the key source of 4,4'-methylenedianiline emissions in relation to the school location?
  → The nearby manufacturing facility (described in section III above) lies less than one mile southwest of the school.
  → Using the property boundaries of the full facility (in lieu of information regarding the location of specific sources of 4,4'-methylenedianiline emissions at the facility), we have identified an approximate range of wind directions to use in considering the potential influence of this facility on air concentrations at the school.
  → This general range of wind directions, from approximately 210-260 degrees, is referred to here as the expected zone of source influence (ZOI).

- On days the air samples were collected, how often did wind come from direction of the key source?
  → There were two out of ten sampling days in which a portion of the winds were from the expected ZOI (Figure 1, Table 2).

- How do wind patterns on the air monitoring days compare to those across the complete sampling period and what might be expected over the longer-term at the school location?
  → Wind patterns across the air monitoring days appear to be generally similar to those observed over the record of on-site meteorological data during the sampling period.
  → We note that the wind patterns at the nearest NWS station at Sheppard AFB/Wichita Falls Municipal Airport during the sampling period are

somewhat similar to on-site wind patterns and are similar to those recorded at the NWS station over the longer-term (2002-2007; Appendix C), supporting the idea that regional meteorological patterns in the area during the monitoring period were consistent with long-term patterns. In spite of this similarity, there is some uncertainty as to whether the general wind patterns at the school location for longer periods would be similar to the general wind patterns at the Sheppard AFB/Wichita Falls Municipal Airport NWS Station.

- How do wind patterns at the school compare to those at the Sheppard AFB/Wichita Falls Municipal Airport NWS Station, particularly with regard to prevalent wind directions and the direction of the key source?
  → During the sampling period for which data are available both at the school site and at the reference NWS station (approximately five months), prevalent winds at both locations are predominantly from the north-northeast and south-southeast. The windroses for the two sites during the sampling period (Figure 1 and Appendix C) show some similarities in wind flow patterns.

- Are there other meteorological patterns that may influence the measured concentrations at the school monitoring site?
  → No, we did not observe other meteorological patterns that may influence the measured concentrations at the school monitoring site.

V. Key Source Information

- Was the source operating as usual during the monitoring period?
  - The nearby source of 4,4'-methylenedianiline (described in section III above) has an operating permit issued by TCEQ that includes operating requirements.[11]
  - The most recently available 4,4'-methylenedianiline emissions estimates for this source (2006 TRI, 2005 NATA) are much lower than those relied upon in previous modeling analysis for this area (e.g., 2002 NATA). There were no 2007 or 2008 TRI emissions reported for this source, and preliminary 2009 TRI data also indicates no emissions of this pollutant.

VI. Integrated Summary and Next Steps

A. Summary of Key Findings

1. What is the key HAP for this school?
   → 4,4'-Methylenedianiline is the key HAP for this school, identified based on emissions information considered in identifying the school for monitoring. The ambient air concentrations on all days during the monitoring period do not indicate contributions from a source in the area.

[11] Operating permits, which are issued to air pollution sources under the Clean Air Act, are described at: http://www.epa.gov/air/oaqps/permits/

2. Do the data collected at this school indicate an elevated level of concern, as implied by information that led to identifying this school for monitoring?
   → There were no detections of 4,4'-methylenedianiline in any of the samples collected. No emissions of 4,4'-methylenedianiline have been reported by this facility since 2007.

3. Are there indications, e.g., from the meteorological or other data, that the sample set may not be indicative of longer-term air concentrations? Would we expect higher (or lower) concentrations at other times of year?
   → The data we have collected appear to reflect air concentrations during the entire sampling period, with no indications from the on-site meteorological data that the sampling day conditions were inconsistent with conditions overall during this period. The data indicate that the wind rarely blows from the source towards the school.
   → Among the data collected for this site, we have none that would indicate generally higher (or lower) concentrations during other times of year. The wind flow patterns at the nearest NWS station during the sampling period appear to be representative of long-term wind flow at that site. The lack of long-term meteorological data at the school location along with our finding that the wind patterns from the nearest NWS station are only somewhat similar to those at the school however, limit somewhat our ability to confidently predict longer-term wind patterns at the school (which might provide further evidence relevant to concentrations during other times).

B. Next Steps for Key Pollutants

1. Based on the analysis described here, EPA will not extend air toxics monitoring at this school.
2. The TCEQ will continue to oversee industrial facilities in the area through air permits and other programs.

VII. Figures and Tables

A. Tables

1. I.C. Evans Elementary School – Key Pollutant Analysis.
2. I.C. Evans Elementary School Key Pollutant Concentrations (4,4'-Methylenedianiline) and Meteorological Data.

B. Figures

1. I.C. Evans Elementary School (Burkburnett, TX) 4,4'-Methylenedianiline Concentration and Wind Information.

VIII. Appendices

A. Summary Description of Long-term Comparison Levels.

B. I.C. Evans Elementary School Pollutant Concentrations.

C. Windroses for Sheppard AFB/Wichita Falls Municipal Airport NWS Station.

Table 1. I.C. Evans Elementary School - Key Pollutant Analysis.

Parameter	Units	Mean of Measurements	95% Confidence Interval on the Mean	Long-term Comparison Level[a]	
				Cancer-Based[b]	Noncancer-Based[c]
Methylenedianiline, 4,4'-	$\mu g/m^3$	100% of results were ND[d]		20	0.22

$\mu g/m^3$ micrograms per cubic meter
NA Not applicable
ND No detection of this chemical was registered by the laboratory analytical equipment.

[a] Details regarding these values are in the technical report, Schools Air Toxics Monitoring Activity (2009) Uses of Health Effects Information.

[b] Air toxics for which the upper 95% confidence limit on the mean concentration is above this cancer-based comparison level will be fully discussed in the text and may be considered a priority for potential follow-up activities, if indicated in light of the full set of information available for the site. Findings of the upper 95% confidence limit below 1% of the comparison level (i.e., where the upper 95% confidence limit is below the corresponding 1-in-1-million cancer risk based concentration) are generally considered a low priority for follow-up activity. Situations where the summary statistics for a pollutant are below this comparison level but above 1% of this level are fully discussed in the text of the report.

[c] Air toxics for which the upper 95% confidence limit on the mean concentration are near or below the noncancer-based comparison level are generally of low concern and will generally be considered a low priority for follow-up activity. Pollutants for which the 95% confidence limits extend appreciably above the noncancer-based comparison level are fully discussed in the school-specific report and may be considered a priority for follow-up activity, if indicated in light of the full set of information available for the site.

[d] There were no detections of this compound for any of the 10 valid samples taken.

Table 2. I.C. Evans Elementary School Key Pollutant Concentrations (4,4'-Methylenedianiline) and Meteorological Data.

Parameter	Units	8/29/2009	9/22/2009	9/28/2009	10/4/2009	10/10/2009	10/16/2009	10/28/2009	11/8/2009	11/15/2009	2/18/2010
Methylenedianiline, 4,4'-	µg/m^3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
% Hours w/Wind Direction from Expected ZOI[a]	%	0.0	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wind Speed (avg. of hourly speeds)	mph	4.7	4.0	8.0	5.6	5.1	4.6	10.6	5.9	4.3	7.9
Wind Direction (avg. of unitized vector)[b]	deg.	18.7	353.6	22.7	63.8	48.7	16.1	146.8	145.5	351.9	147.4
% of Hours with Speed below 2 knots	%	29.2	20.8	0.0	0.0	8.3	25.0	0.0	16.7	16.7	0.0
Daily Average Temperature	° F	75.9	63.9	69.5	57.8	50.1	55.3	61.7	62.2	54.4	46.9
Daily Precipitation	inches	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00

All precipitation and temperature data were from the Sheppard AFB/Wichita Falls Municipal Airport NWS Station.

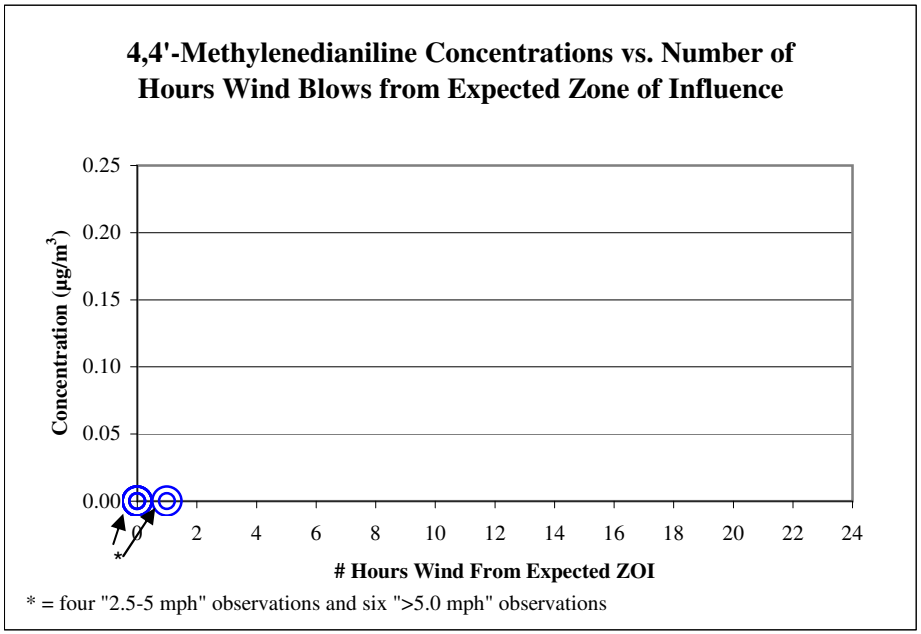
µg/m^3 micrograms per cubic meter

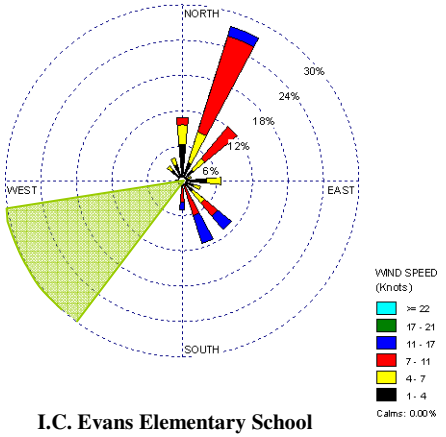
[a] Based on count of hours for which vector wind direction is from expected zone of influence.

[b] Wind direction for each day is represented by values derived by scalar averaging of hourly estimates that were produced (by wind instrumentation's logger) as unitized vectors (specified as degrees from due north).

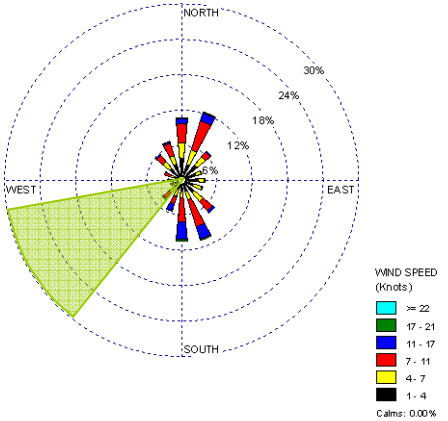
ND No detection of this chemical was registered by the laboratory analytical equipment. The average method detection limit is 0.111 µg/m^3.

Figure 1. I.C. Evans Elementary School (Burkburnett, TX) 4,4'-Methylenedianiline Concentration and Wind Information.





I.C. Evans Elementary School Composite Hourly Windrose on Sample Days (Aug. 29, 2009-Feb. 18, 2010)



I.C. Evans Elementary School Composite Hourly Windrose Across the Sampling Period (Aug. 29, 2009-Feb. 18, 2010)

KEY

Pollutant: 4,4'-Methylenedianiline
Timeframe: August 29, 2009 - February 18, 2010

Note

Each circle denotes a 24-hour collection of air for chemical analysis. The size of the circle indicates the magnitude of the wind speed for that day (wind data shown in Table 2). The expected zone of source influence is a rough approximation of the range of directions from which winds carrying chemicals emitted by the key source may originate.

- Wind Speed: 0.1-2.5 mph
- Wind Speed: 2.5-5.0 mph
- Wind Speed: > 5.0 mph

Expected Zone of Source Influence

Appendix A. Summary Description of Long-term Comparison Levels

In addressing the primary objective identified above, to investigate through the monitoring data collected for key pollutants at the school whether levels are of a magnitude, in light of health risk-based criteria, to indicate that follow-up activities be considered, we developed two types of long-term health risk-related comparison levels. These two types of levels are summarized below.[12]

Cancer-based Comparison Levels

- For air toxics where applicable, we developed cancer risk-based comparison levels to help us consider whether the monitoring data collected at the school indicate the potential for concentrations to pose incremental cancer risk above the range that EPA generally considers acceptable in regulatory decision-making to someone exposed to those concentrations continuously (24 hours a day, 7 days a week) over an entire lifetime.[13] This general range is from 1 to 100 in a million.
- Air toxics with long-term mean concentrations below one one-hundredth of this comparison level would be below a comparably developed level for 1-in-a-million risk (which is the lower bound of EPA's traditional acceptable risk range). Such pollutants, with long-term mean concentrations below the Agency's traditional acceptable risk range, are generally considered to pose negligible risk.
- Air toxics with long-term mean concentrations above the acceptable risk range would generally be a priority for follow-up activities. In this evaluation, we compare the upper 95% confidence limit on the mean concentration to the comparison level. Pollutants for which this upper limit falls above the comparison level are fully discussed in the school monitoring report and may be considered a priority for potential follow-up activities in light of the full set of information available for that site.

[12] These comparison levels are described in more detail *Schools Air Toxics Monitoring Activity (2009), Uses of Health Effects Information in Evaluating Sample Results*.

[13] While no one would be exposed at a school for 24 hours a day, every day for an entire lifetime, we chose this worst-case exposure period as a simplification for the basis of the comparison level in recognition of other uncertainties in the analysis. Use of continuous lifetime exposure yields a lower, more conservative, comparison level than would use of a characterization more specific to the school population (e.g., 5 days a week, 8-10 hours a day for a limited number of years).

Noncancer-based Comparison Levels

- To consider concentrations of air toxics other than lead (for which we have a national ambient air quality standard) with regard to potential for health effects other than cancer, we derived noncancer-based comparison levels using EPA chronic reference concentrations (or similar values). A chronic reference concentration (RfC) is an estimate of a long-term continuous exposure concentration (24 hours a day, every day) without appreciable risk of adverse effect over a lifetime.[14] This differs from the cancer risk-based comparison level in that it represents a concentration without appreciable risk *vs.* a risk-based concentration.
- In using this comparison level in this initiative, the upper end of the 95% confidence limit on the mean is compared to the comparison level. Air toxics for which this upper confidence limit is near or below the noncancer-based comparison level (i.e., those for which longer-term average concentration estimates are below a long-term health-related reference concentration) are generally of low concern and will generally be considered a low priority for follow-up activity. Pollutants for which the 95% confidence limits extend appreciably above the noncancer-based comparison level are fully discussed below and may be considered a priority for follow-up activity if indicated in light of the full set of information available for the pollutant and the site.
- For lead, we set the noncancer-based comparison level equal to the level of the recently revised national ambient air quality standard (NAAQS). It is important to note that the NAAQS for lead is a 3-month rolling average of lead in total suspended particles. Mean levels for the monitoring data collected in this initiative that indicate the potential for a 3-month average above the level of the standard will be considered a priority for consideration of follow-up actions such as siting of a NAAQS monitor in the area.

In developing or identifying these comparison levels, we have given priority to use of relevant and appropriate air standards and EPA risk assessment guidance and precedents. These levels are based upon health effects information, exposure concentrations and risk estimates developed and assessed by EPA, the U.S. Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, and the California EPA. These agencies recognize the need to account for potential differences in sensitivity or susceptibility of different groups (e.g., asthmatics) or lifestages/ages (e.g., young children or the elderly) to a particular pollutant's effects so that the resulting comparison levels are relevant for these potentially sensitive groups as well as the broader population.

[14] EPA defines the RfC as "an estimate (with uncertainty spanning perhaps an order of magnitude) of a continuous inhalation exposure to the human population (including sensitive subgroups) that is likely to be without an appreciable risk of deleterious effects during a lifetime. It can be derived from a NOAEL, LOAEL, or benchmark concentration, with uncertainty factors generally applied to reflect limitations of the data used. Generally used in EPA's noncancer health assessments." http://www.epa.gov/ncea/iris/help_gloss.htm#r

Appendix B. I.C. Evans Elementary School Pollutant Concentrations.

Parameter	Units	8/29/2009	9/22/2009	9/28/2009	10/4/2009	10/10/2009	10/16/2009	10/28/2009	11/8/2009	11/15/2009	2/18/2010	Sample Screening Level[a]
Methylenedianiline, 4,4'-	µg/m^3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	15

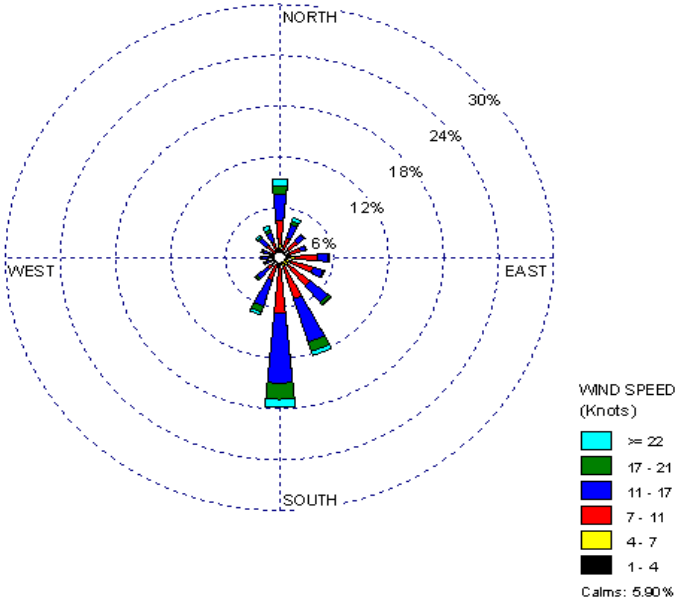
Key Pollutant

µg/m^3 micrograms per cubic meter

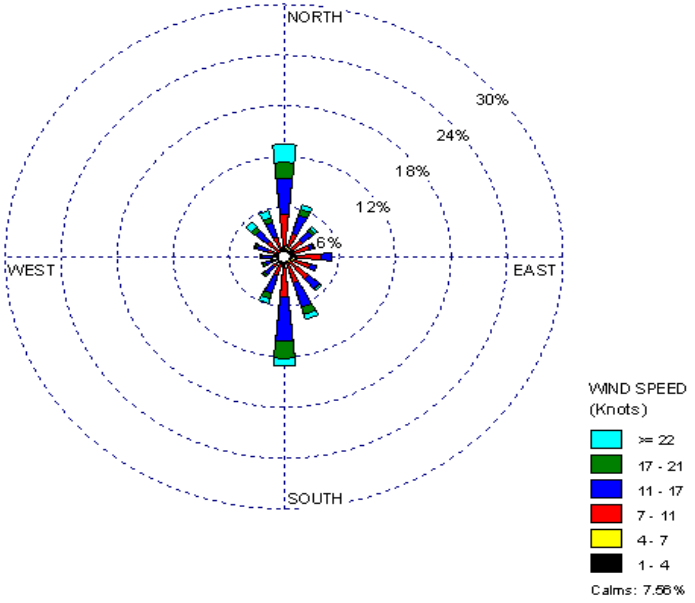
ND No detection of this chemical was registered by the laboratory analytical equipment. The average method detection limit is 0.111 µg/m^3.

[a] The individual sample screening levels and their use is summarized on the web site and described in detail in Schools Air Toxics Monitoring Activity (2009), "Uses of Health Effects Information in Evaluating Sample Results", see http://www.epa.gov/schoolair/pdfs/UsesOfHealthEffectsInfoinEvalSampleResults.pdf. These screening levels are based on consideration of exposure all day, every day over a period ranging up to at least a couple of weeks and longer for some pollutants.

Appendix C. Windroses for Sheppard AFB/Wichita Falls Municipal Airport NWS Station.



Sheppard AFB/Wichita Falls Municipal Airport
NWS Station
2002-2007[1]



Sheppard AFB/Wichita Falls Municipal Airport
NWS Station
Across the Sampling Period
(Aug. 29, 2009-Feb. 18, 2010)[1]

[1] **Sheppard AFB/Wichita Falls Municipal Airport NWS Station (WBAN 13966) is 7.9 miles from I.C. Evans Elementary School.**