SAT Initiative: Paulsboro High School (Paulsboro, NJ)

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 Paulsboro High 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 acetaldehyde, benzene, and nickel in air outside the school due to the presence of two nearby refineries and a chemical manufacturing facility. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) recommended this school as closest to the sources of interest.
- Air monitoring was performed during the period from August 23, 2009 to February 1, 2010 for the following pollutants: acetaldehyde and other carbonyls; benzene and other volatile organic compounds (VOCs); and nickel and other metals in particulate matter less than 10 microns (PM_{10}).
- Measured levels of nickel (PM_{10}) and the associated longer-term concentration estimate are below levels of concern. They are not as high as suggested by the emissions and modeling information available prior to monitoring.
- Levels acetaldehyde and benzene were not as high as was suggested by the modeling information available prior to monitoring. Although they were below the levels of significant concern that had been suggested by the information available prior to sampling, these results indicate the influence of pollutants of concern that are the focus of EPA actions nationwide.
- The levels of acetaldehyde, benzene, and nickel (PM_{10}) measured in the outdoor air at this school indicate influence of a nearby source.
- Based on the analysis described here, EPA will not extend air toxics monitoring at this school.
- EPA remains concerned about emissions from sources of air toxics and continues to work to reduce these emissions across the country, through national rules and by providing information and suggestions to assist with reductions in local areas (http://www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/eparules.html).
- The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) will continue to oversee industrial facilities in the area through air permits and other programs. NJDEP has also developed specific air monitoring comparison values for these key pollutants which may be found at http://www.state.nj.us/dep/daq/.

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 monitored 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 included 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 were placed at each school for approximately 60 days, and took air samples on at least 10 different days during that time. The samples were 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, and
  - 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

[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.

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.

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

This school was selected for monitoring in consultation with the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP). We were interested in evaluating the ambient concentrations of benzene, acetaldehyde, and nickel (PM_{10}) in air outside Paulsboro High School because the NJDEP recommended this school as closest to the sources of interest, two nearby refineries and a chemical manufacturing facility.

Monitoring commenced at this school on August 23, 2009 and continued through February 1, 2010. During this period, 12 valid samples of VOCs were analyzed for benzene and a small standardized set of additional VOCs; 17 valid samples of carbonyls were analyzed for acetaldehyde and a small set of additional carbonyls; and 18 valid samples of airborne particles were collected using a PM_{10} sampler[4] and analyzed for nickel and a small standardized set of additional metals.

Due to an issue with VOC monitoring equipment, nine VOC results taken from August 23, 2009 through October 16, 2009 were invalidated (see EPA's technical document, Investigation and Resolution of Contamination Problems in the Collection of Volatile Organic Compounds, at http://www.epa.gov/schoolair/pdfs/VocTechdocwithappendix1209.pdf). Therefore, additional VOC samples were collected from October 22, 2009 through February 1, 2010 to ensure that at least 10 valid samples were available for analysis.

All VOC results, with the exception of acrolein, were evaluated for health concerns. Results of a recent short-term laboratory study have raised questions about the consistency and reliability of monitoring results of acrolein. As a result, EPA will not use these acrolein data in evaluating the potential for health concerns from exposure to air toxics in outdoor air as part of the School Air

[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.
[4] In general, this sampler collects airborne particles with a diameter of 10 microns or smaller, more of which would be considered to be in the respirable range which is what the health-based comparison levels for arsenic and manganese are based on.

Toxics Monitoring project (SAT) (http://www.epa.gov/schoolair/acrolein.html). All sampling methodologies are described in EPA's schools air toxics monitoring plan (http://www.epa.gov/schoolair/techinfo.html).[5]

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)[6] 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 established EPA methodology and practices for health risk assessment[7] 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

[5] NJDEP staff operated the monitors and sent the canisters, filters, and cartridges to the analytical laboratory under contract to EPA.

[6] 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.

[7] 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.

interval[8] 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).[9] 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.[10]

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 actions taken to address the type of ubiquitous emissions that come 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 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

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[8] 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.

[9] 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.

[10] 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).

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.[11] 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.

In addition to evaluating individual pollutants with regard to their corresponding comparison levels, we also considered the potential for cumulative impacts from multiple pollutants in cases where individual pollutant levels fall below the comparison levels but where multiple pollutant mean concentrations are within an order of magnitude of their comparison levels.

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

[11] The development of long-term comparison levels, as well as of individual sample screening levels, 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:

- The air sampling data collected over the approximately 5-month sampling period indicate influences from nearby sources of acetaldehyde, benzene, and nickel emissions. Acetaldehyde and benzene can come from multiple sources, including industrial and mobile sources (cars, trucks, etc.).
- The air sampling data and related longer-term concentration estimates for nickel are below concentrations of significant concern. They are not as high as suggested by the information available prior to monitoring.
- Levels of acetaldehyde and benzene were not as high as was suggested by the modeling information available prior to monitoring. Although they were below the levels of significant concern that had been suggested by the information available prior to sampling, these results indicate the influence of pollutants of concern that are the focus of EPA actions nationwide.

Acetaldehyde, key pollutant:

- Do the monitoring data indicate influence from a nearby source?

  → Emissions of acetaldehyde may be associated with several different sources including stationary and mobile (cars, trucks, etc). The monitoring data include some acetaldehyde concentrations that are slightly higher than concentrations commonly observed in other locations nationally.[12]

- Do the monitoring data indicate elevated levels that pose significant long-term health concerns?

  → Measured acetaldehyde levels and the associated longer-term concentration estimate were not as high as was suggested by the modeling information available prior to monitoring. Although they were below the levels of significant health concern that had been suggested by the information available prior to sampling, these results indicate the influence of pollutants of concern that are the focus of EPA actions nationwide.

    - The estimate of longer-term acetaldehyde concentration (i.e., the upper bound of the 95 percent confidence interval on the mean of the dataset) is below the long-term comparison levels (Table 1).[13] These comparison levels are based on consideration of continuous exposure concentrations (24 hours a day, all year, over a lifetime).

[12] For example, three of the concentrations at this site (Table 2a) were higher than 75 percent of samples collected at the National Air Toxics Trends Stations (NATTS) from 2004-2008 (Appendix B). Because these NATTS sites are generally sited so as to not be influenced by specific nearby sources, EPA is using the 75th percentile point of concentrations at these sites as a benchmark of indicating potential influence from a source nearby to the school.
[13] The upper end of the interval is 1.3 times the mean of the monitoring data and less than 25% of the long-term noncancer-based comparison level.

- Further, the longer-term concentration estimate is more than tenfold lower than the cancer-based comparison level, indicating the longer-term estimate is below a continuous (24 hours a day, 7 days a week) lifetime exposure concentration associated with 1-in-100,000 additional cancer risk.

→ Additionally, we did not identify any concerns regarding short-term exposures as each individual measurement is below the individual sample screening level for acetaldehyde (which is based on consideration of exposure all day, every day over a period ranging from a couple of weeks to longer for some pollutants).[11]

→ In summary, the individual measurements do not indicate concentrations of concern for short-term exposures, and the combined contributions of all individual measurements in the estimate of longer-term concentration do not indicate a level of significant concern for long-term exposures.

Benzene, key pollutant:

- Do the monitoring data indicate influence from a nearby source?

  → Emissions of benzene may be associated with several different sources including stationary and mobile (cars, trucks, etc). The monitoring data include a benzene concentration that is slightly higher than concentrations commonly observed in other locations nationally.[14]

- Do the monitoring data indicate elevated levels that pose significant long-term health concerns?

  → Measured benzene levels and the associated longer-term concentration estimate were not as high as was suggested by the modeling information available prior to monitoring. Although they were below the levels of significant health concern that had been suggested by the information available prior to sampling, these results indicate the influence of pollutants of concern that are the focus of EPA actions nationwide.

  - The estimate of longer-term benzene concentration (i.e., the upper bound of the 95 percent confidence interval on the mean of the dataset) is below the long-term comparison levels (Table 1).[15] These comparison levels are based on consideration of continuous exposure concentrations (24 hours a day, all year, over a lifetime).
  - Further, the longer-term concentration estimate is more than tenfold lower than the cancer-based comparison level, indicating the longer-term estimate is below a continuous (24 hours a day, 7 days a week) lifetime exposure concentration associated with 1-in-100,000 additional cancer risk.

[14] For example, only one of the concentrations at this site (Table 2b) was higher than 75 percent of samples collected at the National Air Toxics Trends Stations (NATTS) from 2004-2008 (Appendix B). Because these NATTS sites are generally sited so as to not be influenced by specific nearby sources, EPA is using the 75th percentile point of concentrations at these sites as a benchmark of indicating potential influence from a source nearby to the school.

[15] The upper end of the interval is 1.2 times the mean of the monitoring data and less than 10% of the long-term cancer-based comparison level.

→ Additionally, we did not identify any concerns regarding short-term exposures as each individual measurement is below the individual sample screening level for benzene (which is based on consideration of exposure all day, every day over a period ranging from a couple of weeks to longer for some pollutants).[11]

→ In summary, the individual measurements do not indicate concentrations of concern for short-term exposures, and the combined contributions of all individual measurements in the estimate of longer-term concentration do not indicate a level of significant concern for long-term exposures.

Nickel, key pollutant:

- Do the monitoring data indicate influence from a nearby source?

  → The monitoring data include some nickel (PM_{10}) concentrations that are higher than concentrations commonly observed in other locations nationally.[16]

  → Additionally, as discussed in section IV.C below, on the days in which higher concentrations were measured and wind data are available, the wind information indicates winds from the direction of a nearby source.

- Do the monitoring data indicate elevated levels that pose significant long-term health concerns?

  → The monitoring data for nickel do not indicate levels of health concern for long-term exposures.

    - The estimate of longer-term nickel (PM_{10}) concentration (i.e., the upper bound of the 95 percent confidence interval on the mean of the dataset) is below the long-term comparison levels (Table 1).[17] These comparison levels are based on consideration of continuous exposure concentrations (24 hours a day, all year, over a lifetime).
    - Further, the longer-term concentration estimate is more than one hundred-fold lower than the cancer-based comparison level, indicating the longer-term estimate is below a continuous (24 hours a day, 7 days a week) lifetime exposure concentration associated with 1-in-1-million additional cancer risk.

  → Additionally, we did not identify any concerns regarding short-term exposures as each individual measurement is below the individual sample screening level for nickel (which is based on consideration of exposure all day, every day over a period ranging from a couple of weeks to longer for some pollutants).[11]

  → In summary, the individual measurements do not indicate concentrations of concern for short-term exposures, and the combined contributions of all individual

[16] For example, four of the concentrations at this site (Table 2a) were higher than 75 percent of samples collected at the National Air Toxics Trends Stations (NATTS) from 2004-2008 (Appendix B). Because these NATTS sites are generally sited so as to not be influenced by specific nearby sources, EPA is using the 75th percentile point of concentrations at these sites as a benchmark of indicating potential influence from a source nearby to the school.
[17] The upper end of the interval is only 1.3 times the mean of the monitoring data and only 3% of the long-term noncancer-based comparison level.

measurements in the estimate of longer-term concentration do not indicate a level of concern for long-term exposures.

Other Air Toxics:

- Do the monitoring data indicate elevated levels of any other air toxics (or HAPs) that pose significant long-term health concerns?

  → The monitoring data show levels of the other HAPs monitored for which the longer-term concentration estimates are below their long-term comparison levels (Appendix C). Additionally each individual measurement for these pollutants is below the individual sample screening level[11] for that pollutant (Appendix D).

Multiple Pollutants:

- Do the data collected for the air toxics monitored indicate the potential for other monitored pollutants to be present at levels that in combination with the key pollutant levels indicate an increased potential for cumulative impacts of significant concern (e.g., that might warrant further investigation)?

  → Although the multiple air toxics monitored at this location were below the levels of significant concern for multipollutant cumulative risk that had been suggested by the modeling information, these results indicate the influence of multiple pollutants of concern that are the focus of EPA actions nationwide (Appendix C).[18]

C. Wind and Other Meteorological Data

At each school monitored as part of this initiative, we collected meteorological data, minimally for wind speed and direction, during the sampling period. Additionally, we 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 Paulsboro High School collected wind speed and wind direction measurements beginning on June 11, 2009, continuing through the sampling period (August 23, 2009-February 1, 2010), and ending on February 7, 2010. As a result, on-site data for these

[18] We note that this initiative is focused on investigation for a school-specific set of key pollutants indicated by previous analyses (and a small set of others for which measurements are obtained in the same analysis). Combined impacts of pollutants or stressors other than those monitored in this project is a broader area of consideration in other EPA activities. General information on additional air pollutants is available at http://www.epa.gov/air/airpollutants.html.

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 over 8 months of on-site meteorological data. The meteorological data collected at the school site on sampling days are presented in Tables 2a-2b and Figures 2a-2c.

The nearest NWS station is at Philadelphia International Airport in Philadelphia, PA. This station is approximately 2.2 miles north of the school. Measurements taken at that station include wind, temperature, and precipitation. These are presented in Tables 2a-2b and Appendix E.

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

- Both the sampling results and the on-site wind data indicate that some of the air samples were collected on days when the nearby key sources were contributing to conditions at the school location.
- The wind patterns at the monitoring site across sampling dates are similar to those observed across the record of on-site meteorological data during the sampling period.
- Our ability to provide a confident characterization of the wind flow patterns at the school station over the long-term is somewhat limited, although the NWS station in Philadelphia International Airport does appear to represent the specific wind flow patterns at the school location.
- Although we lack long-term wind data at the school monitoring site, the wind pattern at the NWS station across the sampling period is generally similar to the historical long-term wind flow pattern at that location. This suggests that, on a regional scale, the sampling period may be representative of year-round wind patterns.

- What are the directions of the key sources of acetaldehyde, benzene, and nickel emissions in relation to the school location?

  → The three nearby industrial facilities emitting the key pollutants into the air (described in section III above) lie within one mile west, west-northwest and northeast of the school, respectively.

  → Using the property boundaries of the full facilities (in lieu of information regarding the location of specific sources of benzene, acetaldehyde, and nickel emissions at the facilities), we have identified approximate ranges of wind directions to use in considering the potential influence of these facilities on air concentrations at the school.

  → These general ranges of wind directions for the two sources that are west and west-northwest from approximately 236-349 degrees are referred to here as zone of influence A (ZOI A). The source located to the northeast and approximately 30–85 degrees, is referred to here as the expected ZOI B.

- What are the directions of the key sources of acetaldehyde, benzene, and nickel emissions in relation to the school location?

  → The three nearby industrial facilities emitting the key pollutants into the air (described in section III above) lie within one mile west, west-northwest and northeast of the school, respectively.

  → Using the property boundaries of the full facilities (in lieu of information regarding the location of specific sources of benzene, acetaldehyde, and nickel emissions at the facilities), we have identified approximate ranges of wind directions to use in considering the potential influence of these facilities on air concentrations at the school.

  → These general ranges of wind directions for the two sources that are west and west-northwest from approximately 236-349 degrees are referred to here as zone of influence A (ZOI A). The source located to the northeast and approximately 30–85 degrees, is referred to here as the expected ZOI B.

- On days the air samples were collected, how often did wind come from the direction of the key sources?

  → For acetaldehyde sampling, there were 16 out of 17 sampling days in which the on-site wind data had a portion of the winds from one of the ZOI (Figure 2a, Table 2a) with the highest data point when wind was blowing from ZOI A. For benzene sampling, there were 10 out of 12 sampling days in which on-site wind data had a portion of the winds from the ZOI A and 2 days when a portion of the winds were from both ZOI (Figure 2b, Table 2b). For nickel sampling, there were 16 out of 18 days in which on-site wind data had a portion of the winds from one or both ZOI (Figure 2c, Table 2a).

- How do wind patterns on the air monitoring days compare to those across the complete monitoring period and what might be expected over the longer-term at the school location?

  → Wind patterns across the air monitoring days appear somewhat similar to those observed over the record of on-site meteorological data during the sampling period.

  → We note that wind patterns at the nearest NWS station (at Philadelphia International Airport) during the sampling period are similar to on-site wind patterns and are similar to those recorded at the NWS station over the long-term (2002-2007 period; Appendix E), supporting the idea that regional meteorological patterns in the area during the sampling period were consistent with long-term patterns. 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 Philadelphia International Airport (see below).

- How do wind patterns at the school compare to those at the Philadelphia International 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 8 months), prevalent winds at the school site are predominantly from the northwest, east-northeast, and southwest while those at the NWS station are somewhat more from the west, northwest, and northeast. The windroses for the two sites during the sampling period (Figures 2a-2c and Appendix E) show 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

- Were the sources operating as usual during the monitoring period?
  - The nearby sources of acetaldehyde, benzene, and nickel have operating permits issued by NJDEP that includes operating requirements.[19]
  - Information from the nearby sources indicates that these facilities were operating at a rate of 40-80% during the sampling period, similar to the last few years.
  - The most recently available benzene and nickel emissions data (2008 TRI) for one oil refinery (west of the school) are higher than previous years. The most recently available benzene emissions data (2007 TRI) from the other refinery (east of the school) are also higher than previous years.

VI. Integrated Summary and Next Steps

A. Summary of Key Findings

1. What are the key HAPs for this school?

   → Acetaldehyde, benzene and nickel are the key HAPs for this school, identified based on emissions information considered in identifying the school for monitoring. The ambient air concentrations of acetaldehyde and nickel (PM_{10}) on a few days during the monitoring period indicate contributions from sources in the area.

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?

   → The levels measured and associated longer-term concentration estimates for nickel (PM_{10}) are not as high as that suggested by the information available prior to monitoring and are below levels of concern for long-term exposures.

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

→ Levels of acetaldehyde and benzene were not as high as was suggested by the modeling information available prior to monitoring and are below the levels of significant concern that had been suggested by the information available prior to sampling. However, these results indicate the influence of pollutants of concern that are the focus of EPA actions nationwide.

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 somewhat reflect air concentrations during the entire sampling period, with indications from the on-site meteorological data that the sampling day conditions were similar with conditions overall during this period.

→ Among the data collected for this site, we have several 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 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. EPA remains concerned about emissions from sources of air toxics and continues to work to reduce these emissions across the country, through national rules and by providing information and suggestions to assist with reductions in local areas (http://www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/eparules.html).
3. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) will continue to oversee industrial facilities in the area through air permits and other programs. NJDEP has also developed specific air monitoring comparison values for these key pollutants which may be found at http://www.state.nj.us/dep/daq/.

VII. Figures and Tables

A. Tables

1. Paulsboro High School – Key Pollutant Analysis.

2a. Paulsboro High School Key Pollutant Concentrations (Acetaldehyde and Nickel (PM_{10})) and Meteorological Data.

2b. Paulsboro High School Key Pollutant Concentrations (Benzene) and Meteorological Data.

B. Figures

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1b. Paulsboro High School – Key Pollutant (Benzene) Analysis.

1c. Paulsboro High School – Key Pollutant (Nickel (PM_{10})) Analysis.

2a. Paulsboro High School (Paulsboro, NJ) Acetaldehyde Concentration and Wind Information.

2b. Paulsboro High School (Paulsboro, NJ) Benzene Concentration and Wind Information.

2c. Paulsboro High School (Paulsboro, NJ) Nickel (PM_{10}) Concentration and Wind Information.

VIII. Appendices

A. Summary Description of Long-term Comparison Levels.

B. National Air Toxics Trends Stations Measurements (2004-2008).

C. Analysis of Other (non-key) Air Toxics Monitored at the School and Multiple-pollutant Considerations.

D. Paulsboro High School Pollutant Concentrations.

E. Windroses for Philadelphia International Airport NWS Station.

Table 1. Paulsboro High 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]
Acetaldehyde	$\mu g/m^3$	1.73 [d]	1.23 - 2.22	45	9
Benzene	$\mu g/m^3$	1.07 [e]	0.87 - 1.27	13	30
Nickel (PM_{10})	ng/m^3	2.04 [f]	1.33 - 2.75	420	90

$\mu g/m^3$ micrograms per cubic meter

ng/m^3 nanograms per cubic meter

[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 the 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 of this level are fully discussed in the text of the report.

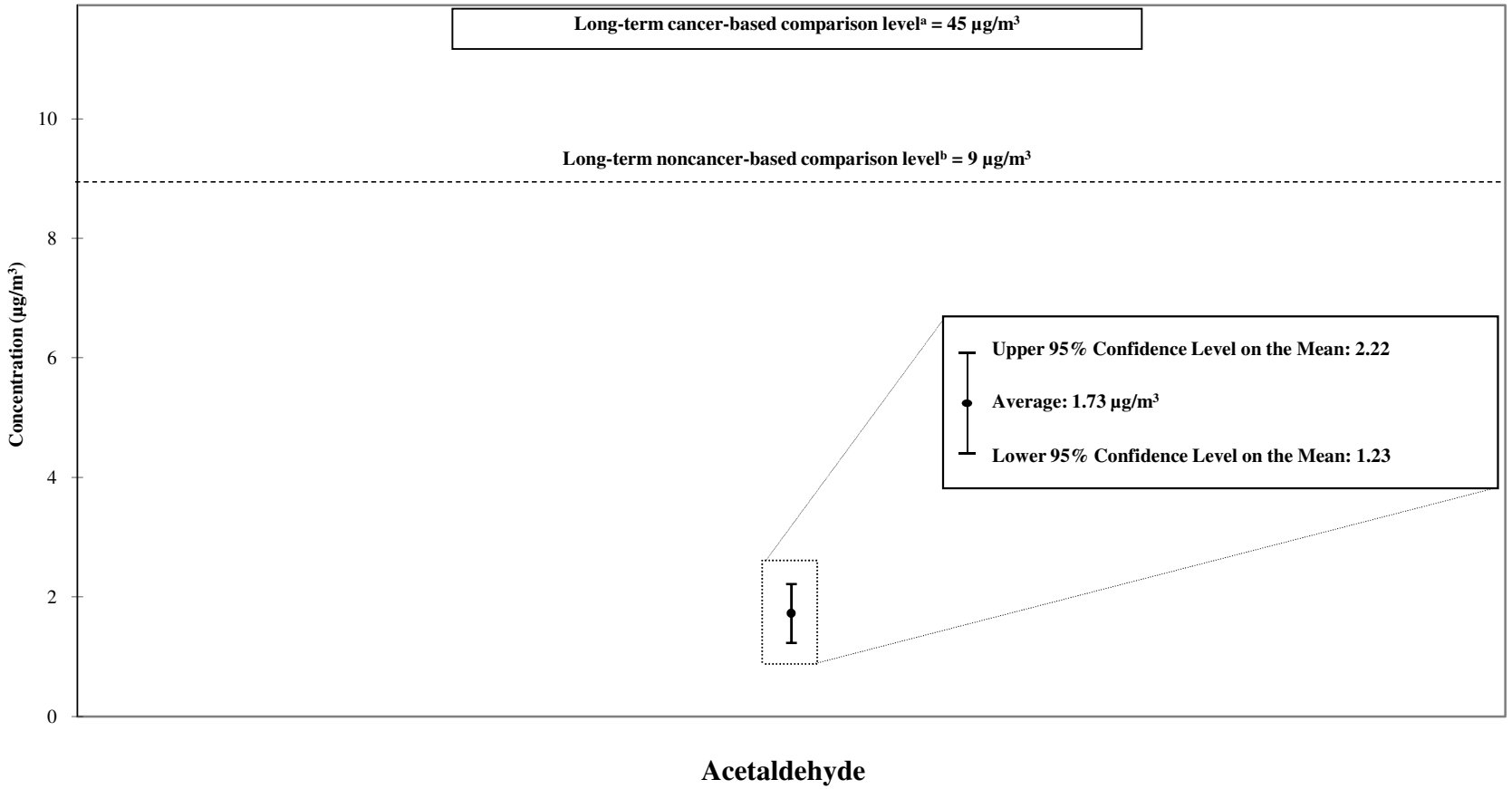
[c] Air toxics for which the upper 95% confidence limit on the mean concentration are near or below the noncancer-based comparison level are generally of low concern and will generally be considered a low priority for follow-up activity. Pollutants for which the 95% confidence limits extend appreciably 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] The mean of measurements for acetaldehyde is the average of all sample results, which include 17 detections that ranged from 0.905 to 4.76 $\mu g/m^3$.

[e] The mean of measurements for benzene is the average of all sample results, which include 12 detections that ranged from 0.585 to 1.89 $\mu g/m^3$.

[f] The mean of measurements for nickel (PM_{10}) is the average of all sample results, which include 17 detections that ranged from 0.41 to 4.89 ng/m^3, as well as one sample in which no chemical was registered by the laboratory analytical equipment. For this sample, a value of zero was used in calculating the mean.

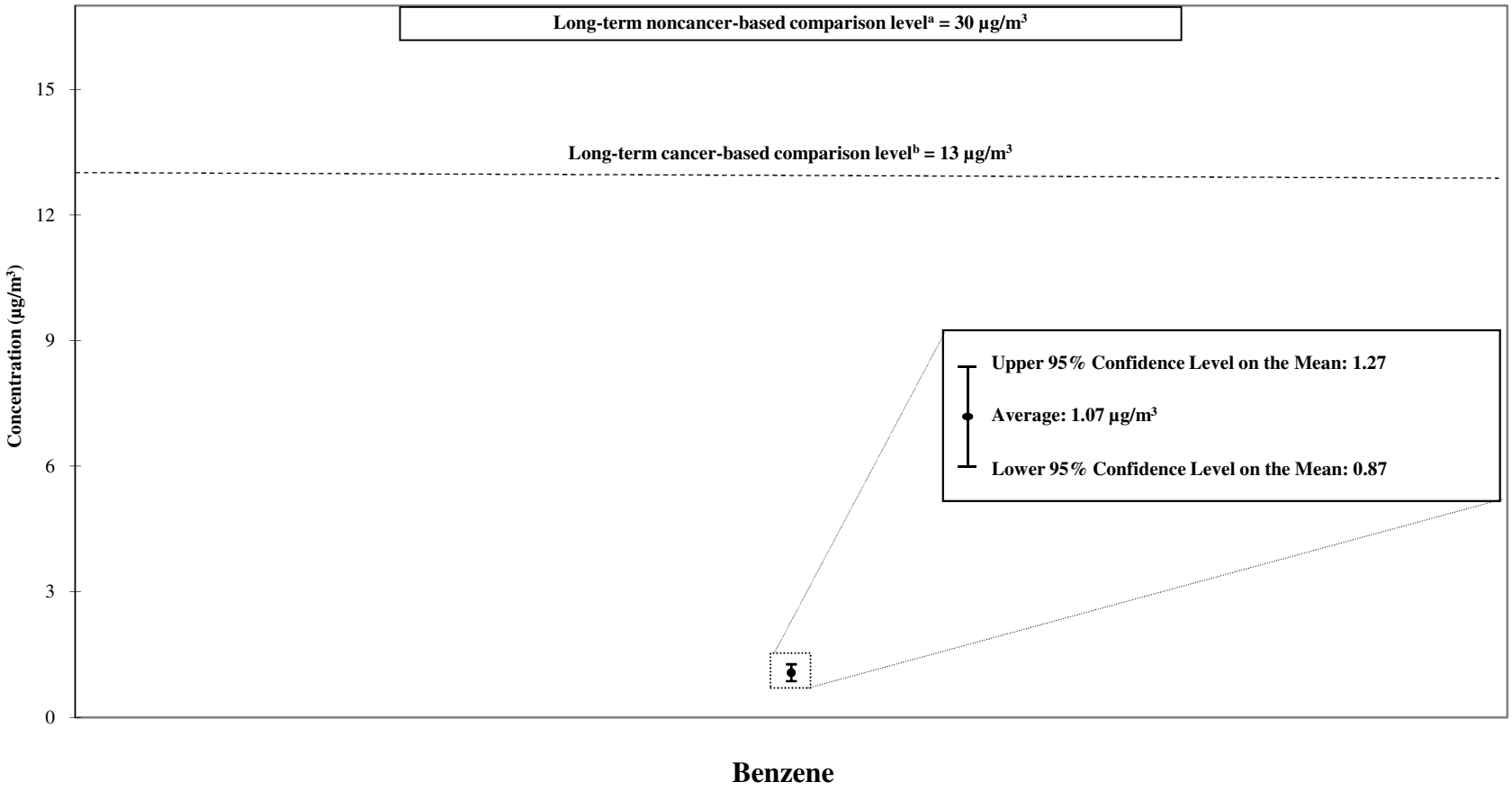
Figure 1a. Paulsboro High School - Key Pollutant (Acetaldehyde) Analysis.



[a] Air toxics for which the upper 95% confidence limit on the mean concentration is above the 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 of this level are fully discussed in the text of the report.

[b] 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.

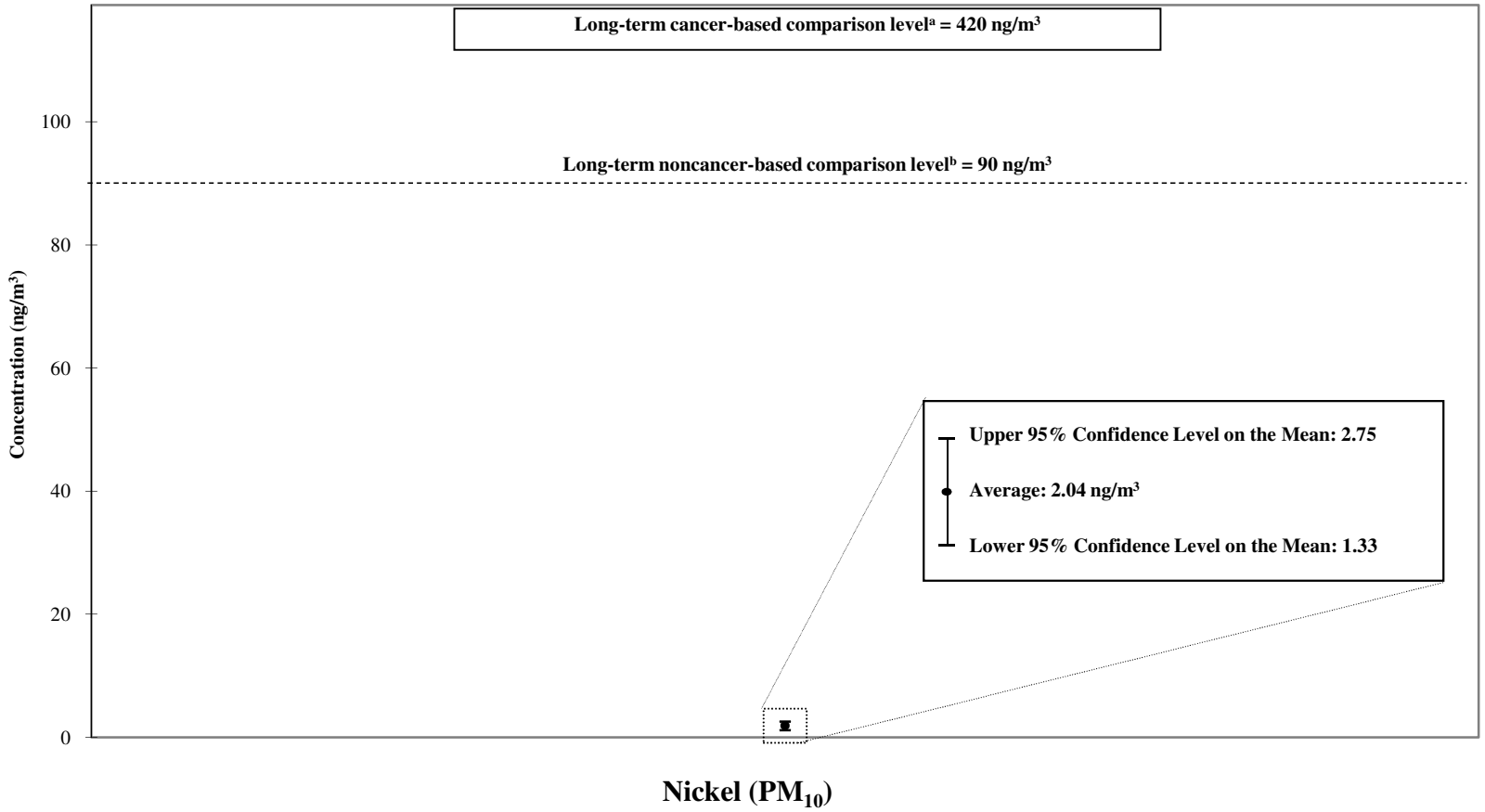
Figure 1b. Paulsboro High School - Key Pollutant (Benzene) Analysis.



[a] 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.

[b] Air toxics for which the upper 95% confidence limit on the mean concentration is above the 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 of this level are fully discussed in the text of the report.

Figure 1c. Paulsboro High School - Key Pollutant (Nickel (PM_{10})) Analysis.



[a] Air toxics for which the upper 95% confidence limit on the mean concentration is above the 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 of this level are fully discussed in the text of the report.

[b] 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.

Table 2a. Paulsboro High School Key Pollutant Concentrations (Acetaldehyde and Nickel (PM_{10})) and Meteorological Data.

Parameter	Units	8/23/2009	8/29/2009	9/4/2009	9/10/2009	9/16/2009	9/22/2009	9/28/2009	10/4/2009	10/16/2009	10/22/2009	10/28/2009	11/3/2009	11/9/2009	11/15/2009	11/21/2009	11/27/2009	12/3/2009	12/9/2009	12/15/2009	12/21/2009
Acetaldehyde	$\mu g/m^3$	1.63	1.21	2.29	0.961	1.20	--	1.20	1.95	0.905	2.47	1.32	1.40	2.76	4.76	2.00	0.999	1.03	1.28	--	--
Nickel (PM_{10})	ng/m^3	--	--	1.94	1.25	3.58	4.61	1.50	4.43	4.89	2.27	1.10	1.92	2.22	1.55	1.24	1.87	0.65	0.41	ND	1.32
% Hours w/Wind Direction from Expected ZOI A (236°-349°)[a]	%	29.2	12.5	20.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	16.7	58.3	25.0	83.3	66.7	95.8	79.2	45.8	95.8	58.3
% Hours w/Wind Direction from Expected ZOI B (30°-85°)[a]	%	8.3	16.7	41.7	50.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	54.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0
Wind Speed (avg. of hourly speeds)	mph	2.9	2.8	3.6	7.4	5.0	2.7	4.6	5.6	6.6	2.7	4.9	6.6	2.0	5.1	3.4	14.7	9.1	7.2	7.6	6.7
Wind Direction (avg. of unitized vector)[b]	deg.	351.4	111.1	27.7	83.8	79.8	155.9	216.4	276.3	73.1	202.1	51.2	267.4	219.3	333.6	340.2	308.6	266.1	263.9	296.2	248.7
% of Hours with Speed below 2 knots	%	50.0	25.0	20.8	0.0	0.0	45.8	4.2	37.5	0.0	29.2	4.2	20.8	70.8	0.0	20.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	29.2	0.0
Daily Average Temperature	° F	79.8	75.5	75.0	63.5	65.8	70.6	66.2	63.9	42.0	60.6	58.0	51.9	55.8	62.1	48.3	45.6	57.9	49.8	47.3	30.4
Daily Precipitation	inches	0.00	1.69	0.00	0.16	0.03	0.00	0.28	0.00	0.42	0.00	1.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.37	2.11	0.00	0.00

Due to instrument error, some wind speed measurements at Paulsboro High School on December 3 were atypically high. Similarly, some wind measurements on December 9 were not recorded. As such, hourly wind information was extracted from the Philadelphia International Airport (PHL) NWS Station for those hours, and used as surrogates.

All precipitation and temperature data were from the Philadelphia International Airport NWS Station.

[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).

-- No sample was conducted for this pollutant on this day or the sample was invalid.

ND No detection of this chemical was registered by the laboratory analytical equipment.

Table 2b. Paulsboro High School Key Pollutant Concentrations (Benzene) and Meteorological Data.

Parameter	Units	10/22/2009	10/28/2009[a]	11/3/2009	11/9/2009	11/15/2009	11/27/2009	12/21/2009	1/19/2010	1/21/2010	1/25/2010	1/27/2010	2/1/2010
Benzene	µg/m^3	0.956	0.585	1.06	1.17	1.12	0.742	0.844	1.89	1.21	0.959	1.18	1.12
% Hours w/Wind Direction from Expected ZOI A (236°-349°)[b]	%	0.0	12.5	58.3	25.0	83.3	95.8	58.3	79.2	0.0	37.5	100.0	91.7
% Hours w/Wind Direction from Expected ZOI B (30°-85°)[b]	%	0.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.2	0.0	0	0.0
Wind Speed (avg. of hourly speeds)	mph	2.7	4.5	6.6	2.0	5.1	14.7	6.7	3.4	3.6	16.1	5.9	5.3
Wind Direction (avg. of unitized vector)[c]	deg.	206.8	56.6	267.4	219.3	333.6	308.6	251.9	324.5	62.1	303.6	278.0	269.6
% of Hours with Speed below 2 knots	%	29.2	4.2	20.8	70.8	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Daily Average Temperature	° F	60.6	58.0	51.9	55.8	62.1	45.6	30.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Daily Precipitation	inches	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.28	0.00	0.00

Due to instrument error, several wind speed measurements at Paulsboro High School on January 25 were atypically high. As such, hourly wind information was extracted from the Philadelphia International Airport (PHL) NWS Station for those hours, and used as surrogates.

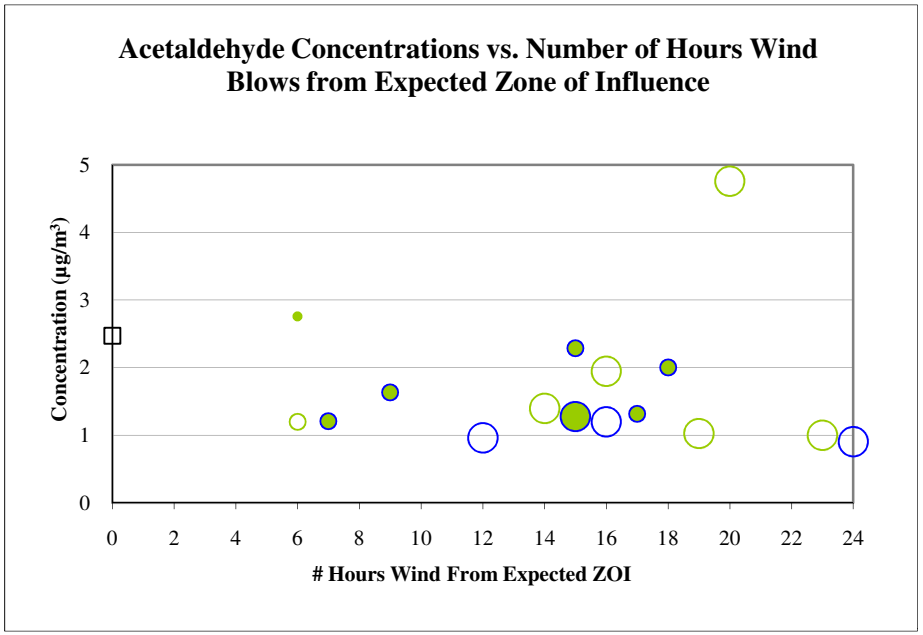
All precipitation and temperature data were from the Philadelphia International Airport NWS Station.

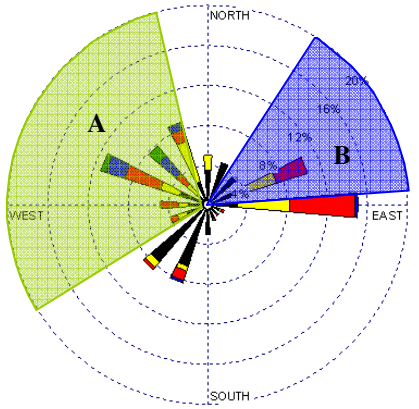
[a] Due to issues with the timer, manual sampling was conducted for 10/28/2009. The sample start time was 11:40am, and continued for 24 hours into the following day. As such, the hourly meteorological data used to correlate the sample was adjusted accordingly.

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

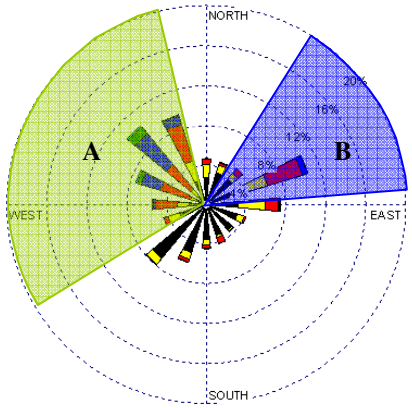
[c] Wind direction for each day is represented by values derived by scalar averaging of hourly estimates that were produced (by wind instrumentation's logger) as unitized vectors (specified as degrees from due north).

Figure 2a. Paulsboro High School (Paulsboro, NJ) Acetaldehyde Concentration and Wind Information.





Paulsboro High School Composite Hourly Windrose on Sample Days (Aug. 23, 2009-Dec. 9, 2009)



Paulsboro High School Composite Hourly Windrose Across Sampling Period (Aug. 23, 2009-Feb. 1, 2010)

KEY

Pollutant: Acetaldehyde
Timeframe: August 23, 2009 - December 9, 2009

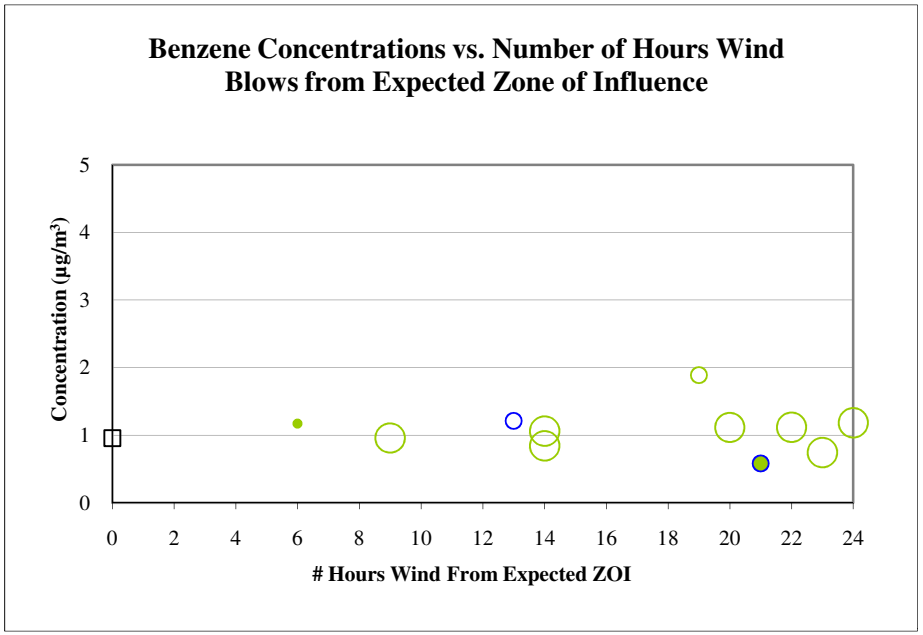
Note

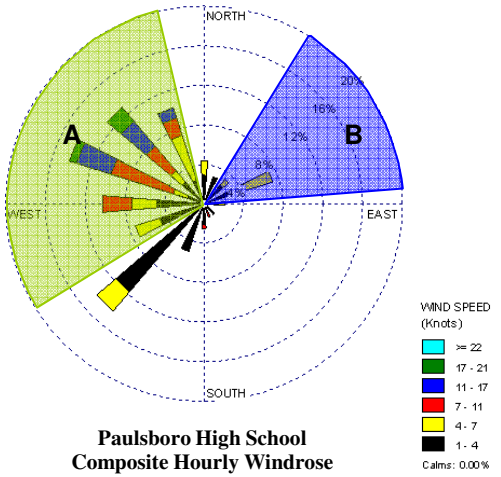
Each symbol denotes a 24-hour collection of air for chemical analysis. The size of the symbol indicates the magnitude of the wind speed for that day (wind data shown in Table 2). The expected zone of source influence is a rough approximation of the range of directions from which winds carrying chemicals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

- Wind Speed: 0.1-2.5 mph, ZOI A
- Wind Speed: 2.5-5.0 mph, ZOI A
- Wind Speed: > 5.0 mph, ZOI A
- Wind Speed: 2.5-5.0 mph, ZOI B
- Wind Speed: > 5.0 mph, ZOI B
- Wind Speed: 2.5-5.0 mph, ZOI A and B
- Wind Speed: > 5.0 mph, ZOI A and B
- Wind Speed: 2.5-5.0 mph, no ZOIs

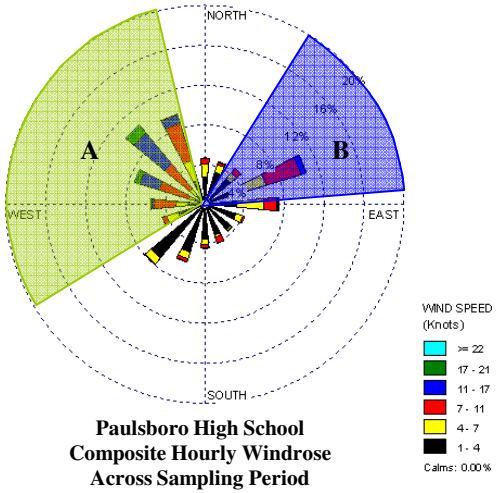
- Expected Zone of Source Influence A
- Expected Zone of Source Influence B

Figure 2b. Paulsboro High School (Paulsboro, NJ) Benzene Concentration and Wind Information.





Paulsboro High School Composite Hourly Windrose on Sample Days (Oct. 22. 2009 - Feb. 1, 2010)



Paulsboro High School Composite Hourly Windrose Across Sampling Period (Aug. 23, 2009-Feb. 1, 2010)

KEY

Pollutant: Benzene
Timeframe: October 22, 2009 - February 1, 2010

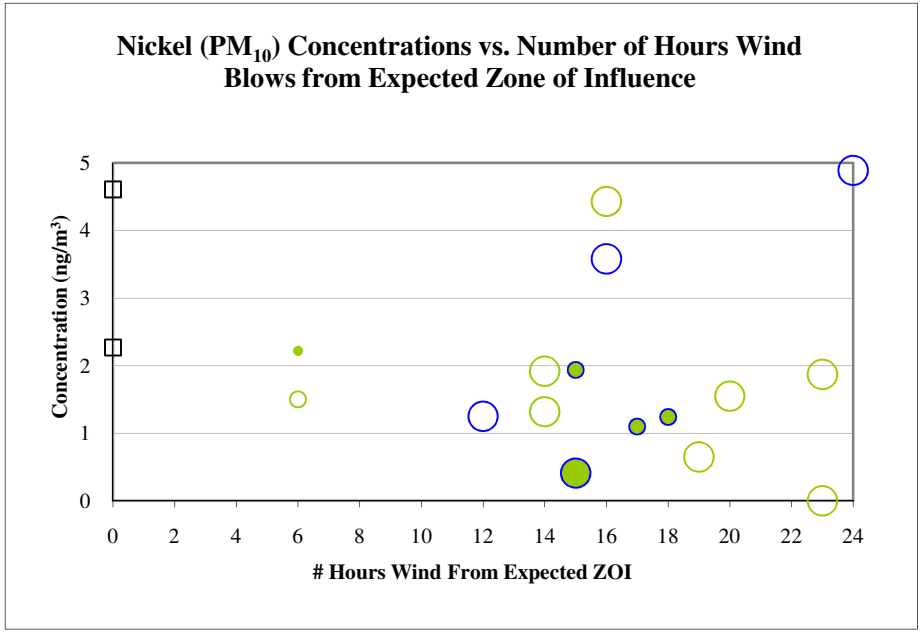
Note

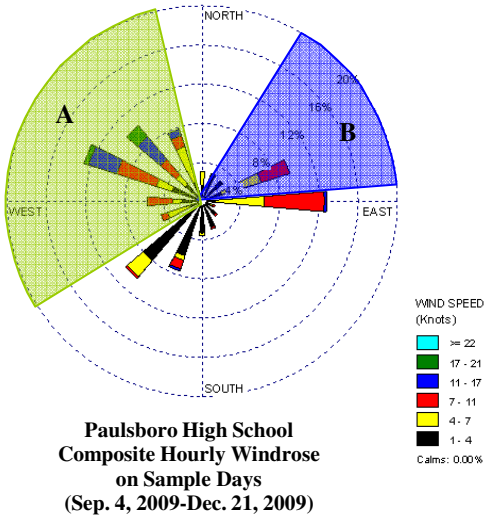
Each symbol denotes a 24-hour collection of air for chemical analysis. The size of the symbol indicates the magnitude of the wind speed for that day (wind data shown in Table 2). The expected zone of source influence is a rough approximation of the range of directions from which winds carrying chemicals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

- Wind Speed: 0.1-2.5 mph, ZOI A
- Wind Speed: 2.5-5.0 mph, ZOI A
- Wind Speed: > 5.0 mph, ZOI A
- Wind Speed: 2.5-5.0 mph, ZOI B
- Wind Speed: 2.5-5.0 mph, ZOI A and B
- Wind Speed: 2.5-5.0 mph, no ZOIs

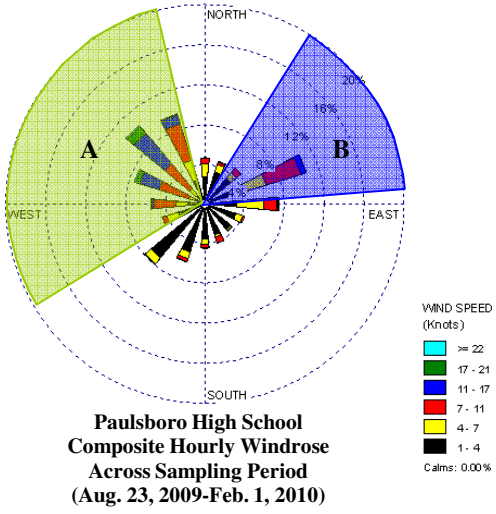
- Expected Zone of Source Influence A
- Expected Zone of Source Influence B

Figure 2c. Paulsboro High School (Paulsboro, NJ) Nickel (PM_{10}) Concentration and Wind Information.





Paulsboro High School Composite Hourly Windrose on Sample Days (Sep. 4, 2009-Dec. 21, 2009)



Paulsboro High School Composite Hourly Windrose Across Sampling Period (Aug. 23, 2009-Feb. 1, 2010)

KEY

Pollutant: Nickel (PM_{10})
Timeframe: Septemeber 4, 2009 - December 21, 2009

Note

Each symbol denotes a 24-hour collection of air for chemical analysis. The size of the symbol 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, ZOI A
- Wind Speed: 2.5-5.0 mph, ZOI A
- Wind Speed: > 5.0 mph, ZOI A
- Wind Speed: > 5.0 mph, ZOI B
- Wind Speed: 2.5-5.0 mph, ZOI A and B
- Wind Speed: > 5.0 mph, ZOI A and B
- Wind Speed: 2.5-5.0 mph, no ZOIs

Expected Zone of Source Influence A
Expected Zone of Source Influence B

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.[20]

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.[21] 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.
- Situations where the summary statistics for a pollutant are below the cancer-based comparison level but above 1% of that level are fully discussed in Appendix C.

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

[21] 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.[22] 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.

[22] 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. National Air Toxics Trends Stations Measurements (2004-2008).[a]

Pollutant	Units	# Samples Analyzed	% Detections	Maximum	Arithmetic Mean[b]	Geometric Mean	5th Percentile	25th Percentile	50th Percentile	75th Percentile	95th Percentile
Acetaldehyde	µg/m^3	6,401	100%	92.78	1.87	1.40	0.41	0.86	1.42	2.34	4.48
Formaldehyde	µg/m^3	6,403	100%	91.50	3.09	2.22	0.51	1.35	2.32	3.92	7.65
Propionaldehyde	µg/m^3	4,330	93%	5.53	0.28	0.22	ND	0.13	0.21	0.35	0.77
Antimony (PM_{10})	ng/m^3	2,372	94%	43.30	1.71	1.21	ND	0.60	1.13	2.17	4.33
Arsenic (PM_{10})	ng/m^3	5,076	86%	47.70	0.93	0.70	ND	0.29	0.56	1.02	2.89
Beryllium (PM_{10})	ng/m^3	4,771	64%	1.97	0.05	0.02	ND	ND	<0.01	0.02	0.50
Cadmium (PM_{10})	ng/m^3	4,793	85%	15.30	0.27	0.17	ND	0.05	0.13	0.29	0.94
Chromium (PM_{10})	ng/m^3	5,094	92%	172.06	2.71	1.66	ND	0.93	1.98	2.85	7.10
Cobalt (PM_{10})	ng/m^3	2,614	91%	20.30	0.28	0.18	ND	0.08	0.15	0.27	1.00
Manganese (PM_{10})	ng/m^3	4,793	99%	734.00	10.39	5.20	<0.01	2.41	4.49	9.96	33.78
Mercury (PM_{10})	ng/m^3	1,167	81%	2.07	0.07	0.04	ND	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.32
Nickel (PM_{10})	ng/m^3	4,815	90%	110.10	2.05	1.49	ND	0.74	1.44	2.50	5.74
Selenium (PM_{10})	ng/m^3	2,382	96%	13.00	1.10	0.53	<0.01	0.24	0.53	1.07	5.50
Acetonitrile	µg/m^3	1,804	69%	542.30	3.55	0.72	ND	ND	0.27	0.76	8.60
Acrylonitrile	µg/m^3	3,673	31%	5.51	0.06	0.10	ND	ND	ND	0.03	0.33
Benzene	µg/m^3	6,313	94%	10.19	1.03	0.84	ND	0.48	0.80	1.31	2.81
Benzyl chloride	µg/m^3	3,046	9%	2.49	0.01	0.05	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.05
Bromoform	µg/m^3	2,946	4%	1.18	0.01	0.16	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Bromomethane	µg/m^3	5,376	61%	120.76	0.11	0.05	ND	ND	0.03	0.05	0.12
Butadiene, 1,3-	µg/m^3	6,427	67%	15.55	0.10	0.09	ND	ND	0.05	0.13	0.38
Carbon disulfide	µg/m^3	1,925	91%	46.71	2.32	0.25	ND	0.03	0.09	0.96	12.65
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/m^3	6,218	86%	1.76	0.52	0.58	ND	0.47	0.57	0.65	0.87
Chlorobenzene	µg/m^3	5,763	30%	1.10	0.02	0.04	ND	ND	ND	0.01	0.11
Chloroethane	µg/m^3	4,625	37%	0.58	0.02	0.04	ND	ND	ND	0.03	0.08
Chloroform	µg/m^3	6,432	73%	48.05	0.17	0.14	ND	ND	0.10	0.17	0.61
Chloromethane	µg/m^3	5,573	95%	19.70	1.17	1.20	ND	1.03	1.18	1.36	1.68
Chloroprene	µg/m^3	2,341	11%	0.17	<0.01	0.03	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.02
Dichlorobenzene, *p*-	µg/m^3	5,409	60%	13.65	0.19	0.16	ND	ND	ND	0.18	0.90
Dichloroethane, 1,1-	µg/m^3	5,670	16%	0.36	0.01	0.02	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.02
Dichloroethylene, 1,1-	µg/m^3	5,480	19%	0.44	0.01	0.02	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.04
Dichloromethane	µg/m^3	6,206	82%	214.67	0.59	0.34	ND	0.14	0.28	0.49	1.35

Appendix B. National Air Toxics Trends Stations Measurements (2004-2008).[a]

Pollutant	Units	# Samples Analyzed	% Detections	Maximum	Arithmetic Mean[b]	Geometric Mean	5th Percentile	25th Percentile	50th Percentile	75th Percentile	95th Percentile
Dichloropropane,1,2-	µg/m^3	6,225	17%	1.80	0.01	0.03	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.04
Dichloropropylene, c*is* -1,3-	µg/m^3	4,705	18%	0.80	0.01	0.05	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.11
Dichloropropylene, *trans* -1,3-	µg/m^3	4,678	18%	1.13	0.02	0.05	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.11
Ethyl acrylate	µg/m^3	1,917	1%	0.08	<0.01	0.04	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Ethylbenzene	µg/m^3	6,120	84%	8.84	0.42	0.32	ND	0.10	0.29	0.53	1.33
Ethylene dibromide	µg/m^3	5,646	19%	4.15	0.01	0.05	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.05
Ethylene dichloride	µg/m^3	6,143	38%	4.49	0.03	0.05	ND	ND	ND	0.04	0.09
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/m^3	3,727	20%	0.97	0.03	0.10	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.18
Methyl chloroform	µg/m^3	5,944	73%	3.17	0.09	0.10	ND	ND	0.08	0.11	0.20
Methyl isobutyl ketone	µg/m^3	2,936	60%	2.95	0.11	0.09	ND	ND	0.02	0.12	0.49
Methyl methacrylate	µg/m^3	1,917	9%	14.05	0.13	0.49	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.53
Methyl *tert*- butyl ether	µg/m^3	4,370	41%	20.50	0.28	0.12	ND	ND	ND	0.04	1.53
Styrene	µg/m^3	6,080	70%	27.22	0.16	0.11	ND	ND	0.05	0.16	0.60
Tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2,2-	µg/m^3	5,952	20%	2.47	0.02	0.04	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.07
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/m^3	6,423	71%	42.12	0.28	0.20	ND	ND	0.13	0.27	0.88
Toluene	µg/m^3	5,947	95%	482.53	2.46	1.54	0.01	0.70	1.51	3.05	7.42
Trichlorobenzene, 1,2,4-	µg/m^3	4,301	21%	45.27	0.07	0.10	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.16
Trichloroethane,1,1,2-	µg/m^3	5,210	19%	5.89	0.01	0.04	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.05
Trichloroethylene	µg/m^3	6,410	46%	6.50	0.05	0.07	ND	ND	ND	0.05	0.22
Vinyl chloride	µg/m^3	6,284	18%	1.61	0.01	0.02	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.03
Xylene, *m/p*-	µg/m^3	4,260	90%	21.41	1.12	0.71	ND	0.26	0.69	1.43	3.65
Xylene, *o*-	µg/m^3	6,108	83%	9.21	0.41	0.30	ND	0.09	0.24	0.52	1.39

Key Pollutant

ND No results of this chemical were registered by the laboratory analytical equipment.

[a] The summary statistics in this table represent the range of actual daily HAP measurement values taken at NATTS sites from 2004 through 2008. These data were extracted from AQS in summer 2008 and 2009. During the time period of interest, there were 28 sites measuring VOCs, carbonyls, metals, and hexavalent chromium. We note that some sites did not sample for particular pollutant types during the initial year of the NATTS Program, which was 2004. Most of the monitoring stations in the NATTS network are located such that they are not expected to be impacted by single industrial sources. The concentrations typically measured at NATTS sites can thus provide a comparison point useful to considering whether concentrations measured at a school are likely to have been influenced by a significant nearby industrial source, or are more likely to be attributable to emissions from many small sources or to transported pollution from another area. For example, concentrations at a school above the 75th percentile may suggest that a nearby industrial source is affecting air quality at the school.

[b] In calculations involving non-detects (ND), a value of zero is used.

Appendix C. Analysis of Other (non-key) Air Toxics Monitored at the School and Multiple-pollutant Considerations.

At each school, monitoring has been targeted to get information on a limited set of key hazardous air pollutants (HAPs).[23] These pollutants are the primary focus of the monitoring activities at a school and a priority for us based on our emissions, modeling and other information. In analyzing air samples for these key pollutants, we have also obtained results for some other pollutants that are routinely included with the same test method. Our consideration of the data collected for these additional HAPs is described in the first section below. In addition to evaluating monitoring results for individual pollutants, we also considered the potential for cumulative impacts from multiple pollutants as described in the second section below (See Table C-1).

Other Air Toxics (HAPs)

- Do the monitoring data indicate elevated levels of any other air toxics or hazardous air pollutant (HAPs) that pose significant long-term health concerns?

  → The longer-term concentration estimates for the other HAPs monitored are below their long-term comparison levels.

    - Further, for pollutants with cancer-based comparison levels, the longer-term concentration estimates for all but two of these (chromium and formaldehyde) are more than 10-fold lower and all but eight (also arsenic, carbon tetrachloride, 1,3-butadiene, dichloromethane, ethylbenzene, and tetrachloroethylene) are more than 100-fold lower.[24]

  → Additionally each individual measurement for these pollutants is below the individual sample (short-term) screening level developed for considering potential short-term exposures for that pollutant.[25]

Additional Information on Eight HAPs:

- The first HAP mentioned above is chromium. The comparison values for chromium are conservatively based on the most toxic form of chromium (hexavalent chromium, Cr^{+6}), which is only a fraction of the chromium in the ambient air. Nonetheless, the longer-term concentration estimate for chromium (PM_{10}) is below even these very restrictive comparison values. The mean and 95 percent upper bound on the mean for chromium

[23] Section 112(b) of the Clean Air Act identifies 189 hazardous air pollutants, three of which have subsequently been removed from this list. These pollutants 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.

[24] For pollutants with cancer-based comparison levels, this would indicate longer-term estimates below continuous (24 hours a day, 7 days a week) lifetime exposure concentrations associated with 10^{-5} and 10^{-6} excess cancer risk, respectively.

[25] The individual sample screening levels and their use is summarized on the website and described in detail in *Schools Air Toxics Monitoring Activity (2009), Uses of Health Effects Information in Evaluating Sample Results.*

(PM_{10}) are approximately 30-40% of the cancer-based comparison level. As Cr^{+6} is commonly only a small fraction of chromium (PM_{10}),[26] the levels of Cr^{+6} in these samples would be expected to be appreciably lower than this. A review of information available at other sites nationally shows that the mean concentration of chromium (PM_{10}) at this site is between the 50th and 75th percentile of samples collected from 2004 to 2008 (the most recently compiled period) at the NATTS sites (Appendix B).

- The second HAP mentioned above is formaldehyde. The mean and 95 percent upper bound on the mean for formaldehyde are approximately 30-40% of the cancer-based comparison level. A review of information available at other sites nationally shows that the mean concentration of formaldehyde at this site is between the 50th and 75th percentile of samples collected from 2004 to 2008 (the most recently compiled period) at the NATTS sites (Appendix B). This pollutant may occur in the air at this school as a result of several different industrial sources, as well as cars and trucks and the exhaust of other gasoline-powered engines.

- The third HAP mentioned above is arsenic. The mean and 95 percent upper bound on the mean for arsenic (PM_{10}) are approximately 3-6% of the cancer-based comparison level. A review of information available at other sites nationally shows that the mean concentration of arsenic (PM_{10}) is between the 50th and 75th percentile of samples collected from 2004 to 2008 (the most recently compiled period) at the NATTS sites (Appendix B).

- The fourth HAP mentioned above is carbon tetrachloride. The mean and 95 percent upper bound on the mean for carbon tetrachloride are approximately 4-5% of the cancer-based comparison level. A review of information available at other sites nationally shows that the mean concentration of carbon tetrachloride at this site is between the 75th and 95th percentile of samples collected from 2004 to 2008 (the most recently compiled period) at the NATTS sites (Appendix B). Carbon tetrachloride is found globally as a result of its significant past uses in refrigerants and propellants for aerosol cans and its chemical persistence. Virtually all uses have been discontinued. However, it is still measured throughout the world as a result of its slow rate of degradation in the environment and global distribution in the atmosphere.

- The fifth HAP mentioned above is 1,3-butadiene. The mean and 95 percent upper bound on the mean for 1,3-butadiene are approximately 2-3% of the cancer-based comparison level. A review of information available at other sites nationally shows that the mean concentration of 1,3-butadiene at this site is between the 50th and 75th percentile of samples collected from 2004 to 2008 (the most recently compiled period) at the NATTS sites (Appendix B). This pollutant may occur in the air at this school as a result of several different sources such as cars and trucks and the exhaust of other gasoline-powered engines.

[26] Data in EPA's Air Quality System for locations that are not near a facility emitting hexavalent chromium indicate hexavalent chromium concentrations to comprise less than approximately 10% of total chromium concentrations.

- The sixth HAP mentioned above is dichloromethane. The mean and 95 percent upper bound on the mean for dichloromethane are approximately 1-3% of the cancer-based comparison level. A review of information available at other sites nationally shows that the mean concentration of dichloromethane at this site is greater than the 95th percentile of samples collected from 2004 to 2008 (the most recently compiled period) at the NATTS sites (Appendix B).

- The seventh HAP mentioned above is ethylbenzene. The mean and 95 percent upper bound on the mean for ethylbenzene are approximately 1% of the cancer-based comparison level. A review of information available at other sites nationally shows that the mean concentration of ethylbenzene at this site is between the 50th and 75th percentile of samples collected from 2004 to 2008 (the most recently compiled period) at the NATTS sites (Appendix B).

- The eighth HAP mentioned above is tetrachloroethylene. The mean and 95 percent upper bound on the mean for tetrachloroethylene are approximately 1% of the cancer-based comparison level. A review of information available at other sites nationally shows that the mean concentration of tetrachloroethylene at this site is between the 50th and 75th percentile of samples collected from 2004 to 2008 (the most recently compiled period) at the NATTS sites (Appendix B).

Multiple Pollutants

As described in the main body of the report and background materials, this initiative and the associated analyses are focused on investigation of key pollutants for each school that were identified by previous analyses. This focused design does not provide for the consideration of combined impacts of pollutants or stressors other than those monitored in this project. Broader analyses and those involving other pollutants may be the focus of other EPA activities.[27]

In our consideration of the potential for impacts from key pollutants at the monitored schools, we have also considered the potential for other monitored pollutants to be present at levels that in combination with the key pollutant levels contribute to an increased potential for cumulative impacts. This was done in cases where estimates of longer-term concentrations for any non-key HAPs are within an order of magnitude of their comparison levels even if these pollutant levels fall below the comparison levels. This analysis is summarized below.

- Do the data collected for the air toxics monitored indicate the potential for other monitored pollutants to be present at levels that in combination with the key pollutant levels indicate an increased potential for cumulative impacts of significant concern (e.g., that might warrant further investigation)?

  → Although the multiple air toxics monitored at this site were below the levels of significant concern for multipollutant cumulative risk that had been suggested by the modeling information, these results do indicate the influence of multiple pollutants of concern that are the focus of EPA actions nationwide.

[27] General information on additional air pollutants is available at http://www.epa.gov/air/airpollutants.html.

- In addition to the key pollutant acetaldehyde, the only other HAPs monitored whose longer-term concentration estimates are more than ten percent of their lowest comparison levels are chromium and formaldehyde. The longer-term concentration estimates for the key pollutant, benzene, is approximately ten percent of its lowest comparison level. The lowest comparison level for acetaldehyde is based on non-carcinogenic effects to the respiratory system. The lowest comparison levels for benzene and formaldehyde are based on carcinogenic risk, and acetaldehyde also has a long-term comparison level based on carcinogenic risk. When aggregated as a group, the fractions of the cancer-based comparison levels comprised by the longer-term concentration estimates for these three pollutants are approximately 60% of their cancer-based comparison levels.
- The long-term concentration estimate for chromium (PM_{10}) is also more than ten percent of its lowest comparison level. As described in the Other Air Toxics section above, however, this comparison level is based on the most toxic form of chromium, hexavalent chromium, which is generally only a small fraction of the total chromium in the ambient air.

Table C-1. Paulsboro High School - Other Monitored Pollutant Analysis.

Parameter	Units	Mean of Measurements[a]	95% Confidence Interval on the Mean	Long-term Comparison Level[b]	
				Cancer-Based[c]	Noncancer-Based[d]
Non-Key HAPs with mean greater than 10% of the lowest comparison level					
Chromium (PM_{10})	ng/m^3	2.78	2.39 - 3.17	8.3 [e]	100 [e]
Formaldehyde	$\mu g/m^3$	2.62	1.95 - 3.28	8	9.8
Non-Key HAPs with mean lower than 10% of the lowest comparison level					
Manganese (PM_{10})	ng/m^3	3.48	2.26 - 4.69	NA	50
Arsenic (PM_{10})	ng/m^3	0.79	0.30 - 1.27	23	15
Carbon Tetrachloride	$\mu g/m^3$	0.74	0.65 - 0.83	17	100
Propionaldehyde	$\mu g/m^3$	0.32	0.24 - 0.39	NA	8
Butadiene, 1,3-	$\mu g/m^3$	0.07	0.04 - 0.09	3.3	2
Chloromethane	$\mu g/m^3$	1.25	1.10 - 1.41	NA	90
Cadmium (PM_{10})	ng/m^3	0.12	0.08 - 0.16	56	10
Dichloromethane	$\mu g/m^3$	2.26	0.00 - 5.34	210	1000
Ethylbenzene	$\mu g/m^3$	0.32	0.24 - 0.40	40	1000
Xylene, *m/p-*	$\mu g/m^3$	0.71	0.53 - 0.89	NA	100
Antimony (PM_{10})	ng/m^3	1.09	0.73 - 1.45	NA	200
Xylene, *o-*	$\mu g/m^3$	0.32	0.24 - 0.40	NA	100
Acetonitrile	$\mu g/m^3$	0.18	0.12 - 0.24	NA	60
Chloroform	$\mu g/m^3$	0.13	0.09 - 0.16	NA	98
Cobalt (PM_{10})	ng/m^3	0.12	0.08 - 0.15	NA	100
Toluene	$\mu g/m^3$	2.37	1.76 - 2.98	NA	5000
Carbon Disulfide	$\mu g/m^3$	0.07	0.05 - 0.08	NA	700
Mercury (PM_{10})	ng/m^3	0.01	0.00 - 0.02	NA	300 [f]
Selenium (PM_{10})	ng/m^3	0.84	0.41 - 1.27	NA	20000
Methyl chloroform	$\mu g/m^3$	0.09	0.05 - 0.12	NA	5000
Tetrachloroethylene	$\mu g/m^3$	0.14 [g]	0.06 - 0.21 [g]	17	270
Bromomethane	$\mu g/m^3$	0.03 [h]	0.01 - 0.05 [h]	NA	5
Vinyl chloride	$\mu g/m^3$	0.03 [i]	0.01 - 0.05 [i]	11	100
Methyl isobutyl ketone	$\mu g/m^3$	0.21 [j]	0.06 - 0.36 [j]	NA	3000
Styrene	$\mu g/m^3$	0.03 [k]	0.01 - 0.05 [k]	NA	1000
Chloroethane	$\mu g/m^3$	0.03 [l]	0.01 - 0.05 [l]	NA	10000
Non-Key HAPs with more than 50% ND Results					
Acrylonitrile	$\mu g/m^3$	92% of the results were ND[m]		1.5	2
Ethylene dibromide	$\mu g/m^3$	92% of the results were ND[n]		0.17	9
Dichlorobenzene, *p-*	$\mu g/m^3$	58% of the results were ND[o]		9.1	800
Beryllium (PM_{10})	ng/m^3	67% of the results were ND[p]		42	20
Methyl *tert-* Butyl Ether	$\mu g/m^3$	92% of the results were ND[q]		380	3000
No other HAPs were detected in any samples					

ng/m^3 nanograms per cubic meter

$\mu g/m^3$ micrograms per cubic meter

NA Not Applicable

ND No detection of this chemical was registered by the laboratory analytical equipment.

Table C-1. Paulsboro High School - Other Monitored Pollutant Analysis.

[a] Mean of measurements is the average of all sample results which include actual measured values. If no chemical was registered, then a value of zero is used when calculating the mean

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

[c] Air toxics for which the upper 95% confidence limit on the mean concentration is above this 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.

[d] 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.

[e] The comparison levels are specific to hexavalent chromium (recognized as the most toxic form) which is a fraction of the total chromium reported.

[f] The comparison level is specific to elemental mercury, which is more readily and completely absorbed into the body than mercury conveyed on particles (e.g., divalent species).

[g] Tetrachloroethylene was detected in 8 of 12 samples, ranging from 0.14 to 0.35 $\mu g/m^3$. The MDL range is 0.02 to 0.08 $\mu g/m^3$.

[h] Bromomethane was detected in 7 of 12 samples, ranging from 0.03 to 0.066 $\mu g/m^3$. The MDL range is 0.008 to 0.031 $\mu g/m^3$.

[i] Vinyl chloride was detected in 8 of 12 samples, ranging from 0.01 to 0.092 $\mu g/m^3$. The MDL range is 0.005 to 0.020 $\mu g/m^3$.

[j] Methyl isobutyl ketone was detected in 8 of 12 samples, ranging from 0.086 to 0.750 $\mu g/m^3$. The MDL range is 0.050 to 0.202 $\mu g/m^3$.

[k] Styrene was detected in 6 of 12 samples ranging from 0.043 to 0.090 $\mu g/m^3$. The MDL range is 0.013 to 0.051$\mu g/m^3$.

[l] Chloroethane was detected in 6 of 12 samples, ranging from 0.026 to 0.079 $\mu g/m^3$. The MDL range is 0.005 to 0.021 $\mu g/m^3$.

[m] Acrylonitrile was detected in only 1 of 12 samples with a value of 2.28 $\mu g/m^3$. The MDL range is 0.033 to 0.130 $\mu g/m^3$.

[n] Ethylene dibromide was detected in only 1 of 12 samples with a value of 0.17$\mu g/m^3$. The MDL range is 0.008 to 0.031 $\mu g/m^3$.

[o] *p* -Dichlorobenzene was detected in only 5 of 12 samples, ranging from 0.05 to 0.11 $\mu g/m^3$. The MDL range is 0.024 to 0.096 $\mu g/m^3$.

[p] Beryllium (PM_{10}) was detected in only 6 of 18 samples, ranging from 0.002 to 0.06 ng/m^3. The MDL is 0.03 ng/m^3.

[q] Methyl-*tert* -Butyl Ether was detected in only 1 of 12 samples with a value of 0.040 $\mu g/m^3$. The MDL range is 0.050 to 0.202 $\mu g/m^3$.

Appendix D. Paulsboro High School Pollutant Concentrations.[a]

Parameter	Units	8/23/2009	8/29/2009	9/4/2009	9/10/2009	9/16/2009	9/22/2009	9/28/2009	10/4/2009	10/16/2009	10/22/2009	10/28/2009	11/3/2009	11/9/2009	11/15/2009	11/21/2009	11/27/2009	12/3/2009	12/9/2009	12/15/2009	12/21/2009	1/13/2010	1/19/2010	1/21/2010	1/25/2010	1/27/2010	2/1/2010	Sample Screening Level[b]
Acetaldehyde	µg/m^3	1.63	1.21	2.29	0.961	1.20	--	1.20	1.95	0.905	2.47	1.32	1.40	2.76	4.76	2.00	0.999	1.03	1.28	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	90
Benzene	µg/m^3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.956	0.585	1.06	1.17	1.12	--	0.742	--	--	--	0.844	--	1.89	1.21	0.959	1.18	1.12	30
Nickel (PM_{10})	ng/m^3	--	--	1.94	1.25	3.58	4.61	1.50	4.43	4.89	2.27	1.10	1.92	2.22	1.55	1.24	1.87	0.65	0.41	ND	1.32	--	--	--	--	--	--	200
Chromium (PM_{10})	ng/m^3	--	--	3.50	3.60	2.13	2.20	2.24	2.37	1.76	2.68	5.29	2.66	2.78	2.15	2.96	2.46	3.07	2.61	2.83	2.70	--	--	--	--	--	--	580 [c]
Formaldehyde	µg/m^3	3.72	2.68	4.96	2.33	2.06	--	2.62	2.56	1.05	3.27	1.67	1.79	3.86	5.58	2.30	1.56	1.09	1.39	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50
Manganese (PM_{10})	ng/m^3	--	--	7.11	5.07	4.13	2.20	3.91	3.94	2.16	8.90	0.74	5.62	6.95	1.35	3.14	1.21	1.70	1.79	ND	2.66	--	--	--	--	--	--	500
Arsenic (PM_{10})	ng/m^3	--	--	0.50	0.35	0.63	0.42	0.50	2.26	0.46	0.62	0.23	0.70	4.22	0.69	1.11	0.38	0.20	0.20	ND	0.68	--	--	--	--	--	--	150
Carbon Tetrachloride	µg/m^3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.730	0.806	0.636	1.08	0.59	--	0.58	--	--	--	0.648	--	0.881	0.818	0.692	0.692	0.692	200
Propionaldehyde	µg/m^3	0.395	0.264	0.504	0.22	0.259	--	0.252	0.418	0.19	0.430	0.23	0.22	0.459	0.704	0.333	0.17	0.15	0.19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	80
Butadiene, 1,3-	µg/m^3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.066	0.055	0.055	0.093	0.058	--	ND	--	--	--	0.027	--	0.11	0.11	ND	0.089	0.13	20
Chloromethane	µg/m^3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.18	1.53	1.08	1.77	1.01	--	1.08	--	--	--	0.969	--	1.38	1.20	1.05	1.36	1.43	1,000
Cadmium (PM_{10})	ng/m^3	--	--	0.10	0.09	0.11	0.05	0.06	0.15	0.08	0.12	0.06	0.18	0.25	0.32	0.17	0.06	0.03	0.19	0.006	0.10	--	--	--	--	--	--	30
Dichloromethane	µg/m^3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.35	2.13	0.855	0.640	2.35	--	17.6	--	--	--	0.27	--	0.452	0.487	0.348	0.31	0.348	2,000
Ethylbenzene	µg/m^3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.443	0.16	0.34	0.27	0.547	--	0.29	--	--	--	0.17	--	0.521	0.30	0.30	0.26	0.22	40,000
Xylene, *m/p-*	µg/m^3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.19	0.45	0.89	0.65	0.89	--	0.36	--	--	--	0.35	--	1.22	0.69	0.74	0.56	0.52	9,000
Antimony (PM_{10})	ng/m^3	--	--	1.88	0.66	1.28	1.19	0.63	1.39	1.14	1.51	0.37	2.62	2.49	0.95	1.39	0.56	0.35	0.40	ND	0.78	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,000
Xylene, *o-*	µg/m^3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.521	0.18	0.38	0.29	0.42	--	0.19	--	--	--	0.15	--	0.565	0.30	0.35	0.26	0.26	9,000
Acetonitrile	µg/m^3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.222	0.232	0.292	0.207	0.292	--	0.267	--	--	--	0.15	--	0.235	0.15	0.13	ND	ND	600
Chloroform	µg/m^3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.15	0.14	0.16	0.21	ND	--	0.15	--	--	--	0.14	--	0.098	0.15	0.098	0.098	0.15	500
Cobalt (PM_{10})	ng/m^3	--	--	0.27	0.15	0.18	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.17	0.09	0.07	0.11	0.15	0.10	0.28	0.09	0.08	0.06	0.02	0.07	--	--	--	--	--	--	100
Toluene	µg/m^3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.04	2.64	3.96	1.55	3.11	--	2.30	--	--	--	1.51	--	4.03	1.77	1.62	1.47	1.47	4,000
Carbon Disulfide	µg/m^3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.090	0.047	0.065	0.053	0.081	--	0.050	--	--	--	0.056	--	0.093	0.031	0.062	0.093	0.062	7,000
Mercury (PM_{10})	ng/m^3	--	--	0.01	ND	0.001	ND	ND	0.002	0.008	0.04	0.003	0.03	0.08	0.02	0.01	0.004	0.009	0.008	0.007	0.02	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,000 [d]
Selenium (PM_{10})	ng/m^3	--	--	0.28	0.32	0.83	0.56	1.20	0.93	0.14	2.56	0.14	1.67	3.29	0.36	0.53	0.48	0.34	0.58	ND	0.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	20,000
Methyl chloroform	µg/m^3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.082	0.087	0.082	0.098	0.082	--	0.11	--	--	--	0.060	--	0.11	0.11	ND	ND	0.22	10,000
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/m^3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.35	0.18	0.15	0.17	0.14	--	ND	--	--	--	ND	--	0.27	0.27	ND	ND	0.14	1,400
Bromomethane	µg/m^3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.066	0.043	0.051	0.062	0.047	--	ND	--	--	--	0.03	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.039	200
Vinyl chloride	µg/m^3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.092	0.01	0.02	0.046	0.01	--	ND	--	--	--	ND	--	0.051	ND	ND	0.051	0.077	1,000
Methyl isobutyl ketone	µg/m^3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.750	0.443	0.455	0.11	0.16	--	0.086	--	--	--	ND	--	ND	ND	0.16	0.33	ND	30,000
Styrene	µg/m^3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.064	0.055	0.043	0.043	0.090	--	0.090	--	--	--	ND	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	9,000
Chloroethane	µg/m^3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.050	0.026	0.037	0.079	0.055	--	ND	--	--	--	ND	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.079	40,000
Acrylonitrile	µg/m^3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	--	2.28	--	--	--	ND	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	200
Ethylene dibromide	µg/m^3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	--	0.17	--	--	--	ND	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	12
Dichlorobenzene, *p-*	µg/m^3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.078	0.078	0.078	0.05	0.11	--	ND	--	--	--	ND	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	10,000
Beryllium (PM_{10})	ng/m^3	--	--	0.06	ND	0.002	ND	ND	ND	0.01	0.03	0.006	0.003	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	--	--	--	--	--	--	20

Appendix D. Paulsboro High School Pollutant Concentrations.[a]

Parameter	Units	8/23/2009	8/29/2009	9/4/2009	9/10/2009	9/16/2009	9/22/2009	9/28/2009	10/4/2009	10/16/2009	10/22/2009	10/28/2009	11/3/2009	11/9/2009	11/15/2009	11/21/2009	11/27/2009	12/3/2009	12/9/2009	12/15/2009	12/21/2009	1/13/2010	1/19/2010	1/21/2010	1/25/2010	1/27/2010	2/1/2010	Sample Screening Level[b]
Methyl *tert*- Butyl Ether	µg/m^3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND	ND	ND	0.040	ND	--	ND	--	--	--	ND	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	7,000
Benzyl Chloride	µg/m^3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	--	ND	--	--	--	ND	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	140
Bromoform	µg/m^3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	--	ND	--	--	--	ND	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	6,400
Chlorobenzene	µg/m^3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	--	ND	--	--	--	ND	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	10,000
Chloroprene	µg/m^3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	--	ND	--	--	--	ND	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	200
Dichloroethane, 1,1-	µg/m^3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	--	ND	--	--	--	ND	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	4,400
Dichloroethylene, 1,1-	µg/m^3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	--	ND	--	--	--	ND	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	80
Dichloropropane, 1,2-	µg/m^3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	--	ND	--	--	--	ND	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	200
Dichloropropylene, *cis-1,3-*	µg/m^3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	--	ND	--	--	--	ND	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	40
Dichloropropylene, *trans-1,3-*	µg/m^3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	--	ND	--	--	--	ND	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	40
Ethyl Acrylate	µg/m^3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	--	ND	--	--	--	ND	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	7,000
Ethylene dichloride	µg/m^3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	--	ND	--	--	--	ND	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	270
Hexachloro-1,3-butadiene	µg/m^3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	--	ND	--	--	--	ND	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	320
Methyl Methacrylate	µg/m^3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	--	ND	--	--	--	ND	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	7,000
Tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2,2-	µg/m^3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	--	ND	--	--	--	ND	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	120
Trichlorobenzene, 1,2,4-	µg/m^3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	--	ND	--	--	--	ND	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	2,000
Trichloroethane, 1,1,2-	µg/m^3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	--	ND	--	--	--	ND	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	440
Trichloroethylene	µg/m^3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	--	ND	--	--	--	ND	--	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	10,000

Key Pollutant

µg/m^3 micrograms per cubic meter

ng/m^3 nanograms per cubic meter

ND No detection of this chemical was registered by the laboratory analytical equipment. The value is assumed to be zero.

-- No sample was conducted for this pollutant on this day or the result was invalidated.

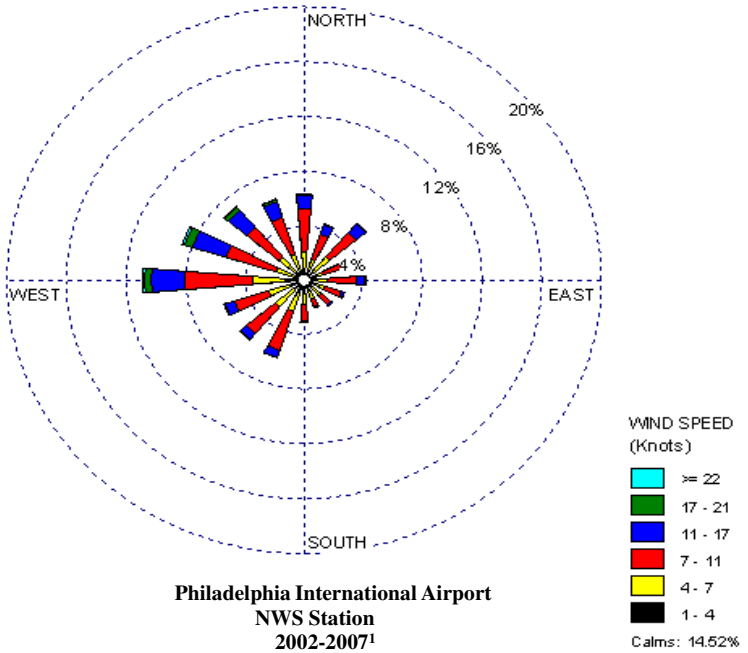
[a] Pollutants listed are those that have established cancer and/or non cancer health risk benchmarks.

[b] 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.

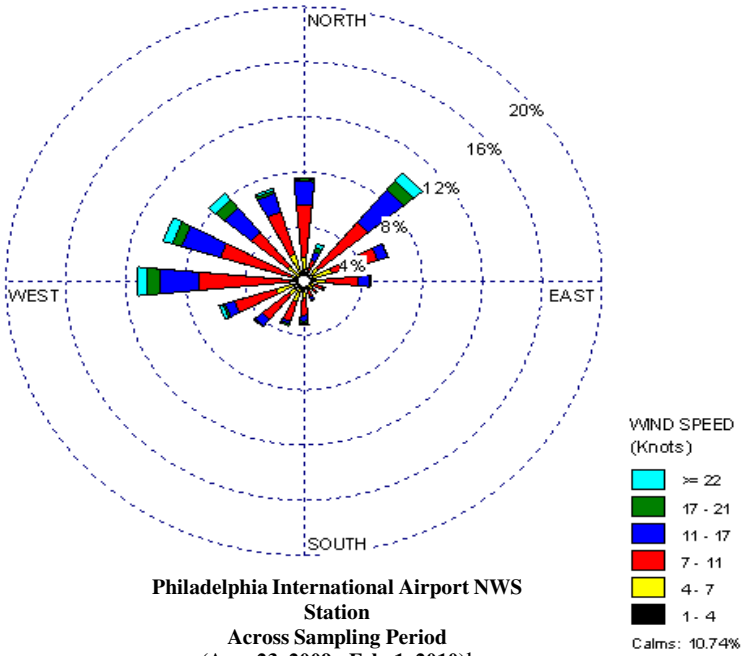
[c] The sample screening level is specific to hexavalent chromium (recognized as the most toxic form) which is a fraction of the total chromium reported.

[d] The sample screening level is specific to elemental mercury, which is more readily and completely absorbed into the body than mercury conveyed on particles (e.g., divalent species).

Appendix E. Windroses for Philadelphia International Airport NWS Station.



Philadelphia International Airport NWS Station 2002-2007[1]



Philadelphia International Airport NWS Station Across Sampling Period (Aug. 23, 2009 - Feb. 1, 2010)[1]

[1] Philadelphia International Airport NWS Station (WBAN 13739) is approximately 2.2 miles from Paulsboro High School.