OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH HAZARD ASSESSMENT

Air Toxics Hot Spots Program

Appendices

Guidance Manual for Preparation of Health Risk Assessments

Air, Community, and Environmental Research Branch

Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment

California Environmental Protection Agency

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Appendix L:

OEHHA/ARB Approved Health Values for Use in Hot Spot Facility Risk Assessments

Table 1: CONSOLIDATED TABLE OF OEHHA/ARB APPROVED RISK ASSESSMENT HEALTH VALUES[a]

Substance	Chemical[b] Abstract Number	Noncancer Effects								Cancer Risk					
		Acute Inhalation ($\mu g/m^3$)	Date[c] Value Reviewed [Added]	8-Hour Inhalation ($\mu g/m^3$)	Date[c] Value Reviewed [Added]	Chronic Inhalation ($\mu g/m^3$)	Date[c] Value Reviewed [Added]	Chronic Oral (mg/kg-d)	Date[c] Value Reviewed [Added]	Inhalation[d] Unit Risk $(\mu g/m^3)^{-1}$	Inhalation[d] Cancer Potency Factor $(mg/kg\text{-}d)^{-1}$	Date[c] Value Reviewed [Added]	Oral Slope Factor $(mg/kg\text{-}d)^{-1}$	Date[c] Value Reviewed [Added]	MWAF[e]
ACETALDEHYDE	75-07-0	4.7E+02	12/08	3.0E+02	12/08	1.4E+02	12/08			2.7E-06	1.0E-02	4/99 [5/93]			1
ACETAMIDE	60-35-5									2.0E-05	7.0E-02	4/99			1
ACROLEIN	107-02-8	2.5E+00	12/08	7.0E-01	12/08	3.5E-01	12/08								1
ACRYLAMIDE	79-06-1									1.3E-03	4.5E+00	4/99 [7/90]			1
ACRYLIC ACID	79-10-7	6.0E+03	4/99												1
ACRYLONITRILE	107-13-1					5.0E+00	12/01			2.9E-04	1.0E+00	4/99 [1/91]			1
ALLYL CHLORIDE	107-05-1									6.0E-06	2.1E-02	4/99			1
2-AMINOANTHRAQUINONE	117-79-3									9.4E-06	3.3E-02	4/99			1
AMMONIA	7664-41-7	3.2E+03	4/99			2.0E+02	2/00								1
ANILINE	62-53-3									1.6E-06	5.7E-03	4/99			1
ARSENIC AND COMPOUNDS (INORGANIC)[TAC]	7440-38-2 1016 [1015]	2.0E-01	12/08	1.5E-02	12/08	1.5E-02	12/08	3.5E-06	12/08	3.3E-03 [TAC]	1.2E+01	7/90	1.5E+00	10/00	1
ARSINE	7784-42-1	2.0E-01	12/08	1.5E-02	12/08	1.5E-02	12/08								1
ASBESTOS[TAC, f]	1332-21-4									1.9E-04 [TAC][f]	2.2E+02	3/86			333.33
BENZENE[TAC]	71-43-2	2.7E+01	6/14	3.0E+00	6/14	3.0E+00	6/14			2.9E-05[TAC]	1.0E-01	1/85			1
BENZIDINE (AND ITS SALTS) *values also apply to:*	92-87-5									1.4E-01	5.0E+02	4/99 [1/91]			1
Benzidine based dyes	*1020*									*1.4E-01*	*5.0E+02*	*4/99 [1/91]*			*1*
Direct Black 38	*1937-37-7*									*1.4E-01*	*5.0E+02*	*4/99 [1/91]*			*1*
Direct Blue 6	*2602-46-2*									*1.4E-01*	*5.0E+02*	*4/99 [1/91]*			*1*
Direct Brown 95 (technical grade)	*16071-86-6*									*1.4E-01*	*5.0E+02*	*4/99 [1/91]*			*1*
BENZYL CHLORIDE	100-44-7	2.4E+02	4/99							4.9E-05	1.7E-01	4/99			1
BERYLLIUM AND COMPOUNDS	7440-41-7 [1021]					7.0E-03	12/01	2.0E-03	12/01	2.4E-03	8.4E+00	4/99 [7/90]			1
BIS(2-CHLOROETHYL)ETHER (Dichloroethyl ether)	111-44-4									7.1E-04	2.5E+00	4/99			1
BIS(CHLOROMETHYL)ETHER	542-88-1									1.3E-02	4.6E+01	4/99 [1/91]			1
BROMINE AND COMPOUNDS	7726-95-6 [1040]														1
POTASSIUM BROMATE	7758-01-2									1.4E-04	4.9E-01	4/99 [10/93]			1

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Substance	Chemical[b] Abstract Number	Noncancer Effects								Cancer Risk					
		Acute Inhalation ($\mu g/m^3$)	Date[c] Value Reviewed [Added]	8-Hour Inhalation ($\mu g/m^3$)	Date[c] Value Reviewed [Added]	Chronic Inhalation ($\mu g/m^3$)	Date[c] Value Reviewed [Added]	Chronic Oral (mg/kg-d)	Date[c] Value Reviewed [Added]	Inhalation[d] Unit Risk $(\mu g/m^3)^{-1}$	Inhalation[d] Cancer Potency Factor $(mg/kg\text{-}d)^{-1}$	Date[c] Value Reviewed [Added]	Oral Slope Factor $(mg/kg\text{-}d)^{-1}$	Date[c] Value Reviewed [Added]	MWAF[e]
1,3-BUTADIENE[TAC]	106-99-0	6.6E+02	7/13	9.0E+00	7/13	2.0E+00	7/13			1.7E-04 TAC	6.0E-01	7/92			1
CADMIUM AND COMPOUNDS[TAC]	7440-43-9 [1045]					2.0E-02	1/01	5.0E-04	10/00	4.2E-03 TAC	1.5E+01	1/87			1
CAPROLACTAM	105-60-2	5.0E+01	10/13	7.0E+00	10/13	2.2E+00	10/13								
CARBON DISULFIDE	75-15-0	6.2E+03	4/99			8.0E+02	5/02								1
CARBON MONOXIDE	630-08-0	2.3E+04	4/99												1
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE[TAC] (Tetrachloromethane)	56-23-5	1.9E+03	4/99			4.0E+01	1/01			4.2E-05 TAC	1.5E-01	9/87			1
CHLORINATED PARAFFINS	108171-26-2									2.5E-05	8.9E-02	4/99			1
CHLORINE	7782-50-5	2.1E+02	4/99			2.0E-01	2/00								1
CHLORINE DIOXIDE	10049-04-4					6.0E-01	1/01								1
4-CHLORO-O-PHENYLENEDIAMINE	95-83-0									4.6E-06	1.6E-02	4/99			1
CHLOROBENZENE	108-90-7					1.0E+03	1/01								1
CHLOROFORM[TAC]	67-66-3	1.5E+02	4/99			3.0E+02	4/00			5.3E-06 TAC	1.9E-02	12/90			1
Chlorophenols	*1060*														*1*
PENTACHLOROPHENOL	87-86-5									5.1E-06	1.8E-02	4/99			1
2,4,6-TRICHLOROPHENOL	88-06-2									2.0E-05	7.0E-02	4/99 [1/91]			1
CHLOROPICRIN	76-06-2	2.9E+01	4/99			4.0E-01	12/01								1
p-CHLORO-o-TOLUIDINE	95-69-2									7.7E-05	2.7E-01	4/99			1
CHROMIUM 6+[TAC] *values also apply to:*[g]	18540-29-9					2.0E-01	1/01	2.0E-02	10/00	1.5E-01 TAC	5.1E+02	1/86	5.0E-01	*1/14*	1
Barium chromate	*10294-40-3*					*2.0E-01*	*1/01*	*2.0E-02*	*10/00*	*1.5E-01 TAC*	*5.1E+02*	*1/86*	*5.0E-01*	*1/14*	*0.2053*
Calcium chromate	*13765-19-0*					*2.0E-01*	*1/01*	*2.0E-02*	*10/00*	*1.5E-01 TAC*	*5.1E+02*	*1/86*	*5.0E-01*	*1/14*	*0.3332*
Lead chromate	*7758-97-6*					*2.0E-01*	*1/01*	*2.0E-02*	*10/00*	*1.5E-01 TAC*	*5.1E+02*	*1/86*	*5.0E-01*	*1/14*	*0.1609*
Sodium dichromate	*10588-01-9*					*2.0E-01*	*1/01*	*2.0E-02*	*10/00*	*1.5E-01 TAC*	*5.1E+02*	*1/86*	*5.0E-01*	*1/14*	*0.397*
Strontium chromate	*7789-06-2*					*2.0E-01*	*1/01*	*2.0E-02*	*10/00*	*1.5E-01 TAC*	*5.1E+02*	*1/86*	*5.0E-01*	*1/14*	*0.2554*
CHROMIUM TRIOXIDE (as chromic acid mist)	1333-82-0					2.0E-03	1/01	2.0E-02	10/00	1.5E-01 TAC	5.1E+02	1/86	5.0E-01	*1/14*	0.52
COPPER AND COMPOUNDS	7440-50-8 [1067]	1.0E+02	4/99												1
p-CRESIDINE	120-71-8									4.3E-05	1.5E-01	4/99			1
CRESOLS (mixtures of)	1319-77-3					6.0E+02	1/01								1
m-CRESOL	108-39-4					6.0E+02	1/01								1
o-CRESOL	95-48-7					6.0E+02	1/01								1

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p-CRESOL	106-44-5					6.0E+02	1/01								1
CUPFERRON	135-20-6									6.3E-05	2.2E-01	4/99			1
Cyanide Compounds (inorganic)	*57-12-5 1073*	*3.4E+02*	*4/99*			*9.0E+00*	*4/00*								*1*
HYDROGEN CYANIDE (Hydrocyanic acid)	74-90-8	3.4E+02	4/99			9.0E+00	4/00								1
2,4-DIAMINOANISOLE	615-05-4									6.6E-06	2.3E-02	4/99			1
2,4-DIAMINOTOLUENE	95-80-7									1.1E-03	4.0E+00	4/99			1
1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPANE (DBCP)	96-12-8									2.0E-03	7.0E+00	4/99 [1/92]			1
p-DICHLOROBENZENE	106-46-7					8.0E+02	1/01			1.1E-05	4.0E-02	4/99 [1/91]			1
3,3-DICHLOROBENZIDINE	91-94-1									3.4E-04	1.2E+00	4/99 [1/91]			1
1,1,-DICHLOROETHANE (Ethylidene dichloride)	75-34-3									1.6E-06	5.7E-03	4/99			1
1,1-DICHLOROETHYLENE … (see Vinylidene Chloride)															
DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL)PHTHALATE (DEHP)	117-81-7									2.4E-06	8.4E-03	4/99 [1/92]	8.4E-03	10/00	1
DIESEL EXHAUST … (see Particulate Emissions from Diesel-Fueled Engines)															
DIETHANOLAMINE	111-42-2					3.0E+00	12/01								
p-DIMETHYLAMINOAZOBENZENE	60-11-7									1.3E-03	4.6E+00	4/99			1
N,N-DIMETHYL FORMAMIDE	68-12-2					8.0E+01	1/01								1
2,4-DINITROTOLUENE	121-14-2									8.9E-05	3.1E-01	4/99			1
1,4-DIOXANE; (1,4-Diethylene dioxide)	123-91-1	3.0E+03	4/99			3.0E+03	4/00			7.7E-06	2.7E-02	4/99 [1/91]			1
EPICHLOROHYDRIN (1-Chloro-2,3-epoxypropane)	106-89-8	1.3E+03	4/99			3.0E+00	1/01			2.3E-05	8.0E-02	4/99 [1/92]			1
1,2-EPOXYBUTANE	106-88-7					2.0E+01	1/01								1
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4					2.0E+03	2/00			2.5E-06	8.7E-3	11/07			1
ETHYL CHLORIDE (Chloroethane)	75-00-3					3.0E+04	4/00								1
ETHYLENE DIBROMIDE[TAC] (1,2-Dibromoethane)	106-93-4					8.0E-01	12/01			7.1E-05 TAC	2.5E-01	7/85			1
ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE[TAC] (1,2-Dichloroethane)	107-06-2					4.0E+02	1/01			2.1E-05 TAC	7.2E-02	9/85			1
ETHYLENE GLYCOL	107-21-1					4.0E+02	4/00								1
ETHYLENE GLYCOL BUTYL ETHER … (see Glycol ethers)															
ETHYLENE OXIDE[TAC] (1,2-Epoxyethane)	75-21-8					3.0E+01	1/01			8.8E-05 TAC	3.1E-01	11/87			1

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ETHYLENE THIOUREA	96-45-7									1.3E-05	4.5E-02	4/99			1
Fluorides	1101	*2.4E+02*	*4/99*			1.3E+01	8/03	4.0E-02	8/03						*1*
HYDROGEN FLUORIDE (Hydrofluoric acid)	7664-39-3	2.4E+02	4/99			1.4E+01	8/03	4.0E-02	8/03						1
FORMALDEHYDE[TAC]	50-00-0	5.5E+01	12/08	9.0E+00	12/08	9.0E+00	12/08			6.0E-06 [TAC]	2.1E-02	3/92			1
GLUTARALDEHYDE	111-30-8					8.0E-02	1/01								1
GLYCOL ETHERS	1115														1
ETHYLENE GLYCOL BUTYL ETHER – EGBE	111-76-2	1.4E+04	4/99												1
ETHYLENE GLYCOL ETHYL ETHER – EGEE	110-80-5	3.7E+02	4/99[1/92]			7.0E+01	2/00								1
ETHYLENE GLYCOL ETHYL ETHER ACETATE – EGEEA	111-15-9	1.4E+02	4/99			3.0E+02	2/00								1
ETHYLENE GLYCOL METHYL ETHER – EGME	109-86-4	9.3E+01	4/99			6.0E+01	2/00								1
ETHYLENE GLYCOL METHYL ETHER ACETATE – EGMEA	110-49-6					9.0E+01	2/00								1
HEXACHLOROBENZENE	118-74-1									5.1E-04	1.8E+00	4/99 [1/91]			1
HEXACHLOROCYCLOHEXANES (mixed or technical grade)	608-73-1									1.1E-03	4.0E+00	4/99 [1/91]	4.0E+00	10/00 [1/92]	1
alpha-HEXACHLOROCYCLOHEXANE	319-84-6									1.1E-03	4.0E+00	4/99 [1/91]	4.0E+00	10/00 [1/92]	1
beta-HEXACHLOROCYCLOHEXANE	319-85-7									1.1E-03	4.0E+00	4/99 [1/91]	4.0E+00	10/00 [1/92]	1
gamma-HEXACHLOROCYCLOHEXANE (Lindane)	58-89-9									3.1E-04	1.1E+00	4/99	1.1E+00	10/00	1
n-HEXANE	110-54-3					7.0E+03	4/00								1
HYDRAZINE	302-01-2					2.0E-01	1/01			4.9E-03	1.7E+01	4/99 [7/90]			1
HYDROCHLORIC ACID (Hydrogen chloride)	7647-01-0	2.1E+03	4/99			9.0E+00	2/00								1
HYDROGEN BROMIDE … (see Bromine & Compounds)															
HYDROGEN CYANIDE … (see Cyanide & Compounds)															
HYDROGEN FLUORIDE … (see Fluorides & Compounds)															
HYDROGEN SELENIDE … (see Selenium & Compounds)															
HYDROGEN SULFIDE	7783-06-4	4.2E+01	4/99[7/90]			1.0E+01	4/00								1
ISOPHORONE	78-59-1					2.0E+03	12/01								

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ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL (Isopropanol)	67-63-0	3.2E+03	4/99			7.0E+03	2/00								1
LEAD AND COMPOUNDS[TAC, h] (inorganic) *values also apply to:*	7439-92-1 1128 [1130]									1.2E-05 TAC	4.2E-02	4/97	8.5E-03	10/00	1
Lead acetate	*301-04-2*									*1.2E-05 TAC*	*4.2E-02*	*4/97*	*8.5E-03*	*10/00*	*0.637*
Lead phosphate	*7446-27-7*									*1.2E-05 TAC*	*4.2E-02*	*4/97*	*8.5E-03*	*10/00*	*0.7659*
Lead subacetate	*1335-32-6*									*1.2E-05 TAC*	*4.2E-02*	*4/97*	*8.5E-03*	*10/00*	*0.7696*
LINDANE ... (see gamma-Hexachlorocyclohexane)															
MALEIC ANHYDRIDE	108-31-6					7.0E-01	12/01								1
MANGANESE AND COMPOUNDS	7439-96-5 [1132]			1.7E-01	12/08	9.0E-02	12/08								1
MERCURY AND COMPOUNDS (INORGANIC)	7439-97-6 [1133]	6.0E-01	12/08	6.0E-02	12/08	3.0E-02	12/08	1.6E-04	12/08						1
Mercuric chloride	7487-94-7	6.0E-01	12/08	6.0E-02	12/08	3.0E-02	12/08	1.6E-04	12/08						1
METHANOL	67-56-1	2.8E+04	4/99			4.0E+03	4/00								1
METHYL BROMIDE (Bromomethane)	74-83-9	3.9E+03	4/99			5.0E+00	2/00								1
METHYL tertiary-BUTYL ETHER	1634-04-4					8.0E+03	2/00			2.6E-07	1.8E-03	11/99			1
METHYL CHLOROFORM (1,1,1-Trichloroethane)	71-55-6	6.8E+04	4/99			1.0E+03	2/00								1
METHYL ETHYL KETONE (2-Butanone)	78-93-3	1.3E+04	4/99												1
METHYL ISOCYANATE	624-83-9					1.0E+00	12/01								1
4,4'-METHYLENE BIS (2-CHLOROANILINE) (MOCA)	101-14-4									4.3E-04	1.5E+00	4/99			1
METHYLENE CHLORIDE[TAC] (Dichloromethane)	75-09-2	1.4E+04	4/99			4.0E+02	2/00			1.0E-06 TAC	3.5E-03	7/89			1
4,4'-METHYLENE DIANILINE (AND ITS DICHLORIDE)	101-77-9					2.0E+01	12/01			4.6E-04	1.6E+00	4/99	1.6E+00	10/00	1
METHYLENE DIPHENYL ISOCYANATE	101-68-8					7.0E-01	1/01								1
MICHLER'S KETONE (4,4'-Bis(dimethylamino)benzophenone)	90-94-8									2.5E-04	8.6E-01	4/99			1
N-NITROSODI-n-BUTYLAMINE	924-16-3									3.1E-03	1.1E+01	4/99 [1/92]			1
N-NITROSODI-n-PROPYLAMINE	621-64-7									2.0E-03	7.0E+00	4/99 [1/91]			1
N-NITROSODIETHYLAMINE	55-18-5									1.0E-02	3.6E+01	4/99 [1/91]			1
N-NITROSODIMETHYLAMINE	62-75-9									4.6E-03	1.6E+01	4/99 [1/91]			1
N-NITROSODIPHENYLAMINE	86-30-6									2.6E-06	9.0E-03	4/99			1

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		Acute Inhalation ($\mu g/m^3$)	Date[c] Value Reviewed [Added]	8-Hour Inhalation ($\mu g/m^3$)	Date[c] Value Reviewed [Added]	Chronic Inhalation ($\mu g/m^3$)	Date[c] Value Reviewed [Added]	Chronic Oral (mg/kg-d)	Date[c] Value Reviewed [Added]	Inhalation[d] Unit Risk $(\mu g/m^3)^{-1}$	Inhalation[d] Cancer Potency Factor $(mg/kg\text{-}d)^{-1}$	Date[c] Value Reviewed [Added]	Oral Slope Factor $(mg/kg\text{-}d)^{-1}$	Date[c] Value Reviewed [Added]	MWAF[e]
N-NITROSO-N-METHYLETHYLAMINE	10595-95-6									6.3E-03	2.2E+01	4/99 [7/90]			1
N-NITROSOMORPHOLINE	59-89-2									1.9E-03	6.7E+00	4/99 [7/92]			1
N-NITROSOPIPERIDINE	100-75-4									2.7E-03	9.4E+00	4/99 [7/92]			1
N-NITROSOPYRROLIDINE	930-55-2									6.0E-04	2.1E+00	4/99 [7/90]			1
NAPHTHALENE ... (see Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons)															
NICKEL AND COMPOUNDS[TAC] *values also apply to:*	7440-02-0 [1145]	2.0E-01	3/12	6.0E-02	3/12	1.4E-02	3/12	1.1E-02	3/12	2.6E-04 TAC	9.1E-01	8/91			1
Nickel acetate	*373-02-4*	*2.0E-01*	*3/12*	*6.0E-02*	*3/12*	*1.4E-02*	*3/12*	*1.1E-02*	*3/12*	*2.6E-04 TAC*	*9.1E-01*	*8/91*			*0.3321*
Nickel carbonate	*3333-67-3*	*2.0E-01*	*3/12*	*6.0E-02*	*3/12*	*1.4E-02*	*3/12*	*1.1E-02*	*3/12*	*2.6E-04 TAC*	*9.1E-01*	*8/91*			*0.4945*
Nickel carbonyl	*13463-39-3*	*2.0E-01*	*3/12*	*6.0E-02*	*3/12*	*1.4E-02*	*3/12*	*1.1E-02*	*3/12*	*2.6E-04 TAC*	*9.1E-01*	*8/91*			*0.3438*
Nickel hydroxide	*12054-48-7*	*2.0E-01*	*3/12*	*6.0E-02*	*3/12*	*1.4E-02*	*3/12*	*1.1E-02*	*3/12*	*2.6E-04 TAC*	*9.1E-01*	*8/91*			*0.6332*
Nickelocene	*1271-28-9*	*2.0E-01*	*3/12*	*6.0E-02*	*3/12*	*1.4E-02*	*3/12*	*1.1E-02*	*3/12*	*2.6E-04 TAC*	*9.1E-01*	*8/91*			*0.4937*
NICKEL OXIDE	1313-99-1	*2.0E-01*	*3/12*	*6.0E-02*	*3/12*	2.0E-02	3/12	*1.1E-02*	*3/12*	*2.6E-04 TAC*	*9.1E-01*	*8/91*			0.7859
Nickel refinery dust from the pyrometallurgical process	*1146*	*2.0E-01*	*3/12*	*6.0E-02*	*3/12*	*1.4E-02*	*3/12*	*1.1E-02*	*3/12*	*2.6E-04 TAC*	*9.1E-01*	*8/91*			*1*
Nickel subsulfide	*12035-72-2*	*2.0E-01*	*3/12*	*6.0E-02*	*3/12*	*1.4E-02*	*3/12*	*1.1E-02*	*3/12*	*2.6E-04 TAC*	*9.1E-01*	*8/91*			*0.2443*
NITRIC ACID	7697-37-2	8.6E+01	4/99												1
NITROGEN DIOXIDE	10102-44-0	4.7E+02	4/99[1/92]												1
p-NITROSODIPHENYLAMINE	156-10-5									6.3E-06	2.2E-02	4/99			1
OZONE	10028-15-6	1.8E+02	4/99[1/92]												1
PARTICULATE EMISSIONS FROM DIESEL-FUELED ENGINES[TAC, i]	9901					5.0E+00 TAC	8/98			3.0E-04 TAC	1.1E+00	8/98			1
PENTACHLOROPHENOL ... (see Chlorophenols)															
PERCHLOROETHYLENE[TAC] (Tetrachloroethylene)	127-18-4	2.0E+04	4/99			3.5E+01 TAC	10/91			5.9E-06 TAC	2.1E-02	10/91			1
PHENOL	108-95-2	5.8E+03	4/99			2.0E+02	4/00								1
PHOSGENE	75-44-5	4.0E+00	4/99												1
PHOSPHINE	7803-51-2					8.0E-01	9/02								1
PHOSPHORIC ACID	7664-38-2					7.0E+00	2/00								1
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE	85-44-9					2.0E+01	1/01								1

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Substance	Chemical[b] Abstract Number	Noncancer Effects								Cancer Risk					
		Acute Inhalation ($\mu g/m^3$)	Date[c] Value Reviewed [Added]	8-Hour Inhalation ($\mu g/m^3$)	Date[c] Value Reviewed [Added]	Chronic Inhalation ($\mu g/m^3$)	Date[c] Value Reviewed [Added]	Chronic Oral (mg/kg-d)	Date[c] Value Reviewed [Added]	Inhalation[d] Unit Risk $(\mu g/m^3)^{-1}$	Inhalation[d] Cancer Potency Factor $(mg/kg\text{-}d)^{-1}$	Date[c] Value Reviewed [Added]	Oral Slope Factor $(mg/kg\text{-}d)^{-1}$	Date[c] Value Reviewed [Added]	MWAF[e]
PCB (POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS) (unspeciated mixture)[j]	1336-36-3									2.0E-05 [lowest risk] 1.1E-04 [low risk] 5.7E-04 [high risk]	7.0E-02 [lowest risk] 4.0E-01 [low risk] 2.0E+00 [high risk]	4/99	7.0E-02 [lowest risk] 4.0E-01 [low risk] 2.0E+00 [high risk]	10/00	1
PCB (POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (speciated)[k]															
3,3',4,4'-TETRACHLOROBIPHENYL (PCB 77)	32598-13-3					4.0E-01	8/03	1.0E-04	8/03	3.8E-03	1.3E+01	8/03	1.3E+01	8/03	1
3,4,4',5-TETRACHLOROBIPHENYL (PCB 81)	70362-50-4					1.3E-01	1/11	3.3E-05	1/11	1.1E-02	3.9E+01	1/11	3.9E+01	1/11	1
2,3,3',4,4'-PENTACHLOROBIPHENYL (PCB 105)	32598-14-4					1.3E+00	1/11	3.3E-04	1/11	1.1E-03	3.9E+00	1/11	3.9E+00	1/11	1
2,3,4,4',5-PENTACHLOROBIPHENYL (PCB 114)	74472-37-0					1.3E+00	1/11	3.3E-04	1/11	1.1E-03	3.9E+00	1/11	3.9E+00	1/11	1
2,3',4,4',5-PENTACHLOROBIPHENYL (PCB 118)	31508-00-6					1.3E+00	1/11	3.3E-04	1/11	1.1E-03	3.9E+00	1/11	3.9E+00	1/11	1
2,3',4,4',5'-PENTACHLOROBIPHENYL (PCB 123)	65510-44-3					1.3E+00	1/11	3.3E-04	1/11	1.1E-03	3.9E+00	1/11	3.9E+00	1/11	1
3,3',4,4',5-PENTACHLOROBIPHENYL (PCB 126)	57465-28-8					4.0E-04	8/03	1.0E-07	8/03	3.8E+00	1.3E+04	8/03	1.3E+04	8/03	1
2,3,3',4,4',5-HEXACHLOROBIPHENYL (PCB 156)	38380-08-4					1.3E+00	1/11	3.3E-04	1/11	1.1E-03	3.9E+00	1/11	3.9E+00	1/11	1
2,3,3',4,4',5'-HEXACHLOROBIPHENYL (PCB 157)	69782-90-7					1.3E+00	1/11	3.3E-04	1/11	1.1E-03	3.9E+00	1/11	3.9E+00	1/11	1
2,3',4,4',5,5'-HEXACHLOROBIPHENYL (PCB 167)	52663-72-6					1.3E+00	1/11	3.3E-04	1/11	1.1E-03	3.9E+00	1/11	3.9E+00	1/11	1
3,3',4,4',5,5'-HEXACHLOROBIPHENYL (PCB 169)	32774-16-6					1.3E-03	1/11	3.3E-07	1/11	1.1E+00	3.9E+03	1/11	3.9E+03	1/11	1
2,3,3',4,4',5,5'-HEPTACHLOROBIPHENYL (PCB 189)	39635-31-9					1.3E+00	1/11	3.3E-04	1/11	1.1E-03	3.9E+00	1/11	3.9E+00	1/11	1

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Substance	Chemical[b] Abstract Number	Noncancer Effects								Cancer Risk					
		Acute Inhalation ($\mu g/m^3$)	Date[c] Value Reviewed [Added]	8-Hour Inhalation ($\mu g/m^3$)	Date[c] Value Reviewed [Added]	Chronic Inhalation ($\mu g/m^3$)	Date[c] Value Reviewed [Added]	Chronic Oral (mg/kg-d)	Date[c] Value Reviewed [Added]	Inhalation[d] Unit Risk $(\mu g/m^3)^{-1}$	Inhalation[d] Cancer Potency Factor $(mg/kg\text{-}d)^{-1}$	Date[c] Value Reviewed [Added]	Oral Slope Factor $(mg/kg\text{-}d)^{-1}$	Date[c] Value Reviewed [Added]	MWAF[e]
POLYCHLORINATED DIBENZO-*P*-DIOXINS (PCDD) (Treated as 2,3,7,8-TCDD for HRA)[TAC, k]	1085 1086					4.0E-05	2/00	1.0E-08	10/00	3.8E+01 TAC	1.3E+05	8/86	1.3E+05 TAC	8/86	1
2,3,7,8-TETRACHLORODIBENZO-*P*-DIOXIN[TAC]	1746-01-6					4.0E-05	2/00	1.0E-08	10/00	3.8E+01 TAC	1.3E+05	8/86	1.3E+05 TAC	8/86	1
1,2,3,7,8-PENTACHLORODIBENZO-*P*-DIOXIN	40321-76-4					4.0E-05	8/03	1.0E-08	8/03	3.8E+01	1.3E+05	8/03	1.3E+05	8/03	1
1,2,3,4,7,8-HEXACHLORODIBENZO-*P*-DIOXIN	39227-28-6					4.0E-04	2/00	1.0E-07	10/00	3.8E+00	1.3E+04	4/99	1.3E+04	10/00	1
1,2,3,6,7,8-HEXACHLORODIBENZO-*P*-DIOXIN	57653-85-7					4.0E-04	2/00	1.0E-07	10/00	3.8E+00	1.3E+04	4/99	1.3E+04	10/00	1
1,2,3,7,8,9-HEXACHLORODIBENZO-*P*-DIOXIN	19408-74-3					4.0E-04	2/00	1.0E-07	10/00	3.8E+00	1.3E+04	4/99	1.3E+04	10/00	1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HEPTACHLORODIBENZO-*P*-DIOXIN	35822-46-9					4.0E-03	2/00	1.0E-06	10/00	3.8E-01	1.3E+03	4/99	1.3E+03	10/00	1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-OCTACHLORODIBENZO-*P*-DIOXIN	3268-87-9					1.3E-01	1/11	3.3E-05	1/11	1.1E-02	3.9E+01	1/11	3.9E+01	1/11	1
POLYCHLORINATED DIBENZOFURANS (PCDF)[TAC, k] (Treated as 2,3,7,8-TCDD for HRA)	1080					4.0E-05	2/00	1.0E-08	10/00	3.8E+01 TAC	1.3E+05	8/86	1.3E+05 TAC	8/86	1
2,3,7,8-TETRACHLORODIBENZOFURAN	5120-73-19					4.0E-04	2/00	1.0E-07	10/00	3.8E+00	1.3E+04	4/99	1.3E+04	10/00	1
1,2,3,7,8-PENTACHLORODIBENZOFURAN	57117-41-6					1.3E-03	1/11	3.3E-07	1/11	1.1E+00	3.9E +03	1/11	3.9E +03	1/11	1
2,3,4,7,8-PENTACHLORODIBENZOFURAN	57117-31-4					1.3E-04	1/11	3.3E-08	1/11	1.1E+01	3.9E +04	1/11	3.9E +04	1/11	1
1,2,3,4,7,8-HEXACHLORODIBENZOFURAN	70648-26-9					4.0E-04	2/00	1.0E-07	10/00	3.8E+00	1.3E+04	4/99	1.3E+04	10/00	1
1,2,3,6,7,8-HEXACHLORODIBENZOFURAN	57117-44-9					4.0E-04	2/00	1.0E-07	10/00	3.8E+00	1.3E+04	4/99	1.3E+04	10/00	1
1,2,3,7,8,9-HEXACHLORODIBENZOFURAN	72918-21-9					4.0E-04	2/00	1.0E-07	10/00	3.8E+00	1.3E+04	4/99	1.3E+04	10/00	1
2,3,4,6,7,8-HEXACHLORODIBENZOFURAN	60851-34-5					4.0E-04	2/00	1.0E-07	10/00	3.8E+00	1.3E+04	4/99	1.3E+04	10/00	1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HEPTACHLORODIBENZOFURAN	67562-39-4					4.0E-03	2/00	1.0E-06	10/00	3.8E-01	1.3E+03	4/99	1.3E+03	10/00	1
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-HEPTACHLORODIBENZOFURAN	55673-89-7					4.0E-03	2/00	1.0E-06	10/00	3.8E-01	1.3E+03	4/99	1.3E+03	10/00	1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-OCTACHLORODIBENZOFURAN	39001-02-0					1.3E-01	1/11	3.3E-05	1/11	1.1E-02	3.9E +01	1/11	3.9E +01	1/11	1

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		Acute Inhalation ($\mu g/m^3$)	Date[c] Value Reviewed [Added]	8-Hour Inhalation ($\mu g/m^3$)	Date[c] Value Reviewed [Added]	Chronic Inhalation ($\mu g/m^3$)	Date[c] Value Reviewed [Added]	Chronic Oral (mg/kg-d)	Date[c] Value Reviewed [Added]	Inhalation[d] Unit Risk $(\mu g/m^3)^{-1}$	Inhalation[d] Cancer Potency Factor $(mg/kg\text{-}d)^{-1}$	Date[c] Value Reviewed [Added]	Oral Slope Factor $(mg/kg\text{-}d)^{-1}$	Date[c] Value Reviewed [Added]	MWAF[e]
POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC HYDROCARBON (PAH)[l] [Treated as B(a)P for HRA][l]	1150 1151									1.1E-03	3.9E+00	4/99 [4/94]	1.2E+01	10/00 [4/94]	1
BENZ(A)ANTHRACENE[l]	56-55-3									1.1E-04	3.9E-01	4/99 [4/94]	1.2E+00	10/00 [4/94]	1
BENZO(A)PYRENE[l]	50-32-8									1.1E-03	3.9E+00	4/99 [4/94]	1.2E+01	10/00 [4/94]	1
BENZO(B)FLUORANTHENE[l]	205-99-2									1.1E-04	3.9E-01	4/99 [4/94]	1.2E+00	10/00 [4/94]	1
BENZO(J)FLUORANTHENE[l]	205-82-3									1.1E-04	3.9E-01	4/99 [4/94]	1.2E+00	10/00 [4/94]	1
BENZO(K)FLUORANTHENE[l]	207-08-9									1.1E-04	3.9E-01	4/99 [4/94]	1.2E+00	10/00 [4/94]	1
CHRYSENE[l]	218-01-9									1.1E-05	3.9E-02	4/99 [4/94]	1.2E-01	10/00 [4/94]	1
DIBENZ(A,H)ACRIDINE[l]	226-36-8									1.1E-04	3.9E-01	4/99 [4/94]	1.2E+00	10/00 [4/94]	1
DIBENZ(A,H)ANTHRACENE[l]	53-70-3									1.2E-03	4.1E+00	4/99 [4/94]	4.1E+00	10/00 [4/94]	1
DIBENZ(A,J)ACRIDINE[l]	224-42-0									1.1E-04	3.9E-01	4/99 [4/94]	1.2E+00	10/00 [4/94]	1
DIBENZO(A,E)PYRENE[l]	192-65-4									1.1E-03	3.9E+00	4/99 [4/94]	1.2E+01	10/00 [4/94]	1
DIBENZO(A,H)PYRENE[l]	189-64-0									1.1E-02	3.9E+01	4/99 [4/94]	1.2E+02	10/00 [4/94]	1
DIBENZO(A,I)PYRENE[l]	189-55-9									1.1E-02	3.9E+01	4/99 [4/94]	1.2E+02	10/00 [4/94]	1
DIBENZO(A,L)PYRENE[l]	191-30-0									1.1E-02	3.9E+01	4/99 [4/94]	1.2E+02	10/00 [4/94]	1
7H-DIBENZO(C,G)CARBAZOLE[l]	194-59-2									1.1E-03	3.9E+00	4/99 [4/94]	1.2E+01	10/00 [4/94]	1
7,12-DIMETHYLBENZ(A)ANTHRACENE[l]	57-97-6									7.1E-02	2.5E+02	4/99 [4/94]	2.5E+02	10/00 [4/94]	1
1,6-DINITROPYRENE[l]	42397-64-8									1.1E-02	3.9E+01	4/99 [4/94]	1.2E+02	10/00 [4/94]	1
1,8-DINITROPYRENE[l]	42397-65-9									1.1E-03	3.9E+00	4/99 [4/94]	1.2E+01	10/00 [4/94]	1
INDENO(1,2,3-C,D)PYRENE[l]	193-39-5									1.1E-04	3.9E-01	4/99 [4/94]	1.2E+00	10/00 [4/94]	1
3-METHYLCHOLANTHRENE[l]	56-49-5									6.3E-03	2.2E+01	4/99 [4/94]	2.2E+01	10/00 [4/94]	1
5-METHYLCHRYSENE[l]	3697-24-3									1.1E-03	3.9E+00	4/99 [4/94]	1.2E+01	10/00 [4/94]	1

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NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3					9.0E+00	4/00			3.4E-05	1.2E-01	8/04			1
5-NITROACENAPHTHENE[l]	602-87-9									3.7E-05	1.3E-01	4/99 [4/94]	1.3E-01	10/00 [4/94]	1
6-NITROCHRYSENE[l]	7496-02-8									1.1E-02	3.9E+01	4/99 [4/94]	1.2E+02	10/00 [4/94]	1
2-NITROFLUORENE[l]	607-57-8									1.1E-05	3.9E-02	4/99 [4/94]	1.2E-01	10/00 [4/94]	1
1-NITROPYRENE[l]	5522-43-0									1.1E-04	3.9E-01	4/99 [4/94]	1.2E+00	10/00 [4/94]	1
4-NITROPYRENE[l]	57835-92-4									1.1E-04	3.9E-01	4/99 [4/94]	1.2E+00	10/00 [4/94]	1
POTASSIUM BROMATE.... ... (see Bromine & Compounds)															
1,3-PROPANE SULTONE	1120-71-4									6.9E-04	2.4E+00	4/99			1
PROPYLENE (PROPENE)	115-07-1					3.0E+03	4/00								1
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER	107-98-2					7.0E+03	2/00								1
PROPYLENE OXIDE	75-56-9	3.1E+03	4/99			3.0E+01	2/00			3.7E-06	1.3E-02	4/99 [7/90]			1
SELENIUM AND COMPOUNDS[m]	7782-49-2 [1170]					2.0E+01	12/01	5.0E-03	12/01						1
HYDROGEN SELENIDE	7783-07-5	5.0E+00	4/99												1
Selenium sulfide	*7446-34-6*					*2.0E+01*	*12/01*	*5.0E-03*	*12/01*						*1*
SILICA [CRYSTALLINE, RESPIRABLE]	1175					3.0E+00	2/05								1
SODIUM HYDROXIDE	1310-73-2	8.0E+00	4/99												1
STYRENE	100-42-5	2.1E+04	4/99			9.0E+02	4/00								1
SULFATES	9960	1.2E+02	4/99												1
SULFUR DIOXIDE	7446-09-5	6.6E+02	4/99[1/92]												1
SULFURIC ACID	7664-93-9	1.2E+02	4/99			1.0E+00	12/01								1
SULFUR TRIOXIDE	*7446-71-9*	*1.2E+02*	*4/99*			*1.0E+00*	*12/01*								*1*
OLEUM	8014-95-7	1.2E+02	4/99												1
1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	79-34-5									5.8E-05	2.0E-01	4/99			1
TETRACHLOROPHENOLS ... (see Chlorophenols)															
2,4,5-TRICHLOROPHENOL ... (see Chlorophenols)															
2,4,6-TRICHLOROPHENOL ... (see Chlorophenols)															
THIOACETAMIDE	62-55-5									1.7E-03	6.1E+00	4/99			1
TOLUENE	108-88-3	3.7E+04	4/99			3.0E+02	4/00								1

Table 1: CONSOLIDATED TABLE OF OEHHA/ARB APPROVED RISK ASSESSMENT HEALTH VALUES[a]

Substance	Chemical[b] Abstract Number	Noncancer Effects								Cancer Risk					
		Acute Inhalation ($\mu g/m^3$)	Date[c] Value Reviewed [Added]	8-Hour Inhalation ($\mu g/m^3$)	Date[c] Value Reviewed [Added]	Chronic Inhalation ($\mu g/m^3$)	Date[c] Value Reviewed [Added]	Chronic Oral (mg/kg-d)	Date[c] Value Reviewed [Added]	Inhalation[d] Unit Risk $(\mu g/m^3)^{-1}$	Inhalation[d] Cancer Potency Factor $(mg/kg\text{-}d)^{-1}$	Date[c] Value Reviewed [Added]	Oral Slope Factor $(mg/kg\text{-}d)^{-1}$	Date[c] Value Reviewed [Added]	MWAF[e]
Toluene diisocyantates	*26471-62-5*					*7.0E-02*	*1/01*			*1.1E-05*	*3.9E-02*	*4/99*			*1*
TOLUENE-2,4-DIISOCYANATE	584-84-9					7.0E-02	1/01			1.1E-05	3.9E-02	4/99			1
TOLUENE-2,6-DIISOCYANATE	91-08-7					7.0E-02	1/01			1.1E-05	3.9E-02	4/99			1
1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE (Vinyl trichloride)	79-00-5									1.6E-05	5.7E-02	4/99			1
TRICHLOROETHYLENE[TAC]	79-01-6					6.0E+02	4/00			2.0E-06 TAC	7.0E-03	10/90			1
TRIETHYLAMINE	121-44-8	2.8E+03	4/99			2.0E+02	9/02								1
URETHANE (Ethyl carbamate)	51-79-6									2.9E-04	1.0E+00	4/99 [7/90]			1
Vanadium Compounds	*N/A*														*1*
Vanadium (fume or dust)	*7440-62-2*	*3.0E+01*	*4/99*												*1*
VANADIUM PENTOXIDE	1314-62-1	3.0E+01	4/99												1
VINYL ACETATE	108-05-4					2.0E+02	12/01								1
VINYL CHLORIDE[TAC] (Chloroethylene)	75-01-4	1.8E+05	4/99							7.8E-05 TAC	2.7E-01	12/90			1
VINYLIDENE CHLORIDE (1,1-Dichloroethylene)	75-35-4					7.0E+01	1/01								1
XYLENES (mixed isomers)	1330-20-7	2.2E+04	4/99			7.0E+02	4/00								1
m-XYLENE	108-38-3	2.2E+04	4/99			7.0E+02	4/00								1
o-XYLENE	95-47-6	2.2E+04	4/99			7.0E+02	4/00								1
p-XYLENE	106-42-3	2.2E+04	4/99			7.0E+02	4/00								1

Table 1: CONSOLIDATED TABLE OF OEHHA/ARB APPROVED RISK ASSESSMENT HEALTH VALUES[a]

Purpose: The purpose of this reference table is to provide a quick list of all health values that have been approved by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) and the Air Resources Board (ARB) for use in facility health risk assessments conducted for the AB 2588 Air Toxics Hot Spots Program. The OEHHA has developed and adopted new risk assessment guidelines that update and replace the 2003 version of the OEHHA *Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Guidance Manual for Preparation of Health Risk Assessments*. The OEHHA has adopted three technical support documents for these guidelines, which can be found on their website (http://www.oehha.ca.gov/air/hot_spots/index.html). This table lists the OEHHA adopted inhalation and oral cancer slope factors, noncancer acute Reference Exposure Levels (RELs), and inhalation and oral noncancer chronic RELs. OEHHA is still in the process of adopting new health values. Therefore, new health values will periodically be added to, or deleted from, this table. Users of this table are advised to monitor the OEHHA website (*www.oehha.ca.gov*) for any updates to the health values.

May 2008 update: The Air Resources Board adopted amendments to the AB 2588 Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Emission Inventory Criteria and Guidelines Regulation (Title 17, California Code of Regulations, Section 93300.5) on November 16, 2006. The amendments became effective on September 26, 2007, after approval from the Office of Administrative Law. Under the new amendments, the substances previously listed in Appendix A-I *(Substances For Which Emissions Must Be Quantified*) and Appendix F (*Criteria For Inputs For Risk Assessment Using Screening Air Dispersion Modeling*) of the ARB's *Air Toxics* "*Hot Spots" Emission Inventory Criteria and Guidelines (EICG) (July 1997)* have been removed from this table.

a The *italic* font used in this table clarify applicability of OEHHA adopted health effects values to individual or grouped substances listed in the *Air Toxics* "*Hot Spots" Emission Inventory Criteria and Guidelines*, Appendix A-I list of *"Substances For Which Emissions Must Be Quantified"*.

b Chemical Abstract Service Number (CAS): For chemical groupings and mixtures where a CAS number is not applicable, the 4-digit code used in the *Air Toxics* "*Hot Spots" Emission Inventory Criteria and Guidelines (EICG) Report* is listed. The 4-digit codes enclosed in brackets [ ] are codes that have been phased out, but may still appear on previously reported Hot Spots emissions. For information on the origin and use of the 4-digit code, see the EICG report.

c Date Value Reviewed [Added]: These columns list the date that the health value was last reviewed by OEHHA, and/or the Scientific Review Panel, and/or approved for use in the AB 2588 Air Toxics Hot Spots Program. If the health value is unchanged since it was first approved for use in the Hot Spots Program, then the date that the value was first approved for use by CAPCOA is listed within the brackets [ ].

- April 1999 is listed for the cancer potency values and noncancer acute RELs, which have been adopted by the OEHHA as part of the AB 2588 Hot Spot Risk Assessment Guidelines.
- February 2000, April 2000, January 2001, and December 2001 are listed for the first set of 22, the second set of 16, the third set of 22, and the fourth set of 12 noncancer chronic RELs, respectively. The chronic REL for carbon disulfide was adopted in May 2002. Chronic RELs for phosphine and triethylamine were adopted in September 2002. Chronic RELs for fluorides including hydrogen fluoride were adopted August 2003. Chronic REL for silica [crystalline respirable] was adopted February 2005.
- October 2000 is listed for the oral chronic RELs and oral cancer slope factors.
- Cancer potency value adopted for naphthalene in August 2004. The inhalation and oral cancer potency values for ethyl benzene were adopted in November 2007.
- For the substances identified as Toxic Air Contaminants, the Air Resources Board hearing date is listed. The dates for acetaldehyde, benzo[a]pyrene, and methyl tertiary-butyl ether represent the dates the values were approved by the Scientific Review Panel.
- On December 19, 2008, OEHHA adopted new acute, 8-hour, and chronic RELs for acetaldehyde, acrolein, arsenic, formaldehyde, manganese, and mercury. The most current health values can be found at: http://www.oehha.ca.gov/air/allrels.html.

Note: 1. We present the new oral RELs only in milligrams (mg/kg-d), although OEHHA has presented them in other tables in either micrograms (μg/kg-d) or milligrams.

2. All acute RELs use a 1-hour averaging period (OEHHA, 2008). RELs which were developed using earlier guidelines and specified a different averaging time are unchanged in concentration value, but now refer to the 1-hour averaging period. As of 8/1/2013, the affected chemicals are: benzene, carbon disulfide, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, and ethylene glycol monomethyl ether: These may be replaced by updated RELs following the OEHHA (2008) guidelines in due course.

3. At OEHHA's direction, the chronic oral REL for arsenic does not apply to arsine because arsine is a gas and not particle associated.

- OEHHA's adoption of the World Health Organization's 2005 Toxicity Equivalency Factors for polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins (PCDDs), dibenzofurans (PCDFs), and dioxin-like polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) occurred in January 2011. See Appendix C of OEHHA's *Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Technical Support Document for Cancer Potencies* at http://www.oehha.ca.gov/air/hot_spots/pdf/AppCdioxinTEFs013111.pdf for more information.
- On March 23, 2012, OEHHA adopted revised acute, 8-hour and chronic RELs for nickel and nickel compounds. The values of the RELs are listed in the table at: http://www.oehha.ca.gov/air/chronic_rels/032312CREL.html.
- On July 29, 2013, OEHHA adopted an acute and 8-hour REL, and a revised chronic REL for 1,3-butadiene. The REL values and summary can be found online at: http://www.oehha.ca.gov/air/hot_spots/index.html.
- On October 18, 2013 (February 2014 table update), OEHHA adopted acute, 8-hour, and chronic RELs for caprolactam. The REL values and summary can be found at: http://www.oehha.ca.gov/air/chronic_rels/pdf/Caprolactam2013.pdf. Changes have been made to target organs to the following substances with no change to health factors: Chloroform, Diethanolamine, Fluorides and Hydrogen Fluoride, Methylene Chloride, Styrene, Xylenes. The "date added" in this table reflects the date of the health factor only.
- On June 27, 2014, OEHHA adopted a new 8-hour REL and revised acute and chronic RELs for benzene. The REL values and summary can be found at: http://www.oehha.ca.gov/air/chronic_rels/BenzeneJune2014.html.

d Inhalation cancer potency factor: The "unit risk factor" has been replaced in the new risk assessment algorithms by a factor called the "inhalation cancer potency factor". Inhalation cancer potency factors are expressed as units of inverse dose [i.e., $(mg/kg\text{-}day)^{-1}$]. They were derived from unit risk factors [units = $(ug/m^3)^{-1}$] by assuming that a receptor weighs 70 kilograms and breathes 20 cubic meters of air per day. The inhalation potency factor is used to calculate a potential inhalation cancer risk using the new risk assessment algorithms defined in the OEHHA, *Air Toxics Hot Spots Program; Technical Support Document for Exposure Assessment and Stochastic Analysis (August 2012)*.

Table 1: CONSOLIDATED TABLE OF OEHHA/ARB APPROVED RISK ASSESSMENT HEALTH VALUES[a]

e	Molecular Weight Adjustment Factor: Molecular weight adjustment factors (MWAF) are only to be used when a toxic metal has a cancer potency factor. For most of the Hot Spots toxic metals, the OEHHA cancer potency factor applies to the weight of the toxic metal atom contained in the overall compound. Some of the Hot Spots compounds contain various elements along with the toxic metal atom (e.g., "Nickel hydroxide", CAS number 12054-48-7, has a formula of H_2NiO_2). Therefore, an adjustment to the reported pounds of the overall compound is needed before applying the OEHHA cancer potency factor for "Nickel and compounds" to such a compound. This ensures that the cancer potency factor is applied only to the fraction of the overall weight of the emissions that are associated with health effects of the metal. In other cases, the Hot Spots metals are already reported as the metal atom equivalent (e.g., CAS 7440-02-0, "Nickel"), and these cases do not use any further molecular weight adjustment. (Refer to Note [7] in Appendix A, List of Substances in the EICG Report for further information on how the emissions of various Hot Spots metal compounds are reported.) The appropriate molecular weight adjustment factors (MWAF) to be used along with the OEHHA cancer potency factors for Hot Spots metals can be found in the MWAF column of this table. So, for example, assume 100 pounds of "Nickel hydroxide" emissions are reported under CAS number 12054-48-7. To get the Nickel atom equivalent of these emissions, multiply by the listed MWAF (0.6332) for Nickel hydroxide: a. 100 pounds x 0.6332 = 63.32 pounds of Nickel atom equivalent *This step should be completed prior to applying the OEHHA cancer potency factor for "Nickel and compounds" in a calculation for a prioritization score or risk assessment calculation.* (For more information see Chapter 4, Section 4.2.1.1.1 of OEHHA's 2014 document, *The Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Guidance Manual for Preparation of Health Risk Assessments*.) Note: The value listed in the MWAF column for Asbestos is not a molecular weight adjustment. This is a conversion factor for adjusting mass to fibers or structures. See Appendix C of OEHHA's document *The Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Guidance Manual for Preparation of Health Risk Assessments (2014)* for more information on Asbestos, or see the EICG report for reporting guidance. Also see the Asbestos footnote (designated by the letter f)
TAC	Toxic Air Contaminant: The Air Resources Board has identified this substance as a Toxic Air Contaminant.
f	Asbestos: The units for the Inhalation Cancer Potency factor for asbestos are $(100 \text{ PCM fibers/m}^3)^{-1}$. A conversion factor of 100 fibers/0.003 µg can be multiplied by a receptor concentration of asbestos expressed in $\mu g/m^3$. Unless other information necessary to estimate the concentration ($fibers/m^3$) of asbestos at receptors of interest is available. A unit risk factor of $1.9 \text{ E } 10^{-4}$ $(\mu g/m^3)^{-1}$ and an inhalation cancer potency factor of $2.2 \text{ E } 10^{+2}$ $(\text{mg/kg BW} * \text{day})^{-1}$ are available. For more information on asbestos quantity conversion factors, see Appendix F of OEHHA's *The Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Risk Assessment Guidelines; Part II; Technical Support Document for Cancer Potency Factors (May 2009)*, and Appendix C of OEHHA's document *The Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Guidance Manual for Preparation of Health Risk Assessments (2014)*.
g	Hexavalent Chromium: In July 2011, OEHHA developed the oral cancer slope factor for chromium 6+ and compounds for the California Public Health Goal in drinking water. As of February 2014, OEHHA states it should also be used for the Hot Spots program.
h	Inorganic Lead: Inorganic Lead was identified by the Air Resources Board as a Toxic Air Contaminant in April 1997. Since information on noncancer health effects show no identified threshold, no Reference Exposure Level has been developed. The document, *Risk Management Guidelines for New, Modified, and Existing Sources of Lead, March 2001*, has been developed by ARB and OEHHA staff for assessing noncancer health impacts from sources of lead. See Appendix F of OEHHA's document *The Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Guidance Manual for Preparation of Health Risk Assessments* (2014) for an overview of how to evaluate noncancer impacts from exposure to lead using these risk management guidelines.
i	Particulate Emissions from Diesel-Fueled Engines: The inhalation cancer potency factor was derived from whole diesel exhaust and should be used only for impacts from the inhalation pathway (based on diesel PM measurements). The inhalation impacts from speciated emissions from diesel-fueled engines are already accounted for in the inhalation cancer potency factor. However, at the discretion of the risk assessor, speciated emissions from diesel-fueled engines may be used to estimate acute noncancer health impacts or the contribution to cancer risk or chronic noncancer health impacts for the non-inhalation exposure pathway. See Appendix D of OEHHA's document *The Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Guidance Manual for Preparation of Health Risk Assessments (2014)* for more information. The noncancer chronic REL for diesel exhaust is based on assumptions of contributions of diesel PM to ambient PM. It should be used with diesel PM measurement.
j	Cancer Potency Factors (CPFs) for unspeciated mixtures of Polychlorinated Biphenyls: High Risk: For use in cases where congeners with more than four chlorines comprise more than one-half percent of total polychlorinated biphenyls. Use as default CPF for Tier 1 assessments. Low Risk: This number would not ordinarily be used in the Hot Spots program. Lowest Risk: For use in cases where congeners with more than four chlorines comprise less than one-half percent of total polychlorinated biphenyls. As of February, 2014, there is no approved method that can be used to assess the noncancer hazard of an unspeciated PCB mixture. Persons preparing HRAs for the Hot Spots Program should consult with OEHHA and the local Air Pollution Control or Air Quality Management District if an assessment of the noncancer hazard for unspeciated PCB mixtures is needed.
k	Polychlorinated Dibenzo-p-dioxins and Polychlorinated Dibenzofurans (also referred to as chlorinated dioxins and dibenzofurans) and dioxin-like PCB congeners: The OEHHA has adopted the World Health Organization 2005 (WHO-05) Toxicity Equivalency Factor scheme for evaluating the risk due to exposure to samples containing mixtures of polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins (PCDD) and polychlorinated dibenzofurans (PCDF) and a number of dioxin-like PCB congeners. See Appendix A of OEHHA's Technical Support Document For Describing Available Cancer Potency Factors for more information about the scheme. See Appendix E of OEHHA's 2014 The Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Guidance Manual for Preparation of Health Risk Assessments for the methodology for calculating 2,3,7,8-equivalents, cancer risk, and noncancer Hazard Index for PCDD, PCDFs and a number of dioxin-like PCB congeners. The two numbers (i.e., 1085 and 1086) in the column listing Chemical Abstracts Numbers are used for reporting and risk assessment purposes. Be sure to input emissions under the proper code when using the HARP software. ID code 1085 has no health values associated with it in the HARP software; therefore, no health impacts will be calculated when using ID 1085. See the Emissions Inventory Criteria and Guidelines for more information on reporting emissions.
l	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs): These substances are PAH or PAH-derivatives that have OEHHA-developed Potency Equivalency Factors (PEFs) which were approved by the Scientific Review Panel in April 1994 (see ARB document entitled *Benzo[a]pyrene as a Toxic Air Contaminant*). PAH inhalation slope factors listed here have been adjusted by the PEFs. See OEHHA's Technical Support Document: Methodologies for Derivation, Listing of Available Values, and Adjustments to Allow for Early Life Exposures (2009) for more information about the scheme. Appendix G of OEHHA's *The Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Guidance Manual for Preparation of Health Risk Assessments (2014)* also contains information on PAHs. The two numbers (i.e., 1150 and 1151) in the column listing Chemical Abstracts Numbers are used for reporting and risk assessment purposes. Be sure to input emissions under the proper code when using the HARP software. ID code 1150 has no health values associated with it in the HARP software; therefore, no health impacts will be calculated when using ID 1150. See the Emissions Inventory Criteria and Guidelines for more information on reporting emissions.

Table 1: CONSOLIDATED TABLE OF OEHHA/ARB APPROVED RISK ASSESSMENT HEALTH VALUES[a]

m	SELENIUM AND COMPOUNDS: In February 2014, an oral REL was added to the consolidated table. The REL was adopted in Dec 2001, but could not be used by the Hot Spots Program (or HARP software) until transfer factors for the oral and dermal routes were adopted. Transfer factors are included in the OEHHA's Technical Support Document for Exposure Assessment and Stochastic Analysis (August 2012) and will be added to the HARP software in the future.
N/A	Not Applicable.
Other Changes:	
	• 10/18/2010, removed CHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE, which should have been removed in May 2008.
	February 2014:
	• Removed applicability of oleum to the sulfuric acid chronic inhalation REL because oleum represents only an acute health hazard. • Removed "METHYL MERCURY (see Mercury & Compounds)" entry because methyl mercury has different chemical properties, potency, and toxicity compared to elemental mercury and mercury salts, and it is not emitted directly from any California facilities.

Table 2: OEHHA/ARB APPROVED ACUTE REFERENCE EXPOSURE LEVELS AND TARGET ORGANS[a]

Substance	Chemical[b] Abstract Service Number (CAS)	Acute REL ($\mu g/m^3$)	Date[c] Value Reviewed	Target Organs								
				Alimentary	Cardiovascular	Reproductive/[d] Development	Eye	Hematologic	Immune	Nervous	Respiratory	Skin
ACETALDEHYDE	75-07-0	4.7E+02	12/08				X				X	
ACROLEIN	107-02-8	2.5E+00	12/08				X				X	
ACRYLIC ACID	79-10-7	6.0E+03	4/99				X				X	
AMMONIA	7664-41-7	3.2E+03	4/99				X				X	
ARSENIC AND COMPOUNDS (INORGANIC)[TAC]	7440-38-2 1016 [1015]	2.0E-01	12/08		X	X				X		
ARSINE	7784-42-1	2.0E-01	12/08		X	X				X		
BENZENE[TAC]	71-43-2	2.7E+01	6/14			X		X	X			
BENZYL CHLORIDE	100-44-7	2.4E+02	4/99				X				X	
1,3-BUTADIENE[TAC]	106-99-0	6.6E+02	7/13			X						
CAPROLACTAM	105-60-2	5.0E+01	10/13				X					
CARBON DISULFIDE	75-15-0	6.2E+03	4/99			X				X		
CARBON MONOXIDE	630-08-0	2.3E+04	4/99		X							
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE[TAC] (Tetrachloromethane)	56-23-5	1.9E+03	4/99	X		X				X		
CHLORINE	7782-50-5	2.1E+02	4/99				X				X	
CHLOROFORM[TAC]	67-66-3	1.5E+02	4/99			X				X	X	
CHLOROPICRIN	76-06-2	2.9E+01	4/99				X				X	
COPPER AND COMPOUNDS	7440-50-8 [1067]	1.0E+02	4/99								X	
Cyanide Compounds (inorganic)	*57-12-5 1073*	*3.4E+02*	*4/99*							✓		
HYDROGEN CYANIDE (Hydrocyanic acid)	74-90-8	3.4E+02	4/99							X		
1,4-DIOXANE (1,4-Diethylene dioxide)	123-91-1	3.0E+03	4/99				X				X	
EPICHLOROHYDRIN (1-Chloro-2,3-epoxypropane)	106-89-8	1.3E+03	4/99				X				X	
Fluorides and Compounds	*1101*	*2.4E+02*	*4/99*				✓				✓	
HYDROGEN FLUORIDE (Hydrofluoric acid)	7664-39-3	2.4E+02	4/99				X				X	
FORMALDEHYDE[TAC]	50-00-0	5.5E+01	12/08				X					

Table 2: OEHHA/ARB APPROVED ACUTE REFERENCE EXPOSURE LEVELS AND TARGET ORGANS[a]

Substance	Chemical[b] Abstract Service Number (CAS)	Acute REL ($\mu g/m^3$)	Date[c] Value Reviewed	Target Organs								
				Alimentary	Cardiovascular	Reproductive/[d] Development	Eye	Hematologic	Immune	Nervous	Respiratory	Skin
GLYCOL ETHERS	1115											
ETHYLENE GLYCOL BUTYL ETHER – EGBE	111-76-2	1.4E+04	4/99				X				X	
ETHYLENE GLYCOL ETHYL ETHER – EGEE	110-80-5	3.7E+02	4/99 [1/92]			X						
ETHYLENE GLYCOL ETHYL ETHER ACETATE - EGEEA	111-15-9	1.4E+02	4/99			X				X		
ETHYLENE GLYCOL METHYL ETHER – EGME	109-86-4	9.3E+01	4/99			X						
HYDROCHLORIC ACID (Hydrogen chloride)	7647-01-0	2.1E+03	4/99				X				X	
HYDROGEN CYANIDE (Hydrocyanic acid) (see Cyanide Compounds)												
HYDROGEN FLUORIDE (Hydrofluoric acid) (see Fluorides & Compounds)												
HYDROGEN SELENIDE (see Selenium & Compounds)												
HYDROGEN SULFIDE	7783-06-4	4.2E+01	4/99 [7/90]							X		
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL (Isopropanol)	67-63-0	3.2E+03	4/99				X				X	
MERCURY AND COMPOUNDS (INORGANIC)	7439-97-6 [1133]	6.0E-01	12/08			X				X		
Mercuric chloride	*7487-94-7*	*6.0E-01*	*12/08*			✓				✓		
METHANOL	67-56-1	2.8E+04	4/99							X		
METHYL BROMIDE (Bromomethane)	74-83-9	3.9E+03	4/99			X				X	X	
METHYL CHLOROFORM (1,1,1-Trichloroethane)	71-55-6	6.8E+04	4/99							X		
METHYL ETHYL KETONE (2-Butanone)	78-93-3	1.3E+04	4/99				X				X	
METHYLENE CHLORIDE[TAC] (Dichloromethane)	75-09-2	1.4E+04	4/99		X					X		
NICKEL AND COMPOUNDS[TAC]	7440-02-0 [1145]	2.0E-01	3/12						X			
Nickel acetate	*373-02-4*	*2.0E-01*	*3/12*						✓			
Nickel carbonate	*3333-67-3*	*2.0E-01*	*3/12*						✓			
Nickel carbonyl	*13463-39-3*	*2.0E-01*	*3/12*						✓			
Nickel hydroxide	*12054-48-7*	*2.0E-01*	*3/12*						✓			
Nickelocene	*1271-28-9*	*2.0E-01*	*3/12*						✓			
NICKEL OXIDE	*1313-99-1*	*2.0E-01*	*3/12*						✓			

Table 2: OEHHA/ARB APPROVED ACUTE REFERENCE EXPOSURE LEVELS AND TARGET ORGANS[a]

Substance	Chemical[b] Abstract Service Number (CAS)	Acute REL ($\mu g/m^3$)	Date[c] Value Reviewed	Target Organs								
				Alimentary	Cardiovascular	Reproductive/ Development[d]	Eye	Hematologic	Immune	Nervous	Respiratory	Skin
Nickel refinery dust from the pyrometallurgical process	*1146*	*2.0E-01*	*3/12*						✓			
Nickel subsulfide	*12035-72-2*	*2.0E-01*	*3/12*						✓			
NITRIC ACID	7697-37-2	8.6E+01	4/99								X	
NITROGEN DIOXIDE	10102-44-0	4.7E+02	4/99 [1/92]								X	
OZONE	10028-15-6	1.8E+02	4/99 [1/92]				X				X	
PERCHLOROETHYLENE[TAC] (Tetrachloroethylene)	127-18-4	2.0E+04	4/99				X			X	X	
PHENOL	108-95-2	5.8E+03	4/99				X				X	
PHOSGENE	75-44-5	4.0E+00	4/99								X	
PROPYLENE OXIDE	75-56-9	3.1E+03	4/99			X	X				X	
Selenium and Compounds	*7782-49-2 [1170]*											
HYDROGEN SELENIDE	7783-07-5	5.0E+00	4/99				X				X	
SODIUM HYDROXIDE	1310-73-2	8.0E+00	4/99				X				X	X
STYRENE	100-42-5	2.1E+04	4/99			X	X				X	
SULFATES	9960	1.2E+02	4/99								X	
SULFUR DIOXIDE	7446-09-5	6.6E+02	4/99 [1/92]								X	
SULFURIC ACID	7664-93-9	1.2E+02	4/99								X	
SULFUR TRIOXIDE	*7446-71-9*	*1.2E+02*	*4/99*								✓	
OLEUM	8014-95-7	1.2E+02	4/99								X	
TOLUENE	108-88-3	3.7E+04	4/99			X	X			X	X	
TRIETHYLAMINE	121-44-8	2.8E+03	4/99				X			X		
Vanadium Compounds	*N/A*											
Vanadium (fume or dust)	*7440-62-2*	*3.0E+01*	*4/99*				✓				✓	
VANADIUM PENTOXIDE	1314-62-1	3.0E+01	4/99				X				X	
VINYL CHLORIDE[TAC] (Chloroethylene)	75-01-4	1.8E+05	4/99				X			X	X	
XYLENES (mixed isomers)	1330-20-7	2.2E+04	4/99				X			X	X	

Table 2: OEHHA/ARB APPROVED ACUTE REFERENCE EXPOSURE LEVELS AND TARGET ORGANS[a]

Substance	Chemical[b] Abstract Service Number (CAS)	Acute REL ($\mu g/m^3$)	Date[c] Value Reviewed	Target Organs								
				Alimentary	Cardiovascular	Reproductive/[d] Development	Eye	Hematologic	Immune	Nervous	Respiratory	Skin
m-Xylene	108-38-3	2.2E+04	4/99				X			X	X	
o-Xylene	95-47-6	2.2E+04	4/99				X			X	X	
p-Xylene	106-42-3	2.2E+04	4/99				X			X	X	

Purpose: The purpose of this reference table is to provide a quick list of all health values that have been approved by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) and the Air Resources Board (ARB) for use in facility health risk assessments conducted for the AB 2588 Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Program. The OEHHA has developed and adopted new risk assessment guidelines that update and replace the 2003 version of the OEHHA *Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Guidance Manual for Preparation of Health Risk Assessments*. The OEHHA has adopted three technical support documents for these guidelines, which can be found on their website (http://www.oehha.ca.gov/air/hot_spots/index.html). This table lists the OEHHA adopted noncancer acute Reference Exposure Levels (RELs). OEHHA is still in the process of adopting new health values. Therefore, new health values will periodically be added to, or deleted from, this table. Users of this table are advised to monitor the OEHHA website (*www.oehha.ca.gov*) for any updates to the health values.

May 2008 update: The Air Resources Board adopted amendments to the AB 2588 Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Emission Inventory Criteria and Guidelines Regulation (Title 17, California Code of Regulations, Section 93300.5) on November 16, 2006. The amendments became effective on September 26, 2007, after approval from the Office of Administrative Law. Under the new amendments, the substances previously listed in Appendix A-I *(Substances For Which Emissions Must Be Quantified*) and Appendix F (*Criteria For Inputs For Risk Assessment Using Screening Air Dispersion Modeling*) of the ARB's *Air Toxics* "*Hot Spots" Emission Inventory Criteria and Guidelines (EICG) (July 1997)* have been removed from this table.

a The checkmarks included in this table clarify applicability of OEHHA adopted heath effects values to individual or grouped substances listed in the *Air Toxics* "*Hot Spots" Emission Inventory Criteria and Guidelines*, Appendix A-I list of *"Substances For Which Emissions Must Be Quantified"*.

b Chemical Abstract Service Number (CAS): For chemical groupings and mixtures where a CAS number is not applicable, the 4-digit code used in the *Air Toxics* "*Hot Spots" Emission Inventory Criteria and Guidelines (EICG) Report* is listed. The 4-digit codes enclosed in brackets [ ] are codes that have been phased out, but may still appear on previously reported Hot Spots emissions. For information on the origin and use of the 4-digit code, see the EICG report.

Table 2: OEHHA/ARB APPROVED ACUTE REFERENCE EXPOSURE LEVELS AND TARGET ORGANS[a]

c	Date Value Reviewed [Added]: This column lists the date that the health value was last reviewed by OEHHA and the Scientific Review Panel, and/or approved for use in the AB 2588 Air Toxics Hot Spots Program. If the health value is unchanged since it was first approved for use in the "Hot Spots" Program, then the date that the value was first approved for use by CAPCOA is listed within the brackets [ ]. • April 1999 is listed for the noncancer acute RELs which have been adopted by the OEHHA as part of the AB 2588 Hot Spot Risk Assessment Guidelines. • On December 19, 2008, OEHHA adopted new acute RELs for acetaldehyde, acrolein, arsenic, formaldehyde, and mercury. The most current health values can be found at: http://www.oehha.ca.gov/air/allrels.html. Note: All acute RELs use a 1-hour averaging period (OEHHA, 2008). RELs which were developed using earlier guidelines and specified a different averaging time are unchanged in concentration value, but now refer to the 1-hour averaging period. As of 8/1/2013, the affected chemicals are: benzene, carbon disulfide, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, and ethylene glycol monomethyl ether: These may be replaced by updated RELs following the OEHHA (2008) guidelines in due course. • On March 23, 2012, OEHHA adopted revised acute, 8-hour and chronic RELs for nickel and nickel compounds. The values of the RELs are listed in the table at: http://www.oehha.ca.gov/air/chronic_rels/032312CREL.html. • On July 29, 2013, OEHHA adopted an acute and an 8-hour REL and a revised chronic REL for 1,3-butadiene. The REL value and summary can be found online at: http://www.oehha.ca.gov/air/hot_spots/index.html. • On October 18, 2013 (February 2014 table update), OEHHA adopted acute, 8-hour, and chronic RELs for caprolactam. The REL values and summary can be found at: http://www.oehha.ca.gov/air/chronic_rels/pdf/Caprolactam2013.pdf. Changes have been made to target organs to the following substances with no change to health factors: Chloroform, Methylene Chloride, Styrene, and Xylenes. The "date added" in this table reflects the date of the health factor only. See footnotes below that discuss changes to substance target organs only. • On June 27, 2014, OEHHA adopted a new 8-hour REL and revised acute and chronic RELs for benzene. The REL values and summary can be found at: http://www.oehha.ca.gov/air/chronic_rels/BenzeneJune2014.html
d	February 2014. Per OEHHA's current policy, substances with Reproductive System and/or Development as the hazard Index target organ(s) are represented under the single endpoint "Reproductive/Development"
TAC	Toxic Air Contaminant: The Air Resources Board has identified this substance as a Toxic Air Contaminant.
N/A	Not Applicable.

Other Changes:

February 2014 corrections based on original REL summaries:

- Chloroform – added respiratory system as a target organ.
- Methylene chloride – the cardiovascular system was added as a target organ.
- Entry of SULFURIC ACID AND OLEUM is removed to be consistent with Consolidated Table 1. This entry is removed from Table 1 because oleum represents only an acute health hazard.
- Styrene – added reproductive/development as a target organ.
- Xylenes – add nervous system as a target organ.

Table 3: OEHHA/ARB APPROVED 8-HOUR REFERENCE EXPOSURE LEVELS AND TARGET ORGANS[a]

Substance	Chemical[b] Abstract Number	8-Hour Inhalation REL ($\mu g/m^3$)	Date[c] Value Reviewed [Added]	Target Organs											
				Alimentary	Bone and Teeth	Cardiovascular	Reproductive/[d] Development	Endocrine	Eye	Hematologic	Immune	Kidney	Nervous	Respiratory	Skin
ACETALDEHYDE	75-07-0	3.0E+02	12/08											X	
ACROLEIN	107-02-8	7.0E-01	12/08											X	
ARSENIC AND COMPOUNDS (INORGANIC)[TAC]	7440-38-2 1016	1.5E-02	12/08			X	X						X	X	X
ARSINE	7784-42-1	1.5E-02	12/08			X	X						X	X	X
BENZENE[TAC]	71-43-2	3.0E+00	6/14							X					
1,3-BUTADIENE[TAC]	106-99-0	9.0E+00	7/13				X								
CAPROLACTAM	105-60-2	7.0E+00	10/13											X	
FORMALDEHYDE[TAC]	50-00-0	9.0E+00	12/08											X	
MANGANESE AND COMPOUNDS	7439-96-5 [1132]	1.7E-01	12/08										X		
MERCURY AND COMPOUNDS (INORGANIC)	7439-97-6 [1133]	6.0E-02	12/08				X					X	X		
Mercuric chloride	*7487-94-7*	*6.0E-02*	*12/08*				✓					✓	✓		
NICKEL AND COMPOUNDS[TAC]	7440-02-0 [1145]	6.0E-02	3/12								X			X	
Nickel acetate	*373-02-4*	*6.0E-02*	*3/12*								✓			✓	
Nickel carbonate	*3333-67-3*	*6.0E-02*	*3/12*								✓			✓	
Nickel carbonyl	*13463-39-3*	*6.0E-02*	*3/12*								✓			✓	
Nickel hydroxide	*12054-48-7*	*6.0E-02*	*3/12*								✓			✓	
Nickelocene	*1271-28-9*	*6.0E-02*	*3/12*								✓			✓	
NICKEL OXIDE	*1313-99-1*	*6.0E-02*	*3/12*								✓			✓	
Nickel refinery dust from the pyrometallurgical process	*1146*	*6.0E-02*	*3/12*								✓			✓	
Nickel subsulfide	*12035-72-2*	*6.0E-02*	*3/12*								✓			✓	

Table 3: OEHHA/ARB APPROVED 8-HOUR REFERENCE EXPOSURE LEVELS AND TARGET ORGANS[a]

Purpose:	The purpose of this reference table is to provide a quick list of all health values that have been approved by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) and the Air Resources Board (ARB). The OEHHA has developed and adopted new risk assessment guidelines that update and replace the 2003 version of the OEHHA *Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Guidance Manual for Preparation of Health Risk Assessments*. The OEHHA has adopted three technical support documents for these guidelines, which can be found on their website (http://www.oehha.ca.gov/air/hot_spots/index.html). This table lists the OEHHA adopted 8-hour RELs. The methodology for the development and use of 8-hour RELs in Health Risk Assessments can be found in the OEHHA 2008 document *Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Technical Support Document for the Derivation of Noncancer Reference Exposure Levels* online at: http://oehha.ca.gov/air/hot_spots/rels_dec2008.html. OEHHA is still in the process of adopting new health values. Therefore, new health values will periodically be added to, or deleted from, this table. Users of this table are advised to monitor the OEHHA website (*www.oehha.ca.gov*) for any updates to the health values.
a	The checkmarks included in this table clarify applicability of OEHHA adopted health effects values to individual or grouped substances listed in the *Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Emission Inventory Criteria and Guidelines*, Appendix A-I list of *"Substances For Which Emissions Must Be Quantified"*.
b	Chemical Abstract Service Number (CAS): For chemical groupings and mixtures where a CAS number is not applicable, the 4-digit code used in the *Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Emission Inventory Criteria and Guidelines (EICG) Report* is listed. The 4-digit codes enclosed in brackets [ ] are codes that have been phased out, but may still appear on previously reported Hot Spots emissions. For information on the origin and use of the 4-digit code, see the EICG report.
c	Date Value Reviewed [Added]: This column lists the date that the health value was last reviewed by OEHHA and the Scientific Review Panel, and/or approved for use in the AB 2588 Air Toxics Hot Spots Program. If the health value is unchanged since it was first approved for use in the "Hot Spots" Program, then the date that the value was first approved for use by CAPCOA is listed within the brackets [ ]. • On December 19, 2008, OEHHA adopted new 8-hour RELs for acetaldehyde, acrolein, arsenic, formaldehyde, manganese, and mercury. The most current health values can be found at: http://www.oehha.ca.gov/air/allrels.html. • On March 23, 2012, OEHHA adopted revised acute, 8-hour and chronic RELs for nickel and nickel compounds. The values of the RELs are listed in the table at: http://www.oehha.ca.gov/air/chronic_rels/032312CREL.html. • On July 29, 2013, OEHHA adopted an acute and an 8-hour REL and a revised chronic REL for 1,3-butadiene. The REL value and summary can be found online at: http://www.oehha.ca.gov/air/hot_spots/index.html. • On October 18, 2013, OEHHA adopted acute, 8-hour, and chronic RELs for caprolactam. The REL values and summary can be found at: http://www.oehha.ca.gov/air/chronic_rels/pdf/Caprolactam2013.pdf. • On June 27, 2014, OEHHA adopted a new 8-hour REL and revised acute and chronic RELs for benzene. The REL values and summary can be found at: http://www.oehha.ca.gov/air/chronic_rels/BenzeneJune2014.html.
d	February 2014. Per OEHHA's current policy, substances with Reproductive System and/or Development as the hazard Index target organ(s) are represented under the single endpoint "Reproductive/Development".
TAC	Toxic Air Contaminant: The Air Resources Board has identified this substance as a Toxic Air Contaminant.

Table 4: OEHHA/ARB APPROVED CHRONIC REFERENCE EXPOSURE LEVELS AND TARGET ORGANS[a]

Substance	Chemical[b] Abstract Number	Chronic Inhalation REL ($\mu g/m^3$)	Chronic Oral REL (mg/kg-d)	Date[c] Value Reviewed [Added]	Target Organs											
					Alimentary	Bone and Teeth	Cardiovascular	Reproductive/[d] Development	Endocrine	Eye	Hematologic	Immune	Kidney	Nervous	Respiratory	Skin
ACETALDEHYDE	75-07-0	1.4E+02		12/08											X	
ACROLEIN	107-02-8	3.5E-01		12/08											X	
ACRYLONITRILE	107-13-1	5.0E+00		12/01											X	
AMMONIA	7664-41-7	2.0E+02		2/00											X	
ARSENIC AND COMPOUNDS (INORGANIC)[TAC]	7440-38-2 1016 [1015]	1.5E-02		12/08			X	X						X	X	X
			3.5E-06	12/08			X	X						X	X	X
ARSINE	7784-42-1	1.5E-02		12/08			X	X						X	X	X
BENZENE[TAC]	71-43-2	3.0E+00		6/14							X					
BERYLLIUM AND COMPOUNDS	7440-41-7 [1021]	7.0E-03		12/01								X			X	
			2.0E-03	12/01	X											
1,3-BUTADIENE[TAC]	106-99-0	2.0E+00		7/13				X								
CADMIUM AND COMPOUNDS[TAC]	7440-43-9 [1045]	2.0E-02		1/01									X		X	
			5.0E-04	10/00									X			
CAPROLACTAM	105-60-2	2.2E+00		10/13											X	
CARBON DISULFIDE	75-15-0	8.0E+02		5/02				X						X		
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE[TAC] (Tetrachloromethane)	56-23-5	4.0E+01		1/01	X			X						X		
CHLORINE	7782-50-5	2.0E-01		2/00											X	
CHLORINE DIOXIDE	10049-04-4	6.0E-01		1/01											X	
CHLOROBENZENE	108-90-7	1.0E+03		1/01	X			X					X			
CHLOROFORM[TAC]	67-66-3	3.0E+02		4/00	X			X					X			
CHLOROPICRIN	76-06-2	4.0E-01		12/01											X	
CHROMIUM 6+[TAC]	18540-29-9	2.0E-01		1/01											X	
			2.0E-02	10/00							X					
Barium chromate	*10294-40-3*	*2.0E-01*		*1/01*											✓	
			2.0E-02	*10/00*							✓					
Calcium chromate	*13765-19-0*	*2.0E-01*		*1/01*											✓	
			2.0E-02	*10/00*							✓					
Lead chromate	*7758-97-6*	*2.0E-01*		*1/01*											✓	

Table 4: OEHHA/ARB APPROVED CHRONIC REFERENCE EXPOSURE LEVELS AND TARGET ORGANS[a]

Substance	Chemical[b] Abstract Number	Chronic Inhalation REL ($\mu g/m^3$)	Chronic Oral REL (mg/kg-d)	Date[c] Value Reviewed [Added]	Target Organs											
					Alimentary	Bone and Teeth	Cardiovascular	Reproductive/[d] Development	Endocrine	Eye	Hematologic	Immune	Kidney	Nervous	Respiratory	Skin
			2.0E-02	*10/00*							✓					
Sodium dichromate	*10588-01-9*	*2.0E-01*		*1/01*											✓	
			2.0E-02	*10/00*							✓					
Strontium chromate	*7789-06-2*	*2.0E-01*		*1/01*											✓	
			2.0E-02	*10/00*							✓					
CHROMIUM TRIOXIDE (as chromic acid mist)	1333-82-0	2.0E-03		1/01											X	
			2.0E-02	*10/00*							✓					
CRESOLS (mixtures of)	1319-77-3	6.0E+02		1/01										X		
m-CRESOL	108-39-4	6.0E+02		1/01										X		
o-CRESOL	95-48-7	6.0E+02		1/01										X		
p-CRESOL	106-44-5	6.0E+02		1/01										X		
Cyanide Compounds (inorganic)	*57-12-5 1073*	*9.0E+00*		*4/00*			✓		✓					✓		
HYDROGEN CYANIDE (Hydrocyanic acid)	74-90-8	9.0E+00		4/00			X		X					X		
p-DICHLOROBENZENE	106-46-7	8.0E+02		1/01	X								X	X	X	
1,1,-DICHLOROETHYLENE … (see Vinylidene Chloride)																
DIESEL EXHAUST … (see Particulate Emissions from Diesel-Fueled Engines)																
DIETHANOLAMINE	111-42-2	3.0E+00		12/01							X				X	
N,N-DIMETHYL FORMAMIDE	68-12-2	8.0E+01		1/01	X										X	
1,4-DIOXANE; (1,4-Diethylene dioxide)	123-91-1	3.0E+03		4/00	X		X						X			
EPICHLOROHYDRIN (1-Chloro-2,3-epoxypropane)	106-89-8	3.0E+00		1/01						X					X	
1,2-EPOXYBUTANE	106-88-7	2.0E+01		1/01			X								X	
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4	2.0E+03		2/00	X			X	X				X			
ETHYL CHLORIDE (Chlorethane)	75-00-3	3.0E+04		4/00	X			X								
ETHYLENE DIBROMIDE[TAC] (1,2-Dibromoethane)	106-93-4	8.0E-01		12/01				X								
ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE[TAC] (1,2-Dichloroethane)	107-06-2	4.0E+02		1/01	X											
ETHYLENE GLYCOL	107-21-1	4.0E+02		4/00				X					X		X	

Table 4: OEHHA/ARB APPROVED CHRONIC REFERENCE EXPOSURE LEVELS AND TARGET ORGANS[a]

Substance	Chemical[b] Abstract Number	Chronic Inhalation REL ($\mu g/m^3$)	Chronic Oral REL (mg/kg-d)	Date[c] Value Reviewed [Added]	Target Organs											
					Alimentary	Bone and Teeth	Cardiovascular	Reproductive/ Development[d]	Endocrine	Eye	Hematologic	Immune	Kidney	Nervous	Respiratory	Skin
ETHYLENE OXIDE[TAC] (1,2-Epoxyethane)	75-21-8	3.0E+01		1/01										X		
Fluorides	1101	1.3E+01				X									X	
			4.0E-02	8/03		X										
HYDROGEN FLUORIDE (Hydrofluoric acid)	7664-39-3	1.4E+01				X									X	
			4.0E-02	8/03		X										
FORMALDEHYDE[TAC]	50-00-0	9.0E+00		12/08											X	
GLUTARALDEHYDE	111-30-8	8.0E-02		1/01											X	
GLYCOL ETHERS	1115															
ETHYLENE GLYCOL ETHYL ETHER – EGEE	110-80-5	7.0E+01		2/00				X			X					
ETHYLENE GLYCOL ETHYL ETHER ACETATE - EGEEA	111-15-9	3.0E+02		2/00				X								
ETHYLENE GLYCOL METHYL ETHER – EGME	109-86-4	6.0E+01		2/00				X								
ETHYLENE GLYCOL METHYL ETHER ACETATE - EGMEA	110-49-6	9.0E+01		2/00				X								
n-HEXANE	110-54-3	7.0E+03		4/00										X		
HYDRAZINE	302-01-2	2.0E-01		1/01	X				X							
HYDROCHLORIC ACID (Hydrogen chloride)	7647-01-0	9.0E+00		2/00											X	
HYDROGEN CYANIDE (Hydrocyanic acid) (see Cyanide Compounds)																
HYDROGEN BROMIDE ... (see Bromine & Compounds)																
HYDROGEN FLUORIDE (Hydrofluoric acid) (see Fluorides & Compounds)																
HYDROGEN SULFIDE	7783-06-4	1.0E+01		4/00											X	
ISOPHORONE	78-59-1	2.0E+03		12/01	X			X								
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL (Isopropanol)	67-63-0	7.0E+03		2/00				X					X			
LINDANE ... (see gamma-Hexachlorocyclohexane)																
MALEIC ANHYDRIDE	108-31-6	7.0E-01		12/01											X	
MANGANESE AND COMPOUNDS	7439-96-5 [1132]	9.0E-02		12/08										X		

Table 4: OEHHA/ARB APPROVED CHRONIC REFERENCE EXPOSURE LEVELS AND TARGET ORGANS[a]

Substance	Chemical[b] Abstract Number	Chronic Inhalation REL ($\mu g/m^3$)	Chronic Oral REL (mg/kg-d)	Date[c] Value Reviewed [Added]	Target Organs											
					Alimentary	Bone and Teeth	Cardiovascular	Reproductive/ Development[d]	Endocrine	Eye	Hematologic	Immune	Kidney	Nervous	Respiratory	Skin
MERCURY AND INORGANIC COMPOUNDS	7439-97-6 [1133]	3.0E-02		12/08				X					X	X		
			1.6E-04	12/08				X					X	X		
Mercuric chloride	*7487-94-7*	*3.0E-02*		*12/08*				✓					✓	✓		
			1.6E-04	*12/08*				✓					✓	✓		
METHANOL	67-56-1	4.0E+03		4/00				X								
METHYL BROMIDE (Bromomethane)	74-83-9	5.0E+00		2/00				X						X	X	
METHYL tertiary-BUTYL ETHER	1634-04-4	8.0E+03		2/00	X					X			X			
METHYL CHLOROFORM (1,1,1-Trichloroethane)	71-55-6	1.0E+03		2/00										X		
METHYL ISOCYANATE	624-83-9	1.0E+00		12/01				X							X	
METHYLENE CHLORIDE[TAC] (Dichloromethane)	75-09-2	4.0E+02		2/00			X							X		
4,4'-METHYLENE DIANILINE (AND ITS DICHLORIDE)	101-77-9	2.0E+01		12/01	X					X						
METHYLENE DIPHENYL ISOCYANATE	101-68-8	7.0E-01		1/01											X	
NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3	9.0E+00		4/00											X	
NICKEL AND COMPOUNDS[TAC]	7440-02-0 [1145]	1.4E-02		3/12							X				X	
			1.1E-02	3/12				X								
Nickel acetate	*373-02-4*	*1.4E-02*		*3/12*							✓				✓	
			1.1E-02	*3/12*				✓								
Nickel carbonate	*3333-67-3*	*1.4E-02*		*3/12*							✓				✓	
			1.1E-02	*3/12*				✓								
Nickel carbonyl	*13463-39-3*	*1.4E-02*		*3/12*							✓				✓	
			1.1E-02	*3/12*				✓								
Nickel hydroxide	*12054-48-7*	*1.4E-02*		*3/12*							✓				✓	
			1.1E-02	*3/12*				✓								
Nickelocene	*1271-28-9*	*1.4E-02*		*3/12*							✓				✓	
			1.1E-02	*3/12*				✓								

Table 4: OEHHA/ARB APPROVED CHRONIC REFERENCE EXPOSURE LEVELS AND TARGET ORGANS[a]

Substance	Chemical[b] Abstract Number	Chronic Inhalation REL ($\mu g/m^3$)	Chronic Oral REL (mg/kg-d)	Date[c] Value Reviewed [Added]	Target Organs											
					Alimentary	Bone and Teeth	Cardiovascular	Reproductive/[d] Development	Endocrine	Eye	Hematologic	Immune	Kidney	Nervous	Respiratory	Skin
NICKEL OXIDE	1313-99-1	2.0E-02		3/12											X	
			1.1E-02	*3/12*				✓								
Nickel refinery dust from pyrometallurgical process	*1146*	*1.4E-02*		*3/12*							✓				✓	
			1.1E-02	*3/12*				✓								
Nickel subsulfide	*12035-72-2*	*1.4E-02*		*3/12*							✓				✓	
			1.1E-02	*3/12*				✓								
PARTICULATE EMISSIONS FROM DIESEL-FUELED ENGINES[TAC, e]	9901	5.0E+00 TAC		8/98											X	
PERCHLOROETHYLENE[TAC] (Tetrachloroethylene)	127-18-4	3.5E+01 TAC		10/91	X								X			
PHENOL	108-95-2	2.0E+02		4/00	X		X						X	X		
PHOSPHINE	7803-51-2	8.0E-01		9/02	X						X		X	X	X	
PHOSPHORIC ACID	7664-38-2	7.0E+00		2/00											X	
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE	85-44-9	2.0E+01		1/01											X	
DIOXIN-LIKE POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCBS)[f, g]	1336-36-3															
3,3',4,4'-TETRACHLOROBIPHENYL (PCB 77)	32598-13-3	4.0E-01		8/03	X			X	X		X				X	
			1.0E-04	8/03	X			X	X		X				X	
3,4,4',5-TETRACHLOROBIPHENYL (PCB 81)	70362-50-4	1.3E-01		1/11	X			X	X		X				X	
			3.3E-05	1/11	X			X	X		X				X	
2,3,3',4,4'-PENTACHLOROBIPHENYL (PCB 105)	32598-14-4	1.3E+00		1/11	X			X	X		X				X	
			3.3E-04	1/11	X			X	X		X				X	
2,3,4,4',5-PENTACHLOROBIPHENYL (PCB 114)	74472-37-0	1.3E+00		1/11	X			X	X		X				X	
			3.3E-04	1/11	X			X	X		X				X	
2,3',4,4',5-PENTACHLOROBIPHENYL (PCB 118)	31508-00-6	1.3E+00		1/11	X			X	X		X				X	
			3.3E-04	1/11	X			X	X		X				X	
2,3',4,4',5'-PENTACHLOROBIPHENYL (PCB 123)	65510-44-3	1.3E+00		1/11	X			X	X		X				X	
			3.3E-04	1/11	X			X	X		X				X	
3,3',4,4',5-PENTACHLOROBIPHENYL (PCB 126)	57465-28-8	4.0E-04		8/03	X			X	X		X				X	

Table 4: OEHHA/ARB APPROVED CHRONIC REFERENCE EXPOSURE LEVELS AND TARGET ORGANS[a]

Substance	Chemical[b] Abstract Number	Chronic Inhalation REL ($\mu g/m^3$)	Chronic Oral REL (mg/kg-d)	Date[c] Value Reviewed [Added]	Target Organs											
					Alimentary	Bone and Teeth	Cardiovascular	Reproductive/[d] Development	Endocrine	Eye	Hematologic	Immune	Kidney	Nervous	Respiratory	Skin
			1.0E-07	8/03	X			X	X		X				X	
2,3,3',4,4',5-HEXACHLOROBIPHENYL (PCB 156)	38380-08-4	1.3E+00		1/11	X			X	X		X				X	
			3.3E-04	1/11	X			X	X		X				X	
2,3,3',4,4',5'-HEXACHLOROBIPHENYL (PCB 157)	69782-90-7	1.3E+00		1/11	X			X	X		X				X	
			3.3E-04	1/11	X			X	X		X				X	
2,3',4,4',5,5'-HEXACHLOROBIPHENYL (PCB 167)	52663-72-6	1.3E+00		1/11	X			X	X		X				X	
			3.3E-04	1/11	X			X	X		X				X	
3,3',4,4',5,5'-HEXACHLOROBIPHENYL (PCB 169)	32774-16-6	1.3E-03		1/11	X			X	X		X				X	
			3.3E-07	1/11	X			X	X		X				X	
2,3,3',4,4',5,5'-HEPTACHLOROBIPHENYL (PCB 189)	39635-31-9	1.3E+00		1/11	X			X	X		X				X	
			3.3E-04	1/11	X			X	X		X				X	
POLYCHLORINATED DIBENZO-P-DIOXINS (PCDD) (Treated as 2,3,7,8-TCDD for HRA)[TAC, f]	1085 1086	4.0E-05		2/00	X			X	X		X				X	
			1.0E-08	10/00	X			X	X		X				X	
2,3,7,8-TETRACHLORODIBENZO-P-DIOXIN[TAC]	1746-01-6	4.0E-05		2/00	X			X	X		X				X	
			1.0E-08	10/00	X			X	X		X				X	
1,2,3,7,8-PENTACHLORODIBENZO-P-DIOXIN	40321-76-4	4.0E-05		8/03	X			X	X		X				X	
			1.0E-08	8/03	X			X	X		X				X	
1,2,3,4,7,8-HEXACHLORODIBENZO-P-DIOXIN	39227-28-6	4.0E-04		2/00	X			X	X		X				X	
			1.0E-07	10/00	X			X	X		X				X	
1,2,3,6,7,8-HEXACHLORODIBENZO-P-DIOXIN	57653-85-7	4.0E-04		2/00	X			X	X		X				X	
			1.0E-07	10/00	X			X	X		X				X	
1,2,3,7,8,9-HEXACHLORODIBENZO-P-DIOXIN	19408-74-3	4.0E-04		2/00	X			X	X		X				X	
			1.0E-07	10/00	X			X	X		X				X	
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HEPTACHLORODIBENZO-P-DIOXIN	35822-46-9	4.0E-03		2/00	X			X	X		X				X	
			1.0E-06	10/00	X			X	X		X				X	
1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-OCTACHLORODIBENZO-P-DIOXIN	3268-87-9	1.3E-01		1/11	X			X	X		X				X	
			3.3E-05	1/11	X			X	X		X				X	

Table 4: OEHHA/ARB APPROVED CHRONIC REFERENCE EXPOSURE LEVELS AND TARGET ORGANS[a]

Substance	Chemical[b] Abstract Number	Chronic Inhalation REL ($\mu g/m^3$)	Chronic Oral REL (mg/kg-d)	Date[c] Value Reviewed [Added]	Target Organs											
					Alimentary	Bone and Teeth	Cardiovascular	Reproductive/[d] Development	Endocrine	Eye	Hematologic	Immune	Kidney	Nervous	Respiratory	Skin
POLYCHLORINATED DIBENZOFURANS (PCDF) (Treated as 2,3,7,8-TCDD for HRA) [TAC, f]	1080	4.0E-05		2/00	X			X	X		X				X	
			1.0E-08	10/00	X			X	X		X				X	
2,3,7,8-TETRACHLORODIBENZOFURAN	5120-73-19	4.0E-04		2/00	X			X	X		X				X	
			1.0E-07	10/00	X			X	X		X				X	
1,2,3,7,8-PENTACHLORODIBENZOFURAN	57117-41-6	1.3E-03		1/11	X			X	X		X				X	
			3.3E-07	1/11	X			X	X		X				X	
2,3,4,7,8-PENTACHLORODIBENZOFURN	57117-31-4	1.3E-04		1/11	X			X	X		X				X	
			3.3E-08	1/11	X			X	X		X				X	
1,2,3,4,7,8-HEXACHLORODIBENZOFURAN	70648-26-9	4.0E-04		2/00	X			X	X		X				X	
			1.0E-07	10/00	X			X	X		X				X	
1,2,3,6,7,8-HEXACHLORODIBENZOFURAN	57117-44-9	4.0E-04		2/00	X			X	X		X				X	
			1.0E-07	10/00	X			X	X		X				X	
1,2,3,7,8,9-HEXACHLORODIBENZOFURAN	72918-21-9	4.0E-04		2/00	X			X	X		X				X	
			1.0E-07	10/00	X			X	X		X				X	
2,3,4,6,7,8-HEXACHLORODIBENZOFURAN	60851-34-5	4.0E-04		2/00	X			X	X		X				X	
			1.0E-07	10/00	X			X	X		X				X	
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HEPTACHLORODIBENZOFURAN	67562-39-4	4.0E-03		2/00	X			X	X		X				X	
			1.0E-06	10/00	X			X	X		X				X	
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-HEPTACHLORODIBENZOFURAN	55673-89-7	4.0E-03		2/00	X			X	X		X				X	
			1.0E-06	10/00	X			X	X		X				X	
1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-OCTACHLORODIBENZOFURAN	39001-02-0	1.3E-01		1/11	X			X	X		X				X	
			3.3E-05	1/11	X			X	X		X				X	
POTASSIUM BROMATE ... (see Bromine & Compounds)																
PROPYLENE (PROPENE)	115-07-1	3.0E+03		4/00											X	
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER	107-98-2	7.0E+03		2/00	X											
PROPYLENE OXIDE	75-56-9	3.0E+01		2/00											X	

Table 4: OEHHA/ARB APPROVED CHRONIC REFERENCE EXPOSURE LEVELS AND TARGET ORGANS[a]

Substance	Chemical[b] Abstract Number	Chronic Inhalation REL ($\mu g/m^3$)	Chronic Oral REL (mg/kg-d)	Date[c] Value Reviewed [Added]	Target Organs											
					Alimentary	Bone and Teeth	Cardiovascular	Reproductive/ Development[d]	Endocrine	Eye	Hematologic	Immune	Kidney	Nervous	Respiratory	Skin
SELENIUM AND COMPOUNDS (other than hydrogen selenide)[h]	7782-49-2 [1170]	2.0E+01		12/01	X		X							X		
			5.0E-03	12/01	X		X							X		
Selenium sulfide	*7446-34-6*	*2.0E+01*		*12/01*	✓		✓							✓		
			5.0E-03	*12/01*	✓		✓							✓		
SILICA [CRYSTALLINE, RESPIRABLE]	1175	3.0E+00		2/05											X	
STYRENE	100-42-5	9.0E+02		4/00										X		
Sulfuric Acid	7664-93-9	1.0E+00		12/01											X	
Sulfuric Trioxide	*7446-71-9*	*1.0E+00*		*12/01*											✓	
TOLUENE	108-88-3	3.0E+02		4/00				X						X	X	
Toluene diisocyanates	*26471-62-5*	*7.0E-02*		*1/01*											✓	
TOLUENE-2,4-DIISOCYANATE	584-84-9	7.0E-02		1/01											X	
TOLUENE-2,6-DIISOCYANATE	91-08-7	7.0E-02		1/01											X	
TRICHLOROETHYLENE[TAC]	79-01-6	6.0E+02		4/00						X				X		
TRIETHYLAMINE	121-44-8	2.0E+02		9/02						X						
VINYL ACETATE	108-05-4	2.0E+02		12/01											X	
VINYLIDENE CHLORIDE (1,1,-Dichloroethylene)	75-35-4	7.0E+01		1/01	X											
XYLENES (mixed isomers)	1330-20-7	7.0E+02		4/00						X				X	X	
m-XYLENE	108-38-3	7.0E+02		4/00						X				X	X	
o-XYLENE	95-47-6	7.0E+02		4/00						X				X	X	
p-XYLENE	106-42-3	7.0E+02		4/00						X				X	X	

Table 4: OEHHA/ARB APPROVED CHRONIC REFERENCE EXPOSURE LEVELS AND TARGET ORGANS[a]

Purpose: The purpose of this reference table is to provide a quick list of all health values that have been approved by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) and the Air Resources Board (ARB) for use in facility health risk assessments conducted for the AB 2588 Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Program. The OEHHA has developed and adopted new risk assessment guidelines that update and replace the 2003 version of the OEHHA *Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Guidance Manual for Preparation of Health Risk Assessments*. The OEHHA has adopted three technical support documents for these guidelines, which can be found on their website (http://www.oehha.ca.gov/air/hot_spots/index.html). This table lists the OEHHA adopted inhalation and oral noncancer chronic RELs. OEHHA is still in the process of adopting new health values. Therefore, new health values will periodically be added to, or deleted from, this table. Users of this table are advised to monitor the OEHHA website (*www.oehha.ca.gov*) for any updates to the health values.

May 2008 update: The Air Resources Board adopted amendments to the AB 2588 Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Emission Inventory Criteria and Guidelines Regulation (Title 17, California Code of Regulations, Section 93300.5) on November 16, 2006. The amendments became effective on September 26, 2007, after approval from the Office of Administrative Law. Under the new amendments, the substances previously listed in Appendix A-I *(Substances For Which Emissions Must Be Quantified*) and Appendix F (*Criteria For Inputs For Risk Assessment Using Screening Air Dispersion Modeling*) of the ARB's *Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Emission Inventory Criteria and Guidelines (EICG) (July 1997)* have been removed from this table.

a The checkmarks included in this table clarify applicability of OEHHA adopted health effects values to individual or grouped substances listed in the *Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Emission Inventory Criteria and Guidelines*, Appendix A-I list of *"Substances For Which Emissions Must Be Quantified"*.

b Chemical Abstract Service Number (CAS): For chemical groupings and mixtures where a CAS number is not applicable, the 4-digit code used in the *Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Emission Inventory Criteria and Guidelines (EICG) Report* is listed. The 4-digit codes enclosed in brackets [ ] are codes that have been phased out, but may still appear on previously reported Hot Spots emissions. For information on the origin and use of the 4-digit code, see the EICG report.

c Date Value Reviewed [Added]: This column lists the date that the health value was last reviewed by OEHHA and the Scientific Review Panel, and/or approved for use in the AB 2588 Air Toxics Hot Spots Program. If the health value is unchanged since it was first approved for use in the "Hot Spots" Program, then the date that the value was first approved for use by CAPCOA is listed within the brackets [ ].

- February 2000, April 2000, January 2001, and December 2001 are listed for the first set of 22, the second set of 16, the third set of 22, and the fourth set of 12 noncancer chronic RELs, respectively. The chronic REL for carbon disulfide was adopted in May 2002. Chronic RELs for phosphine and triethylamine were adopted in September 2002. Chronic RELs for fluorides including hydrogen fluoride were adopted August 2003. Chronic REL for silica [crystalline respirable] was adopted February 2005.
- October 2000 is listed for the oral chronic RELs.
- For the substances identified as Toxic Air Contaminants, the Air Resources Board hearing date is listed. The date for acetaldehyde represents the date the value was approved by the Scientific Review Panel.
- On December 19, 2008, OEHHA adopted new chronic RELs for acetaldehyde, acrolein, arsenic, formaldehyde, manganese, and mercury. The most current health values can be found at: http://www.oehha.ca.gov/air/allrels.html.

  Note: 1. We present the new oral RELs only in milligrams (mg/kg-d), although OEHHA has presented oral RELs in other tables in either micrograms (μg/kg-d) or mg/kg-d .

  2. At OEHHA's direction, the chronic oral REL for arsenic does not apply to arsine, because arsine is a gas and not particle associated.
- January 2011 is listed to reflect OEHHA's adoption of the World Health Organization's 2005 Toxicity Equivalency Factors for polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins (PCDDs), dibenzofurans (PCDFs), and dioxin-like polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). See Appendix C of OEHHA's *Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Technical Support Document for Cancer Potencies* at: http://www.oehha.ca.gov/air/hot_spots/pdf/AppCdioxinTEFs013111.pdf for more information.
- On March 23, 2012, OEHHA adopted revised acute, 8-hour and chronic RELs for nickel and nickel compounds, a separate chronic inhalation REL for nickel oxide, and a revised chronic oral REL for nickel and nickel compounds (including nickel oxide). The values of the RELs are listed in the table at: http://www.oehha.ca.gov/air/chronic_rels/032312CREL.html.
- On July 29, 2013, OEHHA adopted an acute and an 8-hour REL and a revised chronic REL for 1,3-butadiene. The REL value and summary can be found online at: http://www.oehha.ca.gov/air/hot_spots/index.html.
- On October 18, 2013 (February 2014 table update), OEHHA adopted acute, 8-hour, and chronic RELs for caprolactam. The REL values and summary can be found at: http://www.oehha.ca.gov/air/chronic_rels/pdf/Caprolactam2013.pdf. Changes have been made to target organs to the following substances with no change to health factors: Diethanolamine, Fluorides and Hydrogen Fluoride, and Xylenes. The "date added" in this table reflects the date of the health factor only. See footnotes below that discuss changes to substance target organs only.
- On June 27, 2014, OEHHA adopted a new 8-hour REL and revised acute and chronic RELs for benzene. The REL values and summary can be found at: http://www.oehha.ca.gov/air/chronic_rels/BenzeneJune2014.html.

Table 4: OEHHA/ARB APPROVED CHRONIC REFERENCE EXPOSURE LEVELS AND TARGET ORGANS[a]

d	February 2014. Per OEHHA's current policy, substances with Reproductive System and/or Development as the hazard Index target organ(s) are represented under the single endpoint "Reproductive/Development".
TAC	Toxic Air Contaminant: The Air Resources Board has identified this substance as a Toxic Air Contaminant.
e	Particulate Emissions from Diesel-Fueled Engines: The inhalation cancer potency factor was derived from whole diesel exhaust and should be used only for impacts from the inhalation pathway (based on diesel PM measurements). The inhalation impacts from speciated emissions from diesel-fueled engines are already accounted for in the inhalation cancer potency factor and REL. However, at the discretion of the risk assessor, speciated emissions from diesel-fueled engines may be used to estimate acute noncancer health impacts or the contribution to cancer risk or chronic noncancer health impacts for the non-inhalation exposure pathway. The noncancer chronic REL for diesel exhaust is based on assumptions of contributions of diesel PM to ambient PM. It should be used with diesel PM measurement. There is not an oral chronic REL for diesel exhaust. See Appendix D of OEHHA's document *The Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Guidance Manual for Preparation of Health Risk Assessments* for more information.
f	Polychlorinated Dibenzo-p-dioxins and Polychlorinated Dibenzofurans (also referred to as chlorinated dioxins and dibenzofurans) and dioxin-like PCB congeners: The OEHHA has adopted the World Health Organization 2005 (WHO-05) Toxicity Equivalency Factor scheme for evaluating the risk due to exposure to samples containing mixtures of polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins (PCDD) and polychlorinated dibenzofurans (PCDF) and a number of dioxin-like PCB congeners. See Appendix A of OEHHA's Technical Support Document For Describing Available Cancer Potency Factors for more information about the scheme. See Appendix E of OEHHA's 2014 The Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Guidance Manual for Preparation of Health Risk Assessments for the methodology for calculating 2,3,7,8-equivalents, cancer risk, and noncancer Hazard Index for PCDD, PCDFs and a number of dioxin-like PCB .
g	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (unspeciated): As of February, 2014, there is no approved method that can be used to assess the noncancer hazard of an unspeciated PCB mixture. Persons preparing HRAs for the Hot Spots Program should consult with OEHHA and the local Air Pollution Control or Air Quality Management District if an assessment of the noncancer hazard for unspeciated PCB mixtures is needed.
h	SELENIUM AND COMPOUNDS: In February 2014, an oral REL was added to the consolidated table. The REL was adopted in Dec 2001, but could not be used by the Hot Spots Program (or HARP software) until transfer factors for the oral and dermal routes were adopted. Transfer factors are included in the OEHHA's Technical Support Document for Exposure Assessment and Stochastic Analysis (August 2012) and will be added to the HARP software in the future.

Other Changes:

February 2014 corrections based on original REL summaries:

- Removed applicability of oleum to the sulfuric acid chronic inhalation REL because oleum represents only an acute health hazard.
- Diethanolamine – deleted cardiovascular and nervous system as target organs, and added hematologic and respiratory systems as target organs.
- Fluorides and Hydrogen Fluoride – target organ for these substances was reconfigured so that "Bone and Teeth" are a combined target organ.
- Xylenes (mixed isomers) – added eye as a target organ.
- Removed "METHYL MERCURY …(see Mercury & Compounds)" entry because methyl mercury has different chemical properties, potency, and toxicity compared to elemental mercury and mercury salts, and it is not emitted directly from any California facilities.

Table 4: OEHHA/ARB APPROVED CHRONIC REFERENCE EXPOSURE LEVELS AND TARGET ORGANS[a]

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Appendix M:

How to Post-Process Offsite Worker Concentrations using the Hourly Raw Results from AERMOD

This appendix describes how to calculate refined offsite worker concentrations using the hourly raw results from the AERMOD air dispersion model. In some cases, a better representation of what the offsite worker breathes during their work shift is needed for the health risk analysis. To obtain a better representation, the hourly raw results contain enough information to allow the risk assessor to evaluate the concentrations that occurs during the offsite worker's shift. However, since the hourly raw results include all the concentrations for every hour of meteorological data at each receptor for each source in the air dispersion analysis, the results must be filtered and processed to obtain the refined offsite worker concentrations. The basic steps include: 1) determining the averaging periods needed for the offsite worker analysis; 2) outputting the hourly raw results from the AERMOD air dispersion model; 3) extracting the hourly concentrations based on when the receptor is present; and 4) identifying or calculating the required concentration. The calculation methods described in this appendix can be used for assessing acute, 8-hour non-cancer chronic, and inhalation cancer health impacts.

M.1 Determine the Averaging Periods Required for the Offsite Worker Health Risk Analysis

Before any refined offsite worker concentrations can be calculated, the first step is to determine which type of refined concentrations or averaging periods are needed for the health risk analysis. The refined averaging periods needed for the analysis are based on the pollutant-specific health values emitted by the source or sources. Specifically, refined offsite worker concentrations can only be used for pollutants that have inhalation cancer potency factors, 8-hour RELs, and/or acute RELs. This section describes the refined averaging periods required for assessing acute RELs, 8-hour RELs, and inhalation cancer potency factors.

M.1.1 Averaging Period Required for Acute RELs

The maximum 1-hour concentration is typically required for the acute health hazard index calculation. AERMOD can determine and output the maximum 1-hour concentration at each receptor location for each source in the air dispersion analysis. However, if more refined concentrations for the offsite worker are needed, the maximum1-hour concentration that occurs during the offsite worker's shift may be used.

This type of refinement can be processed using the hourly raw results from the air dispersion analysis.

If there are multiple sources in the analysis, an additional refinement step is to examine the coincident acute health impacts at each receptor from all sources at each hour during the offsite worker's shift and identify the total maximum acute health impacts from all sources. For example, if there are two sources that emit a single pollutant for ten hours per day and the offsite worker's shift is from hour three to hour seven, the risk assessor may evaluate the total acute risk from all sources during the offsite worker's shift. Assuming the acute REL is 50 $\mu g/m^3$, the highest acute health impact occurs at hour three with a Health Hazard Index of 0.3 (see Table M.1). This approach is also known as a refined acute analysis.

TABLE M.1. EXAMPLE OF A REFINED ACUTE CALCULATION

Hour	***1***	***2***	***3***	***4***	***5***	***6***	***7***	***8***	***9***	***10***
Source 1 Concentration ($\mu g/m^3$)	5	7	8	0	9	11	5	1	12	3
Source 2 Concentration($\mu g/m^3$)	4	6	7	0	2	1	3	4	5	2
Total Acute Health Hazard Index from All Sources	0.18	0.26	**0.3**	0	0.22	0.24	0.16	0.1	0.34	0.1

M.1.2 Averaging Period Required for Inhalation Cancer Potency Values

The period average is typically required for cancer risk assessments. AERMOD calculates this average by summing all the hourly concentrations and dividing it by the number of processed hours over the entire time period of the air dispersion analysis. However, the period averages calculated from AERMOD typically represent exposures for receptors (i.e., residential receptors) that are present 24 hours a day and seven days per week. For the offsite worker, the period average should represent what the worker breathes during their work shift when assessing the cancer inhalation pathway.

To estimate the offsite worker's concentration, there are two approaches. The simple approach is to obtain the period average concentration as calculated by AERMOD and approximate the worker's inhalation exposure using an adjustment factor (See Chapter 4.12.2. for more information). For a more representative concentration, the second approach is to calculate a refined period average using the hourly raw results from the air dispersion analysis. This refined period average should reflect only the concentrations that occur during the offsite worker's shift. It is calculated by summing all of the hourly concentrations that occurs during the offsite worker's shift and dividing it by the number of hours that occurs during the offsite worker's shift. The equation for calculating the refined offsite worker concentration is shown in Section 4.3.

M.1.3 Averaging Period Required for 8-Hour RELs

For 8-hour noncancer health impacts, we evaluate if the worker is exposed to a daily (e.g., 8-hour) average concentration that exceeds the 8-hour REL. The daily average concentration is intended to represent the long term average concentration the worker is breathing during their work shift. The long-term 8-hour daily average concentration is required for 8-hour health hazard index calculations. Specifically, this concentration represents the long-term average of repeated 8-hour daily averages that occur when the source's emission schedule and offsite worker's schedule overlap. For example, the 8-hour averages are first calculated for each day in the air dispersion analysis. The 8-hour averages should represent the eight hour sequential concentration for when the source's emission schedule and offsite worker's schedule overlap. All the 8-hour averages are then averaged over the entire time period of the air dispersion analysis.

There are two approaches for calculating the average 8-hour daily concentration. The simple approach is to obtain the long-term concentration (i.e., period average) as calculated by AERMOD and approximate the average 8-hour daily concentration using an adjustment factor. For a more representative concentration, the second approach is to calculate the offsite worker concentration using the hourly raw results from the air dispersion analysis.

Please note that although the duration of work shifts or period of overlap with the source's emission schedule can vary from eight hours, the calculated long-term daily average concentrations can still be applied to the 8-hour RELs. However, the risk assessor may wish to calculate the 8-hour hazard index using the adjustment factor approach as a screening assessment before proceeding with the post-processing approach. Based on the results of the screening assessment, the risk assessor can contact OEHHA for assistance in determining whether further evaluation may be necessary.

M.2 Output the Hourly Raw Results from AERMOD

The hourly raw results from the air dispersion analysis are needed to calculate the refined offsite worker concentrations as described above. AERMOD can output the hourly raw results to a file for post-processing. In order to output a file suitable for post-processing, the AERMOD input file must be modified. The AERMOD input file contains the modeling options, source location and parameter data, receptor locations, meteorological data file specifications, and output options. It is organized into five main sections that include the Control (CO), Source (SO), Receptor (RE), Meteorology (ME), and Output (OU) pathways (U.S. EPA, 2004). This section describes how to modify the pathways in the AERMOD input file to allow the hourly raw results to be saved to a file.

M.2.1 Modify the Control (CO) Pathway to Identify Calm and Missing Hours

By default, AERMOD disregards calm and missing hours when calculating the long-term and short-term averages. When calculating the refined offsite worker concentrations, the calm and missing hours must also be disregarded. However, the hourly raw results from AERMOD do not identify which hours are calm or missing. Since this is the case, an additional file from AERMOD must also be saved in order to post-process the hourly raw results correctly. The AERMOD Detailed Error Listing File will report all calm and missing hours from the air dispersion analysis. The syntax for creating a Detailed Error Listing File in the CO pathway is shown below. This modification in the CO pathway will create a file which will be used to assist with calculating the refined offsite worker concentrations. This process is described in the subsequent sections of this appendix.

Syntax for Creating the Detailed Error Listing File

CO ERRORFIL [Filename]

M.2.2 Modify the Source (SO) Pathway if Unit Emission Rates are used

In an air dispersion analysis, it is typical to use non-substance specific unit emission rates (e.g., 1 g/s) for evaluating multiple pollutants. This precludes modelers from having to run the air dispersion model for each individual pollutant that is emitted from a source. Unit emission rates allow the air dispersion modeling results to be expressed as dilution factors in $(\mu g/m^3)/(g/s)$. When these dilution factors are combined with the pollutant specific emission rate (g/s), it will yield the ground level concentrations ($\mu g/m^3$) for each pollutant in the analysis. When there are multiple sources in the air dispersion analysis and unit emission rates are used, the individual source contributions must be provided in the modeling results so the ground level concentrations can be correctly scaled for each pollutant. To do this, the air dispersion input file must be modified to create individual source groups for each source. The example below shows how individual source groups for two sources (S001 and S002) are specified in the SO pathway of an AERMOD input file. This modification in the SO pathway will allow the individual source contributions to be saved in the hourly raw results.

```
SO STARTING

**S001 and S002 location and source parameters are not shown.**

SRCGROUP SRCGP1 S001

SRCGROUP SRCGP2 S002

SO FINSHED
```

This parameter identifies the sources tied to the source group. Use only one source ID per source group.

This section specifies the name of your source group. The source group name is what is specified when you output the required concentrations files.

Please note that a separate input file is needed for evaluating acute health impacts when unit emission rates are used and the source has a variable emission schedule (e.g., emissions vary by hour-of-day and day-of-week). Acute health impacts are based on maximum hourly emissions whereas cancer and chronic health impacts are based on average hourly emissions. To correctly simulate unit emissions for the acute impacts, a duplicate source with a variable emission rate of "on" (1) or "off" (0) should be used so the maximum hourly inventory is correctly calculated separately from the emission factors placed in the annual file. The example below shows how the variable emission rates should be modified. Alternatively, a source can be duplicated in the same input file instead of rerunning the source using a separate input file.

First Run with Unmodified Emission Rate Factors for Long-Term

```
EMISFACT S002  HROFDY   0.000   0.000   0.000   0.000   0.000
         S002  HROFDY   0.000   2.667   2.667   2.667   2.667
         S002  HROFDY   2.667   2.667   1.333   1.333   1.333
         S002  HROFDY   1.333   1.333   1.333   0.000   0.000
         S002  HROFDY   0.000   0.000   0.000   0.000
```

Second Run with Modified Emission Rates Factors for Acute

```
EMISFACT S002  HROFDY   0.000   0.000   0.000   0.000   0.000
         S002  HROFDY   0.000   1.000   1.000   1.000   1.000
         S002  HROFDY   1.000   1.000   1.000   1.000   1.000
         S002  HROFDY   1.000   1.000   1.000   0.000   0.000
         S002  HROFDY   0.000   0.000   0.000   0.000
```

M.2.3 Modify the Receptor (RE) Pathway to Reduce the Processing Time

AERMOD is capable of outputting the hourly raw results from the air dispersion analysis. However, without taking appropriate precautions, outputting the hourly raw results can produce extremely large file sizes especially when evaluating multiple years of meteorological data, a large number of receptors, and short-term averaging periods (e.g., 1-hour). To minimize the amount of processing time and hard disk space, it is recommended to use only a single discrete receptor representing the off-site worker location. The proper syntax for specifying a discrete receptor is shown below.

Sample Syntax for Creating a Single Discrete Receptor

```
RE DISCCART XcoordYcoord (ZelevZhill) (Zflag)
```

M.2.4 Modify the Output (OU) Pathway to Output the Hourly Raw Results

To create a file containing the hourly raw results, modify the OU pathway to include the POSTFILE keyword and parameters. The sample below shows the syntax for outputting the hourly raw results for a single source. The POSTFILE will list in order the concentration for each receptor and for each hour of meteorological data regardless of the source's emission schedule. Use Table M.2 to help construct the proper syntax for the POSTFILE option. This step must be repeated for each source in the analysis which will result in additional files.

Please note that if the data are outputted as binary file (UNFORM), a separate computer program will be needed to read and parse the data.

Sample Syntax for Outputting the

Hourly Concentrations for a Single Source

```
OU POSTFILE 1 SRCGP1PLOT PSTS001.TXT
```

TABLE M.2. DESCRIPTIONS OF THE POSTFILE PARAMETERS

Keyword	**Parameters**	
POSTFILE	AveperGrpid Format Filnam (Funit)	
where:	Aveper	Specifies averaging period to be output to file. Set this value to 1 to output 1-hour raw results.
	Grpid	Specifies source group to be output to file. If there are multiple sources, you will need to repeat the POSTFILE option for each source. You can combine the different outputs to a single file using the Funit parameter.
	Format	Specifies format of file, either UNFORM for binary files or PLOT for formatted files. Unformatted files offer a smaller file size; however, this file requires programming expertise in order to view and parse the data. Selecting the PLOT option will allow you to view the file in any text editor.
	Filnam	Specifies filename for output file
	Funit (optional)	The file unit is an optional parameter. If the filename and the file unit number are the same, the results for different source groups can be combined into a single file.

M.3 Extract the Hourly Concentrations when the Offsite Worker is Present

To calculate the refined offsite worker concentrations, it is necessary to extract the hourly concentrations based on the offsite worker's schedule. This section provides information on how to extract the hourly concentrations for the offsite worker including the calm and missing hours that may occur during the offsite worker's shift.

At this point, it is recommended the hourly raw results be imported into a spreadsheet or database to assist with the extraction process. Spreadsheets and database contain preprogrammed functions to assist with deciphering data. **Use the information in Section M.3.1 as a guide to help import the hourly raw results into a database or spreadsheet.**

M.3.1 Description of the POSTFILE File Format

AERMOD was created using FORTRAN, a type of programming language. When the AERMOD output files are created, it is based on a specified FORTRAN format. The variables provided on each data record in the POSTFILE include the X and Y coordinates of the receptor location, the concentration value for that location, receptor terrain elevation, hill height scale, flagpole receptor height, the averaging period, the source group ID, and the date for the end of the averaging period (in the form of YYMMDDHH) (U.S. EPA, 2004). Table M.3 shows the equivalent data types based on the POSTFILE format. The POSTFILE will list in order the concentration for each receptor and for each hour of meteorological data regardless of the source's emission schedule (see Figure M.3.1). Use the information in this section as a guide to help import the hourly raw results into a database or spreadsheet.

TABLE M.3. POSTFILE VARIABLES AND EQUIVALENT DATA TYPES

Column Name	Fortran Format	Equivalent Data Type
X	F13.5	Number/Double Precision
Y	F13.5	Number/Double Precision
AVERAGE_CONC	F13.5	Number/Double Precision
ZELEV	F8.2	Number/Double Precision
ZHILL	F8.2	Number/Double Precision
ZFLAG	F8.2	Number/Double Precision
AVE	A6	6-Character String/Text
GRP	A8	8-Character String/Text
NUM_HRS OR DATE	I8.8	8-Character String/Text
NET_ID	A8	8-Character String/Text

FIGURE M.3.1. SAMPLE OF AN AERMOD POSTFILE

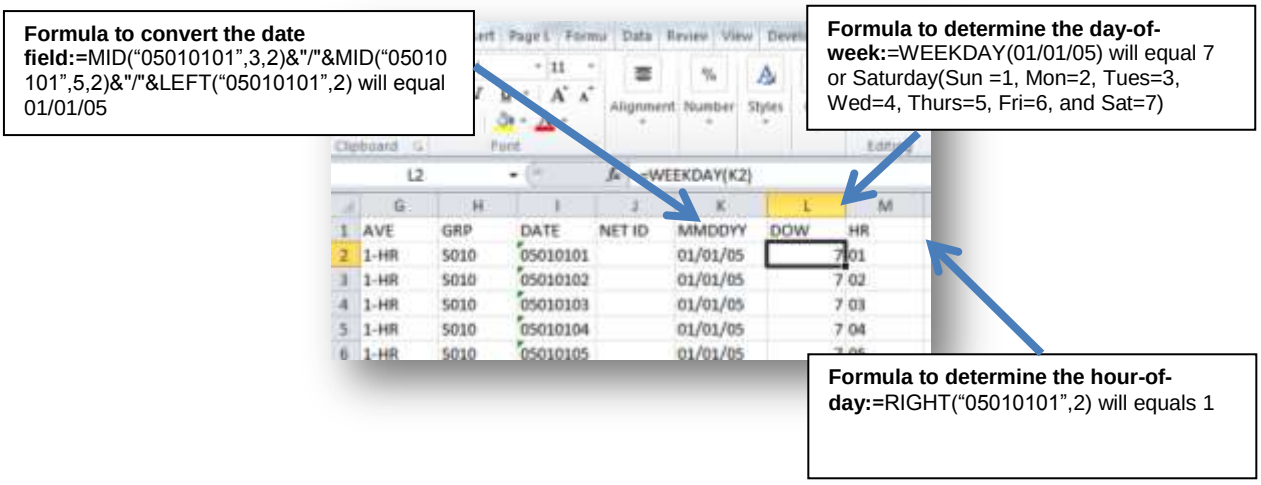
AERMOD (09292): LARGE PS 08/24/10
MODELING OPTIONS USED: 07:39:24
NonDFAULT CONC FLAT FLGPOL
POST/PLOT FILE OF CONCURRENT 1-HR VALUES FOR SOURCE GROUP: S010
FOR A TOTAL OF 1 RECEPTORS.
FORMAT: (3(1X,F13.5),3(1X,F8.2),2X,A6,2X,A8,2X,I8.8,2X,A8)

X	Y	AVERAGE CONC	ZELEV	ZHILL	ZFLAG	AVE	GRP	DATE	NET ID
100.00000	0.00000	0.00000	10.00	10.00	1.20	1-HR	S010	05010101	
100.00000	0.00000	0.00000	10.00	10.00	1.20	1-HR	S010	05010102	
100.00000	0.00000	0.00000	10.00	10.00	1.20	1-HR	S010	05010103	
100.00000	0.00000	0.00000	10.00	10.00	1.20	1-HR	S010	05010104	
100.00000	0.00000	0.00000	10.00	10.00	1.20	1-HR	S010	05010105	
100.00000	0.00000	0.00000	10.00	10.00	1.20	1-HR	S010	05010106	
100.00000	0.00000	0.00000	10.00	10.00	1.20	1-HR	S010	05010107	
100.00000	0.00000	0.00000	10.00	10.00	1.20	1-HR	S010	05010108	
100.00000	0.00000	0.00000	10.00	10.00	1.20	1-HR	S010	05010109	
100.00000	0.00000	0.00000	10.00	10.00	1.20	1-HR	S010	05010110	
100.00000	0.00000	0.00000	10.00	10.00	1.20	1-HR	S010	05010111	
100.00000	0.00000	0.00000	10.00	10.00	1.20	1-HR	S010	05010112	
100.00000	0.00000	0.00000	10.00	10.00	1.20	1-HR	S010	05010113	
100.00000	0.00000	0.00000	10.00	10.00	1.20	1-HR	S010	05010114	
100.00000	0.00000	0.00000	10.00	10.00	1.20	1-HR	S010	05010115	
100.00000	0.00000	0.00000	10.00	10.00	1.20	1-HR	S010	05010116	
100.00000	0.00000	0.00000	10.00	10.00	1.20	1-HR	S010	05010117	

M.3.2 Determine the Day-of-Week and Hour-of-Day

In order to extract only the hourly concentrations that occur when an offsite worker is present, the risk assessor must first determine the day-of-week and hour-of-day for each hourly record using the date field. Since the date outputted by AERMOD cannot be directly interpreted by the day-of-week function in a database or spreadsheet, the date must be first converted. For example, the date field can be first converted using the LEFT and MID functions in Microsoft Excel (See Column K in Figure M.3.2). After which, the WEEKDAY function in Microsoft Excel can be used to determine the day-of-week (See Column L in Figure M.3.2). The hour-of-day can be extracted using the RIGHT function (See Column M in Figure M.3.2).

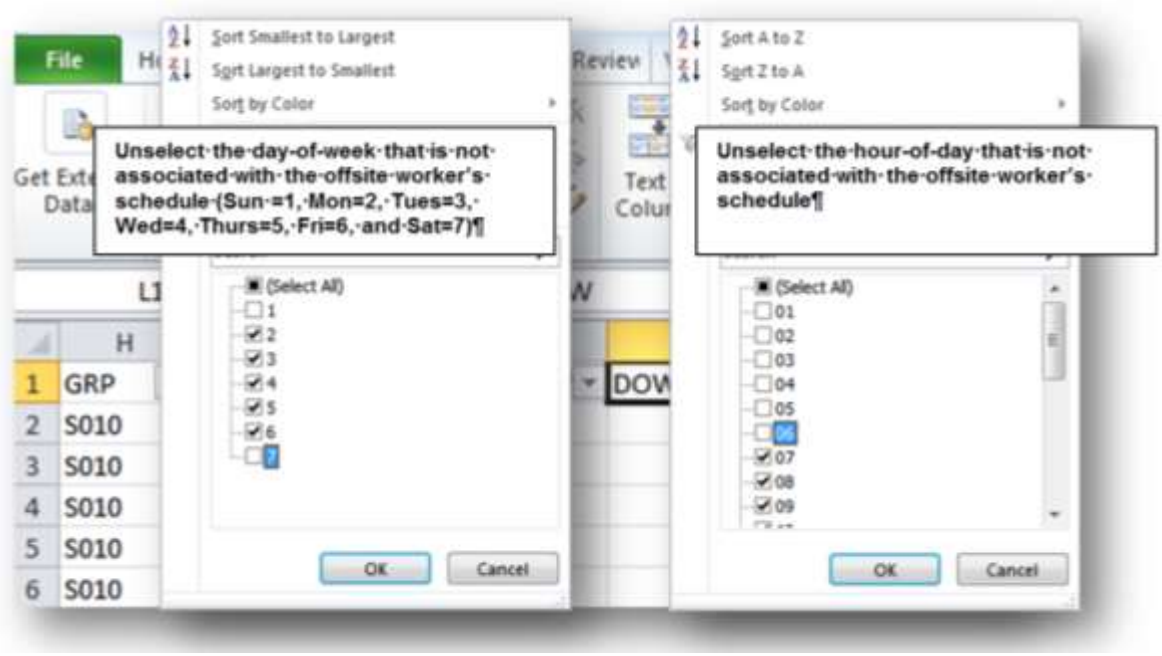
FIGURE M.3.2. HOW TO DETERMINE THE DAY-OF-WEEK AND HOUR-OF-DAY IN MICROSOFT EXCEL



M.3.3 Extract the Hourly Concentrations Based on the Offsite Worker's Schedule

After the day-of-week and hour-of-day have been determined, the concentrations can now be extracted or filtered. Based on the offsite worker's schedule, filter or query the hourly concentrations using a spreadsheet or database. For example, in Microsoft Excel, you can filter the data by selecting the data filter option (see Figure M.3.3). Then unselect the records that are not associated with the offsite worker's schedule using the day-of-week and hour-of-day fields that were created in previous section. If the data contains information for multiple receptors, filter the X and Y coordinates to get the concentrations that are specific to each receptor. The results from the filter will now only show hourly concentrations for times when the offsite worker is present.

FIGURE M.3.3. HOW TO FILTER THE DATA IN MICROSOFT EXCEL



M.3.4 Count the Number of Calm and Missing Hours that Occur During the Offsite Worker's Schedule

If calm hour processing was used in the air dispersion analysis, then calm and missing hours must also be considered when post-processing the long-term and short-term averages for the offsite worker. To assist in this calculation, the Detailed Error Listing File that was created from the air dispersion analysis (Section 2.1) can be used to count the number of calm and missing hours that occurred during the worker's shift.

To identify the calm and missing hours, it is recommended to import the Detailed Error Listing File into a spreadsheet or database. Then follow the instructions from Sections 3.2 and 3.3 to determine the number of calm and missing hours that occur during the offsite worker's schedule. This information is needed to calculate the averaging periods for the offsite worker.

M.4 How to Identify or Calculate the Refined Concentrations for the Offsite Worker Analysis

Depending on which averaging periods are needed (as determined by Section 1.0), use Sections 4.1 through 4.3 below to identify or calculate refined concentrations for estimating the acute, 8-hour, and cancer health impacts. The equations are based on how the long-term and short-term averages are calculated in AERMOD. These equations also account for how calm and missing hours are handled by AERMOD (U.S. EPA, 2005). After calculating the appropriate averaging periods, the refined concentrations can be used to assess the health impacts for the offsite worker's inhalation pathway.

Please note that if unit emission rates were used in the air dispersion analysis, each averaging period calculated using the methods below must be combined with the pollutant specific emission rate (g/s) to yield the actual ground level concentrations (µg/m^3) for each pollutant in the analysis before the health impacts can be assessed.

M.4.1 How to Determine the Maximum 1-Hour Average for a Simple Acute Assessment

The maximum 1-hour average concentration represents the highest concentration that occurs during the offsite worker's schedule. To determine the maximum 1-hour average, sort the extracted hourly concentrations in descending order using a spreadsheet or a database. The maximum hourly concentration will be at the top of the list (Figure M.4.1). This process must be repeated at each receptor for all sources of interest.

FIGURE M.4.1. IDENTIFYING THE MAXIMUM 1-HOUR CONCENTRATION

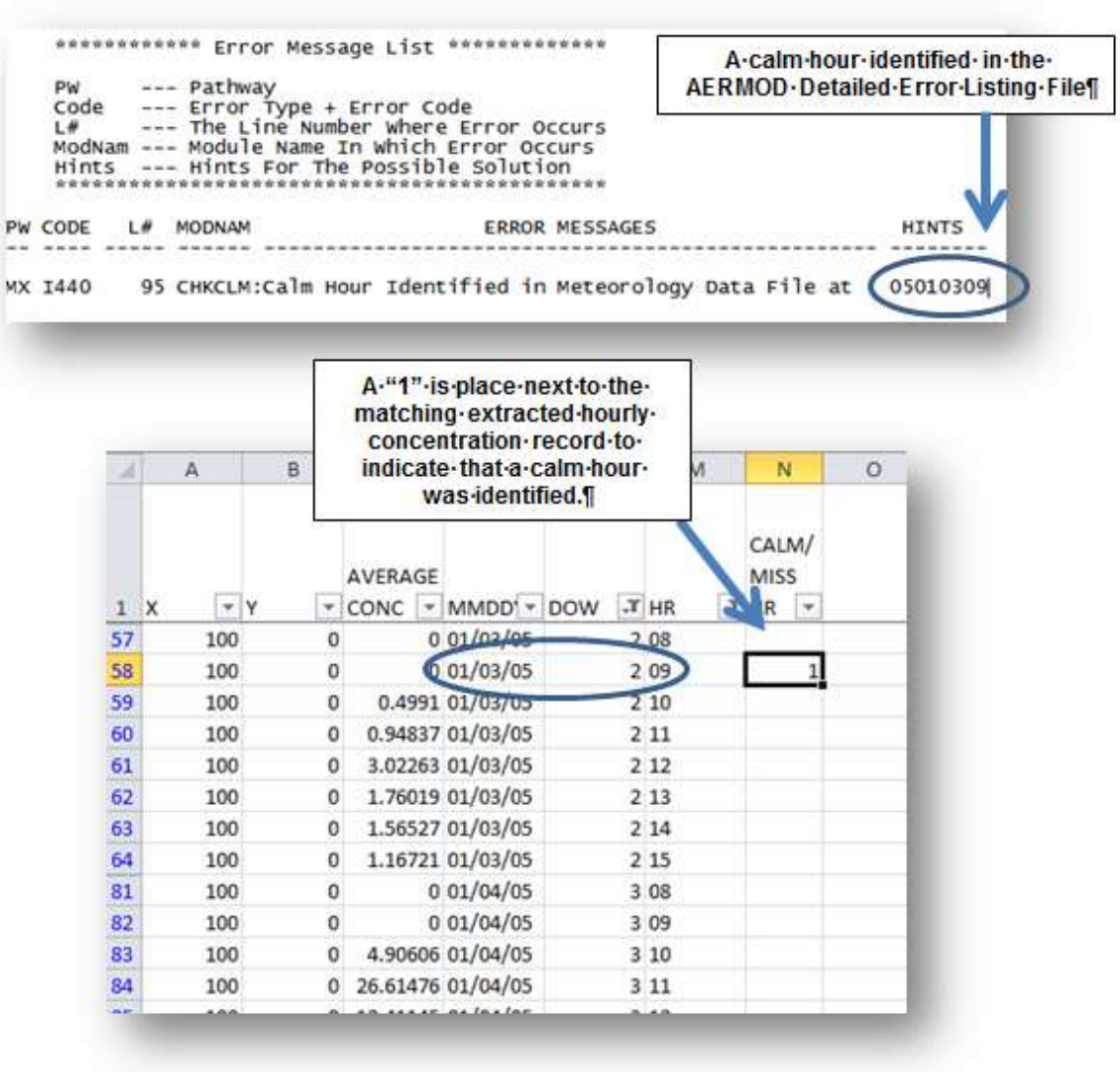
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
X	Y	AVERAGE CONC	ZELEV	ZHILL	ZFLAG	AVE	GRP	DATE	NET ID	MMDD'	DOW
100	0	110.2656	10	10	1.2	1-HR	S010	05082610		08/26/05	
100	0	105.365	10	10	1.2	1-HR	S010	05082315		08/23/05	
100	0	105.1168	10	10	1.2	1-HR	S010	05080512		08/05/05	
100	0	103.7613	10	10	1.2	1-HR	S010	05071310		07/13/05	
100	0	103.6595	10	10	1.2	1-HR	S010	05082314		08/23/05	
100	0	103.6498	10	10	1.2	1-HR	S010	05071113		07/11/05	
100	0	103.2635	10	10	1.2	1-HR	S010	05082413		08/24/05	
100	0	103.0836	10	10	1.2	1-HR	S010	05012012		01/20/05	
100	0	102.8738	10	10	1.2	1-HR	S010	05052310		05/23/05	

M.4.2 How to Determine the Long-Term Average of 8-Hour Daily Concentrations for an 8-Hour Assessment

To calculate the long-term 8-hour daily average concentration, the 8-hour averages are first calculated for each day in the air dispersion analysis. All the 8-hour averages are then averaged over the entire time period of the air dispersion analysis. However, since the 8-hour daily average is considered a short-term average, the total number of valid hours (i.e., not calm or not missing) must be considered. The total number of valid hours should be 75% of the 8-hour average. If the total number of valid hours in an 8-hour average is less than six (6), the 8-hour total concentration should be divided by six (6) (U.S. EPA, 2005). The following steps below are an example that shows how the average of 8-hour daily concentration is calculated.

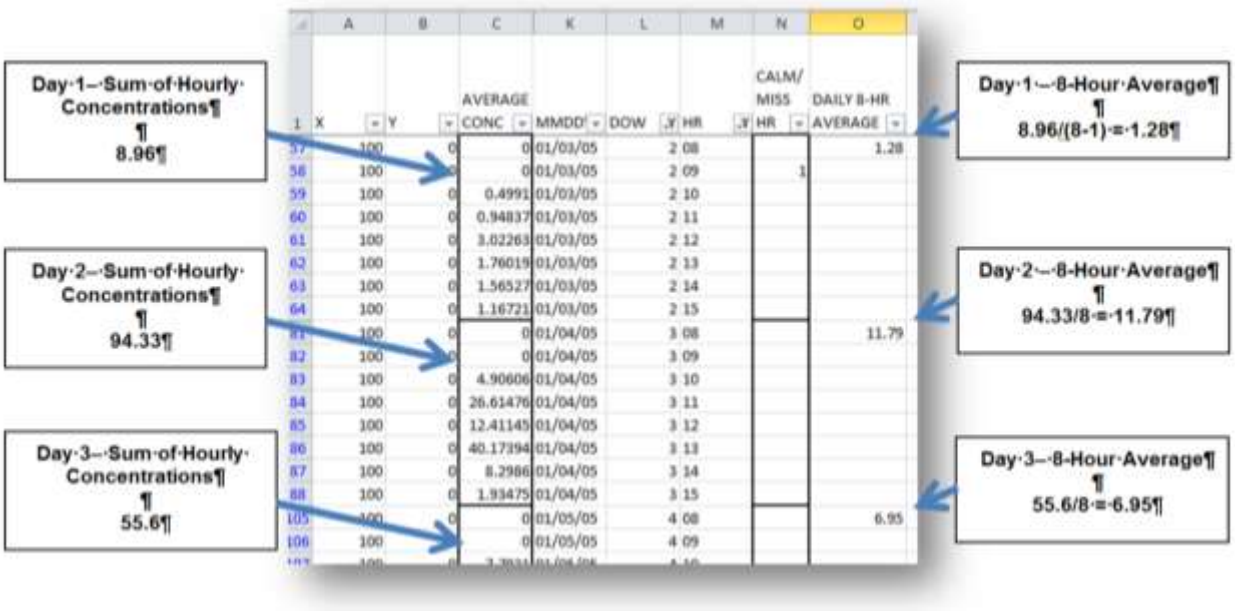
- Using the extracted hourly concentrations based on the steps from Section 3.0, identify any calm and missing hours with a "1". To do this, use the Detailed Error Listing File that was created from the air dispersion analysis (See Section 2.1 for more information).The Detailed Error Listing File will list the calm and missing hours by date. Place a "1" where the dates match up with the extracted hourly concentrations (See Column N in Figure M.4.2.1). Please note that some of the columns are hidden in Figure M.4.2.1 for presentation purposes.

FIGURE M.4.2.1. IDENTIFY CALM AND MISSING HOURS



- Then calculate the 8-hour average for each day throughout the file. The 8-hour average is the sum of the hourly concentrations in a day divided by eight (see Figure M.4.2.2). However, if there are any calm or missing hours in the time period, the sum of hourly concentrations should be divided by total number of valid hours. The total number of valid hours is eight minus the total number of calm and missing hours. If the total number of valid hours is less than six, then the sum of hourly concentrations should be divided by six.

FIGURE M.4.2.2. 8-HOUR DAILY AVERAGE CALCULATION



- Assuming that there were only three days in the entire time period of the air dispersion analysis, the average of 8-hour daily concentrations is (1.28 11.79 + 6.95) /3 = 6.78.

M.4.3 Equation for Calculating the Average Concentration for the Inhalation Cancer Pathway

Below is the equation for calculating the period average for the inhalation cancer pathway. This calculation must be repeated at each receptor for each source of interest.

$$C_{worker\_period\_average} = \frac{\sum C_{hourly}}{N_{total\_hrs} - N_{calm\_hrs} - N_{missing\_hrs}}$$

Where:

C_{hourly} = the concentration that occurs during the worker's shift. To obtain the sum of the hourly concentrations for the offsite worker, sum the extracted worker concentrations from Section 3.0.

N_{total_hrs} = the number of processed hours that occur during worker's shift. To obtain the number of processed hours, use the COUNT function to return the total number of extracted worker concentrations from Section 3.0.

N_{calm_hrs} = the number of calm hours that occur during the worker's shift. To obtain the number of calm and missing hours, use the COUNT function to return the total number of missing and calm hours from Section 3.0. Since the total will include missing hours, it is not necessary to repeat this step for the variable below.

$N_{missing\_hrs}$ = the number of missing hours that occur during worker's shift.

M.5 References

U.S. EPA (2004). User's Guide for the AMS/EPA Regulatory Model – AERMOD. EPA-454/B-03-001.U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC.

U.S. EPA (2005). Guideline on Air Quality Models (Revised). 40 CFR 51, Appendix W.

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