Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

To: Richard Garcia, Director **Date:** September 2, 2005

Rick Hite, Air Section Manager TCEQ Region 13—San Antonio

From: Bernard J. Kadlubar, Toxicology Section, Chief Engineer's Office

Subject: Health Effects Review of 2004 Ambient Air Network Monitoring in Region 13, San

Antonio

Conclusions

• Annual average concentrations of all 96 reported VOCs were below their long-term ESLs and are not expected to cause adverse health effects.

Background Information

This memorandum conveys the Toxicology Section's evaluation of ambient air sampling conducted at the network monitoring site in Region 13–San Antonio during 2004. We reviewed summary results for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from 24-hour canister samples collected every sixth day from the Community Air Toxics Monitoring Network (CATMN) site at:

• 254 Seale Road in San Antonio (Van Dyke Service Center), AIRS No. 48-029-0051

This site has been active since January 1, 1996. The enclosed table (Appendix A) is a list of the target analytes that were evaluated for this review. Twenty-four-hour air samples, collected every sixth day, are designed to provide representative long-term average concentrations appropriate for evaluating potential chronic health concerns. However, these samples do not show short-term or peak concentrations, and thus limiting their use in evaluating the potential for acute or odor-related health effects.

The measured chemical concentrations were compared to TCEQ health-based Effects Screening Levels (ESLs). An ESL is a guideline concentration which is protective of the general public including sensitive members of the population, such as the elderly, children, and persons with pre-existing health conditions. Health-based ESLs are guideline comparison levels set well below levels at which adverse health effects have been reported in the scientific literature. If an air concentration of a pollutant is below the ESL, we do not expect adverse health effects to occur; however, if an air concentration of a pollutant is above the health-based ESL, adverse effects will not necessarily occur, but rather, further evaluation may be warranted.

Evaluation

All annual average concentrations for the 96 reported VOCs were below their long-term ESLs and are not a health concern. In addition, 24-hour concentrations for all reported VOCs were below levels that would cause acute health effects or odors. However, the potential for acute health effects and odors could not be fully evaluated because 24-hour composite samples do not provide information about shorter-term and peak concentrations. TCEQ's objective for data completeness for this monitoring site is 75 percent data return, or 45 valid samples per year. All monitored chemicals met the data completeness objective, except for 1,1-dichloroethane (4%), 3-heptanone (20%), and 3-pentanone (63%).

If you have any questions about this evaluation, please do not hesitate to contact me at (512)-239-1075.

Richard Garcia, Director Rick Hite, Air Section Manager Page 2 September 2, 2005

Appendix A: Target Analytes for Community Air Toxic Monitoring Network

CATMN VOCs	
"1,1,1-Trichloroethane"	Isopentane
"1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane"	Isoprene
"1,1,2-Trichloroethane"	Isopropylbenzene
"1,1-Dichloroethylene"	Methyl Butyl Ketone (MBK)
"1,2,3-Trimethylbenzene"	Methyl t-Butyl ether
"1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene"	Methylcyclohexane
"1,2-Dibromoethane"	Methylcyclopentane
"1,2-Dichloroethane"	Methylene Chloride
"1,2-Dichloropropane"	Methylisobutylketone
"1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene"	Propane
"1,3-Butadiene"	Propylene
1-Butene	Styrene
1-Hexene+2-methyl-1-pentene	Tetrachloroethylene - Perchloroethylene
1-Pentene	Toluene
"2,2,4-Trimethylpentane"	Trichloroethylene
"2,2-Dimethylbutane - Neohexane"	Trichlorofluoromethane
"2,3,4-Trimethylpentane"	Vinyl Chloride
"2,3-Dimethylbutane"	c-2-Butene
"2,3-Dimethylpentane"	c-2-Hexene
"2,4-Dimethylpentane"	c-2-Pentene
2-Butanone	Dichlorodifluoromethane
2-Chloropentane	Isobutyraldehyde
2-Methyl-2-Butene	m-Diethylbenzene
2-Methylheptane	m-Ethyltoluene
2-Methylhexane	Methyl Chloride
2-Methylpentane - Isohexane	n-Butane
2-Methyl-3-hexanone	n-Decane
3-Methyl-1-Butene	n-Heptane
3-Methylheptane	n-Hexane
3-Methylhexane	n-Nonane
3-Methylpentane	n-Octane
3-Hexanone	n-Pentane
3-Pentanone	n-Propyl Acetate
4-Methyl-1-Pentene	n-Propylbenzene
Acetylene	n-Undecane
Benzene	o-Ethyltoluene
Bromomethane	o-Xylene
Butyl Acetate	p-Diethylbenzene
Butyraldehyde	p-Ethyltoluene
"Cis 1,3-Dichloropropylene"	p-Xylene + m-Xylene
Carbon Tetrachloride	t-2-Butene
Chlorobenzene	t-2-Hexene
Chloroform	t-2-Pentene
Chloroprene	trans-1-3-Dichloropropylene
Cyclohexane	and 1 3 Dieniolopiopyiene
Cyclopentane	
Cyclopentene	
Ethane	
Ethale Ethyl Acetate	
Ethyl Benzene	
Ethyl Benzene Ethylene	
Isobutane	
isoouuit	

Richard Garcia, Director Rick Hite, Air Section Manager Page 3 September 2, 2005

cc (via email):

Brulloths, Anna Maria

Brymer, David

Casso, Reuben

Henneke, Jody

Hyde, Richard

Leidig, Mark

Porter, Tom

Ruggeri, Dom

Sadlier, John

Sidnell, Jennifer

Seal, Derek

Spaw, Steve

Toxicology Section

Wade, Brent

Wadick, Ashley K.