TCEQ Interoffice Memorandum

То:	Patty Reeh, Regional Director Barry Kalda, Air Section Manager Ramiro Garcia, Border and South Central Texas Area Director
From:	Tracie Phillips, Ph.D. W Toxicology Division, Chief Engineer's Office
Date:	February 16, 2011
Subject:	Health Effects Review of 2009 Ambient Air Network Monitoring Data in Region 11, Austin

Conclusions

• Exposure to the reported annual average of the 84 reported volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and 14 metals reported as particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM_{2.5}) for Region 11 – Austin would not be expected to cause chronic adverse health or vegetative effects.

Background

This memorandum conveys the Toxicology Division's (TD) evaluation of ambient air sampling conducted at two monitoring sites in Region 11 – Austin during 2009. The TD evaluated summary results for VOCs collected at a 24-hour every sixth day Community Air Toxics Monitoring Network (CATMN) site located at 2600 B Webberville Road in Austin, Texas. Summary results for metals ($PM_{2.5}$) were evaluated from a second monitoring site located at 12200 Lime Creek Road in Austin, Texas (Audubon Society). TCEQ Region 11 monitoring site information is presented in Table 1 along with hyperlinks to the monitoring site maps and detailed information. Lists 1 and 2, in Attachment A, give the target analytes for both monitoring sites.

City and Site Location	County	Monitor ID	Monitored Compounds
Austin, Webberville Road	Travis	48-453-0021	VOCs
Austin, Audubon Society	Travis	48-453-0020	PM _{2.5} Metals

The TCEQ Field Operations Support Division (FOSD) reported the data for all chemicals evaluated in this memorandum. The data collected, 84 VOCs and 14 metals, for both monitoring sites met the data completeness objective of 75 percent data return, or at least 45 valid samples per year. Because 24-hour air samples that are collected every six days are designed to provide

Patty Reeh, et al. Page 2 February 16, 2011

representative long-term average concentrations, annual averages from 24-hour samples were evaluated for potential chronic health and vegetative concerns. Annual average concentrations of the reported VOCs and metals ($PM_{2.5}$) were compared to their respective long-term Air Monitoring Comparison Values (AMCVs). More information about AMCVs is available online at: <u>http://www.tceq.state.tx.us/implementation/tox/AirToxics.html#amcv</u>.

There is an Air Pollutant Watch List (APWL) area (<u>APWL 1101</u>) located in Region 11. More information about this area is available in the <u>2009 Annual Report on APWL Areas</u> and on the <u>APWL public webpage</u>.

Evaluation

VOCs

Of the 84 reported VOCs, 38 VOCs were detected above the method detection limit (MDL), which is the sample concentration that can be detected above zero and with a 99% confidence. The 2009 annual average concentrations for all VOCs were well below their respective long-term AMCVs. Therefore, adverse health effects would not be expected to occur as a result of long-term exposure to the reported levels of these chemicals at the Austin Webberville Road monitoring site.

Metals

Of the 14 reported $PM_{2.5}$ metals, 9 metals ($PM_{2.5}$) were detected above the MDL. The 2009 annual average concentrations for all metals ($PM_{2.5}$) were well below their respective AMCVs. Therefore, adverse health effects would not be expected to occur as a result of long-term exposure to the reported levels of these chemicals at the Austin Audubon Society monitoring site.

If you have any questions about this evaluation, please contact me at (512) 239-2269 or tracie.phillips@tceq.texas.gov.

cc (via email):

Casso, Ruben – EPA Region 6, Dallas Prosperie, Susan – Department of State Health Services Patty Reeh, et al. Page 3 February 16, 2011

Attachment A

List 1. Target VOC Analytes in Canister Samples

1.1.1-Trichloroethane 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane 1,1,2-Trichloroethane 1,1-Dichloroethane 1,1-Dichloroethylene 1,2,3-Trimethylbenzene 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene 1,2-Dibromoethane 1.2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloropropane 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene 1,3-Butadiene 1-Butene 1-Hexene+2-Methyl-1-Pentene 1-Pentene 2,2,4-Trimethylpentane 2,2-Dimethylbutane - Neohexane 2,3,4-Trimethylpentane 2,3-Dimethylbutane 2,3-Dimethylpentane 2,4-Dimethylpentane 2-Chloropentane 2-Methyl-2-Butene 2-Methylheptane 2-Methylhexane 2-Methylpentane - Isohexane 3-Methyl-1-Butene 3-Methylheptane

3-Methylhexane 3-Methylpentane 4-Methyl-1-Pentene Acetylene Benzene Bromomethane cis 1,3-Dichloropropylene Carbon Tetrachloride Chlorobenzene Chloroform Cyclohexane Cyclopentane Cyclopentene Ethane Ethyl Benzene Ethylene Isobutane Isopentane Isoprene Isopropylbenzene Methylcyclohexane Methylcyclopentane Methylene Chloride Propane Propylene Styrene Tetrachloroethylene Toluene

Trichloroethylene Trichlorofluoromethane Vinyl Chloride c-2-Butene c-2-Hexene c-2-Pentene Dichlorodifluoromethane m-Diethylbenzene m-Ethyltoluene Methyl Chloride n-Butane n-Decane n-Heptane n-Hexane n-Nonane n-Octane n-Pentane n-Propylbenzene n-Undecane o-Ethyltoluene o-Xylene p-Diethylbenzene p-Ethyltoluene p-Xylene + m-Xylenet-2-Butene t-2-Hexene t-2-Pentene trans-1-3-Dichloropropylene

List 2. Target Metal (PM_{2.5}) Analytes

Aluminum (PM_{2.5}) Antimony (PM_{2.5}) Arsenic (PM_{2.5}) Barium (PM_{2.5}) Cadmium (PM_{2.5}) Chromium (PM_{2.5}) Cobalt (PM_{2.5}) Copper (PM_{2.5}) Manganese(PM_{2.5}) Molybdenum (PM_{2.5}) Nickel (PM_{2.5}) Selenium (PM_{2.5}) Tin (PM_{2.5}) Zinc (PM_{2.5})