

**APPENDIX E**

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**RISK ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGIES**

## METHODOLOGIES FOR RISK ASSESSMENT

The following presents the methodologies the SCAQMD used to estimate the toxic risks associated with the implementation of PAR 1113. The reader referred to the attached spreadsheets for the variables and assumptions used in these methodologies. The reader is also referred to the SCAQMD's Risk Assessment Procedures for Rules 1401 and 212 (November 1998) for a more detailed discussion of risk assessment procedures.

Health risk assessment is used to estimate the likelihood that an individual would contract cancer or experience other adverse health effects as a result of exposure to toxic air contaminants. Risk assessment is a methodology for estimating the probability or likelihood that an adverse health effect will occur. The risk assessment procedures for PAR 1401 are consistent with current recommendations by Cal/EPA Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA). OEHHA is the state agency with primary responsibility for developing and recommending risk assessment methods

### Carcinogenic Analysis

The equation for calculating MICR is:

$$\text{MICR} = \text{Qyr} \times \text{U} \times \left( \frac{\text{X}}{\text{Q}} \right) \times \text{MET} \times \text{MP} \times \text{LEA}$$

$$\text{Qyr} = \text{Amount of Toxic Emissions, } \frac{\text{tons}}{\text{yr}}$$

$$\text{U} = \text{Toxic Unit Risk Factor, } \left( \frac{\mu\text{g}}{\text{m}^3} \right)^{-1}$$

$$\left( \frac{\text{X}}{\text{Q}} \right) = \text{Dispersion Factor, } \left( \frac{\mu\text{g}}{\text{m}^3} \frac{\text{tons}}{\text{yr}} \right)$$

MET = Metrological Correction Factor

MP = Multi- Pathway Adjustment Factor

LEA = Life Time Exposure Adjustment Factor

Knowing that the SCAQMD significance threshold for toxics is  $\text{MICR} > 10 \times 10^{-6}$ , the following equation is used to estimate the yearly toxic emissions that would have to be emitted to exceed this threshold.

$$\text{Qyr} = \frac{\text{MICR}}{\text{U} \times \left( \frac{\text{X}}{\text{Q}} \right) \times \text{MET} \times \text{MP} \times \text{LEA}}$$

To calculate the amount of daily toxic emissions that would have to be emitted to exceed a MICR  $>10 \times 10^{-6}$ , the following equation is used.

$$Q_{\text{day}}, \frac{\text{lbs}}{\text{day}} = \frac{Q_{\text{yr}}}{\text{Days}} \times \frac{2000 \text{ lbs}}{\text{ton}}$$

$$Q_{\text{yr}} = \text{Amount of Toxic Emissions}, \frac{\text{tons}}{\text{yr}}$$

$$\text{Days} = \text{Coating Application}, \frac{\text{days}}{\text{yr}}$$

Knowing the daily toxic emissions, the daily coating usage necessary to exceed a MICR  $>10 \times 10^{-6}$  can be estimated using the following equation.

$$\text{Usage}, \frac{\text{gal}}{\text{day}} = \frac{Q_{\text{day}}}{\text{Density} \times \left( \frac{\% \text{Tox}}{100} \right)}$$

$$Q_{\text{day}} = \text{Amount of Toxic Emissions}, \frac{\text{lbs}}{\text{day}}$$

$$\text{Density} = \text{Density of Coating}, \frac{\text{lbs}}{\text{gal}}$$

$$\% \text{Tox} = \text{Percentage of Toxic Compound in Coating}, \%$$

## Chronic Analysis

The equation for calculating HIC is:

$$\text{HIC} = \frac{Q_{\text{yr}} \times \left( \frac{X}{Q} \right) \times \text{MET} \times \text{MP}}{\text{REL}}$$

$$Q_{\text{yr}} = \text{Amount of Toxic Emissions}, \frac{\text{tons}}{\text{yr}}$$

$$\left( \frac{X}{Q} \right) = \text{Dispersion Factor}, \left( \frac{\frac{\mu\text{g}}{\text{m}^3}}{\frac{\text{tons}}{\text{yr}}} \right)$$

$$\text{MET} = \text{Metrological Correction Factor}$$

$$\text{MP} = \text{Multi- Pathway Adjustment Factor}$$

$$\text{REL} = \text{Reference Exposure Level}$$

Knowing that the SCAQMD significance threshold for toxics is HI  $>1$ , the following equation is used to estimate the yearly toxic emissions that would have to be emitted to exceed this threshold.

$$Q_{yr} = \frac{HIC \times REL}{\left(\frac{X}{Q}\right) \times MET \times MP}$$

To calculate the amount of daily toxic emissions that would have to be emitted to exceed a HI >1, the following equation is used.

$$Q_{day}, \frac{\text{lbs}}{\text{day}} = \frac{Q_{yr}}{\text{Days}} \times \frac{2000 \text{ lbs}}{\text{ton}}$$

$$Q_{yr} = \text{Amount of Toxic Emitted}, \frac{\text{tons}}{\text{yr}}$$

$$\text{Days} = \text{Coating Application}, \frac{\text{days}}{\text{yr}}$$

Knowing the daily toxic emissions, the daily coating usage necessary to exceed a HI >1 can be estimated using the following equation.

$$\text{Usage}, \frac{\text{gal}}{\text{day}} = \frac{Q_{day}}{\text{Density} \times \left(\frac{\% \text{Tox}}{100}\right)}$$

$$Q_{day} = \text{Amount of Toxics Emitted}, \frac{\text{lbs}}{\text{day}}$$

$$\text{Density} = \text{Density of Coating}, \frac{\text{lbs}}{\text{gal}}$$

$$\% \text{Tox} = \text{Percentage of Toxic Compound in Coating}, \%$$

## Acute Analysis

The equation for calculating HIA is:

$$\text{HIC} = \frac{\text{Qhr} \times \left(\frac{\text{X}}{\text{Q}}\right)_{\text{max}}}{\text{REL}}$$

$$\text{Qhr} = \text{Amount of Toxic Emitted, } \frac{\text{lbs}}{\text{hr}}$$

$$\left(\frac{\text{X}}{\text{Q}}\right)_{\text{max}} = \text{Dispersion Factor, } \left( \frac{\frac{\mu\text{g}}{\text{m}^3}}{\frac{\text{tons}}{\text{yr}}} \right)$$

$$\text{REL} = \text{Reference Exposure Level}$$

Knowing that the SCAQMD significance threshold for toxics is  $\text{HI} > 1$ , the following equation is used to estimate the hourly toxic emissions that would have to be emitted to exceed this threshold.

$$\text{Qhr} = \frac{\text{HI} \times \text{REL}}{\left(\frac{\text{X}}{\text{Q}}\right)_{\text{max}}}$$

Knowing the hourly toxic emissions, the daily coating usage necessary to exceed a  $\text{HIA} > 1$  can be estimated using the following equation.

$$\text{Usage, } \frac{\text{gal}}{\text{day}} = \frac{\text{Qhr} \times \text{Hours}}{\text{Density} \times \left(\frac{\% \text{Tox}}{100}\right)}$$

$$\text{Qhr} = \text{Amount of Toxic, } \frac{\text{lbs}}{\text{hrs}}$$

$$\text{Hours} = \text{Coating Application, } \frac{\text{hrs}}{\text{day}}$$

$$\text{Density} = \text{Density of Coating, } \frac{\text{lbs}}{\text{gal}}$$

$$\% \text{Tox} = \text{Percentage of Toxic Compound in Coating, } \%$$

**"Real-Case" Analysis**

<u>Compound</u>	<u>% by wt.</u>	<u>Unit Risk Factor</u> 1/(ug/m3)	<u>Chronic REL</u> ug/m3	<u>Acute REL</u> ug/m3	<u>MICR MP</u>	<u>Chronic MP</u>	<u>Target Organs</u>
Toluene	10		2.00E+02	4.00E+04		1	CNS/PNS, Repr
Xylene	10		3.00E+02	4.40E+03		1	Repr, Resp
Methyl Ethyl Ketone*	10		1.00E+03	3.00E+04		1	Repr
Isopropol Alcohol*	10		2.00E+03	3.00E+03		1	CV/BL, CNS/PNS, Immun
Ethylene Glycol*	10		4.00E+02			1	Resp, Skin, Kidn, Repr
Propylene*	10		3.00E+03			1	Resp
Glycol Ethers & Acetates	10		2.00E+01	1.53E+03		1	Resp
EGBE	10		2.00E+01	1.50E+03		1	CV/BL
EGEE	10		2.00E+02	3.70E+02		1	Repr, CV/BL
EGME	10		2.00E+01	3.30E+02		1	Repr
Toulene Diisocyante	1	1.10E-05	9.50E-02		1	1	Resp
Hexmethylene Diisocyanate*	1		1.00E-02			1	Resp
Isocyanate	1		9.50E-02			1	Resp

**Assumptions**

**Input Variables**

<u>Coating</u>	<u>Density</u>	10.5 lbs/gal	<u>Distance to Receptor</u>	<u>X/Q</u>	<u>X/Qmax</u>	<u>MET</u>	<u>LEA</u>
<u>hrs/day</u>		8	<u>m</u>	<u>ug/m3 / tons/yr</u>	<u>ug/m3 / lb/hr</u>		
<u>days/yr</u>		260	25	51.18	2000	1.00	1
<u>Stack Ht</u>	<u>Ground Level</u>		50	16.88	1000.6	1.00	1
<u>Receptor</u>	<u>Residential</u>		100	4.51	373.5	1.00	1
<u>Location</u>	<u>West LA</u>						
<u>Significance Threshold for MICR</u>		1.00E-05					
<u>Significance Threshold for HIC</u>		1					
<u>Significance Threshold for HIA</u>		1					

**Carcinogenic Analysis (MICR)**

<u>Compound</u>	<u>QYR</u> tons/yr	<u>25m</u>	<u>Usage</u> gals/day	<u>QYR</u> tons/yr	<u>50m</u>	<u>Usage</u> gals/day	<u>QYR</u> tons/yr	<u>100m</u>	<u>Usage</u> gals/day
		<u>QDAY</u> lbs/day			<u>QDAY</u> lbs/day			<u>QDAY</u> lbs/day	
Toulene Diisocyante	0.02	0.14	1.30	0.05	0.41	3.95	0.20	1.55	14.77

**Chronic Exposure Analysis (HIC)**

<u>Compound</u>	<u>25m</u>			<u>50m</u>			<u>100m</u>		
	<u>QYR</u> tons/yr	<u>QDAY</u> lbs/day	<u>Usage</u> gals/day	<u>QYR</u> tons/yr	<u>QDAY</u> lbs/day	<u>Usage</u> gals/day	<u>QYR</u> tons/yr	<u>QDAY</u> lbs/day	<u>Usage</u> gals/day
Toluene	<u>3.9078</u>	<u>30.060</u>	<u>28.628</u>	<u>11.848</u>	<u>91.141</u>	<u>86.801</u>	<u>44.346</u>	<u>341.122</u>	<u>324.878</u>
Xylene	<u>5.8617</u>	<u>45.090</u>	<u>42.943</u>	<u>17.773</u>	<u>136.712</u>	<u>130.202</u>	<u>66.519</u>	<u>511.683</u>	<u>487.318</u>
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	<u>19.5389</u>	<u>150.299</u>	<u>143.142</u>	<u>59.242</u>	<u>455.705</u>	<u>434.005</u>	<u>221.729</u>	<u>1705.611</u>	<u>1624.392</u>
Isopropol Alcohol	<u>39.0778</u>	<u>300.598</u>	<u>286.284</u>	<u>118.483</u>	<u>911.411</u>	<u>868.010</u>	<u>443.459</u>	<u>3411.223</u>	<u>3248.784</u>
Ethylene Glycol	<u>7.8156</u>	<u>60.120</u>	<u>57.257</u>	<u>23.697</u>	<u>182.282</u>	<u>173.602</u>	<u>88.692</u>	<u>682.245</u>	<u>649.757</u>
Propylene	<u>58.6166</u>	<u>450.897</u>	<u>429.426</u>	<u>177.725</u>	<u>1367.116</u>	<u>1302.016</u>	<u>665.188</u>	<u>5116.834</u>	<u>4873.176</u>
Glycol Ethers & Acetates	<u>0.3908</u>	<u>3.006</u>	<u>2.863</u>	<u>1.185</u>	<u>9.114</u>	<u>8.680</u>	<u>4.435</u>	<u>34.112</u>	<u>32.488</u>
EGBE	<u>0.3908</u>	<u>3.006</u>	<u>2.863</u>	<u>1.185</u>	<u>9.114</u>	<u>8.680</u>	<u>4.435</u>	<u>34.112</u>	<u>32.488</u>
EGEE	<u>3.9078</u>	<u>30.060</u>	<u>28.628</u>	<u>11.848</u>	<u>91.141</u>	<u>86.801</u>	<u>44.346</u>	<u>341.122</u>	<u>324.878</u>
EGME	<u>0.3908</u>	<u>3.006</u>	<u>2.863</u>	<u>1.185</u>	<u>9.114</u>	<u>8.680</u>	<u>4.435</u>	<u>34.112</u>	<u>32.488</u>
Toulene Diisocyanate	<u>0.0019</u>	<u>0.014</u>	<u>0.136</u>	<u>0.006</u>	<u>0.043</u>	<u>0.412</u>	<u>0.021</u>	<u>0.162</u>	<u>1.543</u>
Hexmethylene Diisocyanate	<u>0.0002</u>	<u>0.002</u>	<u>0.014</u>	<u>0.001</u>	<u>0.005</u>	<u>0.043</u>	<u>0.002</u>	<u>0.017</u>	<u>0.162</u>
Isocyanate	<u>0.0019</u>	<u>0.014</u>	<u>0.136</u>	<u>0.006</u>	<u>0.043</u>	<u>0.412</u>	<u>0.021</u>	<u>0.162</u>	<u>1.543</u>

**Acute Exposure Analysis (HIA)**

<u>Compound</u>	<u>25m</u>		<u>50m</u>		<u>100m</u>	
	<u>QHR</u> lbs/hr	<u>Usage</u> gals/day	<u>QHR</u> lbs/hr	<u>Usage</u> gals/day	<u>QHR</u> lbs/hr	<u>Usage</u> gals/day
Toluene	<u>20.00</u>	<u>152.38</u>	<u>39.98</u>	<u>304.58</u>	<u>107.10</u>	<u>815.96</u>
Xylene	<u>2.20</u>	<u>16.76</u>	<u>4.40</u>	<u>33.50</u>	<u>11.78</u>	<u>89.76</u>
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	<u>15.00</u>	<u>114.29</u>	<u>29.98</u>	<u>228.43</u>	<u>80.32</u>	<u>611.97</u>
Isopropol Alcohol	<u>1.50</u>	<u>11.43</u>	<u>3.00</u>	<u>22.84</u>	<u>8.03</u>	<u>61.20</u>
Glycol Ethers & Acetates	<u>0.77</u>	<u>5.84</u>	<u>1.53</u>	<u>11.67</u>	<u>4.10</u>	<u>31.27</u>
EGBE	<u>0.75</u>	<u>5.71</u>	<u>1.50</u>	<u>11.42</u>	<u>4.02</u>	<u>30.60</u>
EGEE	<u>0.19</u>	<u>1.41</u>	<u>0.37</u>	<u>2.82</u>	<u>0.99</u>	<u>7.55</u>
EGME	<u>0.17</u>	<u>1.26</u>	<u>0.33</u>	<u>2.51</u>	<u>0.88</u>	<u>6.73</u>

\*Proposed OEHHA Values