Message

From: Bellizzi, Carol [Bellizzi.Carol@epa.gov]
Sent: 8/16/2017 7:03:01 PM
To: Casso, Ruben [Casso.Ruben@epa.gov]
Subject: RE: FYI - LA/TX EO state ambient standards)/screening levels

Yes, it helps. Thanks, Ruben.
Carol

From: Casso, Ruben
Sent: Wednesday, August 16, 2017 2:51 PM
To: Bellizzi, Carol <Bellizzi.Carol@epa.gov>
Subject: FW: FYI - LA/TX EO state ambient standards)/screening levels

Carol – I'm still at OAQPS but I'll be returning to R6 on Oct 2nd. My last day here is Sept. 14th. I do have an answer to your question for both TX & LA. Hope this helps. -Ruben

From: Casso, Ruben
Sent: Thursday, April 06, 2017 2:37 PM
To: Smith, Darcie <Smith.Darcie@epa.gov>
Subject: FYI - LA/TX EO state ambient standards)/screening levels

Louisiana Toxic Air Pollutant Ambient Standard

Ethylene Oxide 1.00 ug/m3 annual average
** Based on unit risk factors and a residual risk of one in ten thousand, or other data determined to be superior by the administrative authority.

Texas screening levels

TX does not seem to have an air monitoring screening level (AMCV) for EO, but they do have both short-term and long-term effects screening levels (ESLs) for EO

	CAS#	Phase	ST ESLs ug/m3 & ppb								LT ESLs ug/m3 & ppb							
ethylene oxide	75-21-8	-	Not Defined	20	10	-	Health	Interim	OSHA; TLV	1-Oct-03	2	1	-	Health	Interim	OSHA; TLV	1-Oct-03

What is the difference between AMCV and ESL?

AMCVs and **ESLs** are screening levels for ambient air set to protect human health and welfare.
AMCVs are screening levels used in TCEQ's evaluation of ambient air monitoring data to assess the potential for measured concentrations of specific chemicals to cause health or welfare effects. Health-based AMCVs are safe levels at which exposure is unlikely to result in adverse health effects. Long-term AMCVs are similar to the USEPA's inhalation reference concentrations.
ESLs are screening levels used in the TCEQ's air permitting process to establish maximum emission rates that are written into enforceable air permits. Health-based ESLs are set 70 percent lower than the safe level, or AMCV. This additional buffer allows TCEQ to take into account exposure to chemicals from multiple sources in air permit reviews.

A more detailed discussion of the differences can be found in Attachment C of the **Uses of ESLs and AMCVs Document**[10], or the **Fact Sheet**[11] (which discusses the health-based values used to review air permits and air monitoring data).

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1.00 ug/m3 annual average
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