Message

From: Bahadori, Tina [/O=EXCHANGELABS/OU=EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/CN=RECIPIENTS/CN=7DA7967DCAFB4C5BBC39C666FEE31EC3-BAHADORI, TINA]
Sent: 1/7/2018 1:50:33 AM
To: Yamada, Richard (Yujiro) [/o=ExchangeLabs/ou=Exchange Administrative Group (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/cn=Recipients/cn=4c34a1e0345e4d26b361b5031430639d-Yamada, Yuj]
CC: Orme-Zavaleta, Jennifer [/o=ExchangeLabs/ou=Exchange Administrative Group (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/cn=Recipients/cn=3c5a111dc377411595e5b24b5d96146b-Orme-Zavaleta, Jennifer]; Robbins, Chris [/o=ExchangeLabs/ou=Exchange Administrative Group (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/cn=Recipients/cn=958b4b78eb42457eacf53514e428efd6-Robbins, Chris]; Rodan, Bruce [/o=ExchangeLabs/ou=Exchange Administrative Group (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/cn=Recipients/cn=Rodan, Bruce]; Thayer, Kris [/o=ExchangeLabs/ou=Exchange Administrative Group (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/cn=Recipients/cn=3ce4ae3f107749c6815f243260df98c3-Thayer, Kri]
Subject: Two follow up items on formaldehyde

Hi Richard,

1) I realize now that you were not on this email chain (below) and may not have seen the request from OAR for the status of the formaldehyde assessment. There may have been additional communications with Jennifer.
2) Also, I confirmed that over the years Rory Conolly whom you asked about has been involved with this assessment as an expert consultant on the use of the model. He was also a reviewer on two of the papers that were initially on the nasal cancer modeling.

Please let me know if you have additional questions.

Thanks,
Tina

From: Orme-Zavaleta, Jennifer
Sent: Tuesday, November 7, 2017 8:57 AM
To: Sasser, Erika <Sasser.Erika@epa.gov>
Cc: Wayland, Richard <Wayland.Richard@epa.gov>; Page, Steve <Page.Steve@epa.gov>; Rimer, Kelly <Rimer.Kelly@epa.gov>; Thayer, Kris <thayer.kris@epa.gov>; Bahadori, Tina <Bahadori.Tina@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: Formaldehyde IRIS review

Thanks Erika. We appreciate this information.

Hope all is well in RTP!

Jennifer Orme-Zavaleta, PhD
USEPA Office of Research and Development

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From: Sasser, Erika
Sent: Tuesday, November 07, 2017 8:09 AM
To: Orme-Zavaleta, Jennifer <Orme-Zavaleta.Jennifer@epa.gov>
Cc: Wayland, Richard <Wayland.Richard@epa.gov>; Page, Steve <Page.Steve@epa.gov>; Rimer, Kelly

<Rimer.Kelly@epa.gov>; Thayer, Kris <thayer.kris@epa.gov>; Bahadori, Tina <Bahadori.Tina@epa.gov>
Subject: Formaldehyde IRIS review

Hi Jennifer—

Recently we have inquired about the status of ORD's review of formaldehyde under the IRIS program, particularly regarding an updated inhalation unit risk estimate. As you know, we have a strong interest in this review and are anxious to see it completed. OAR regularly provides input to ORD on which hazardous air pollutants (HAP) the program office believes may be critical in shaping its regulations, and we have consistently identified formaldehyde as a priority. Having a current cancer unit risk estimate for formaldehyde is critical for the agency's air toxics program, for use in: 1) the National Air Toxics Assessment (NATA), 2) the Clean Air Act (CAA) section 112 risk and technology review (RTR) rulemakings, 3) evaluation of potential risks from on-road and nonroad mobile sources regulated under relevant sections of the CAA, and 4) regional and local-scale risk assessments.

The most recent National Emissions Inventory (NEI Version 1, for emissions year 2014) shows that nationwide, more than 1.3 million tons of formaldehyde are emitted each year. While these emissions are from both natural sources and from stationary and mobile anthropogenic sources, the inventory estimates that 42,000 industrial facilities emit formaldehyde. The National Air Toxics Assessments (NATA) shows that the entire US population is exposed to formaldehyde.

Formaldehyde has been a pollutant of interest in the RTR program for recently completed reviews and will also be important in upcoming reviews. For RTR source categories already evaluated for remaining risks, formaldehyde was found to be emitted by about one-third. For upcoming RTR rulemakings, we estimate that formaldehyde is emitted by about three-quarters of the source categories.

A current inhalation unit risk for formaldehyde would also be used for current and ongoing risk evaluations for on-road and nonroad mobile sources and for regional and local-scale risk assessments.

We greatly value the rigor of the IRIS program's unit risk evaluations, and we appreciate the intense effort that has already gone into the formaldehyde review. We look forward to updates from ORD as the review progresses.

Thanks,
Erika

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