

Footnotes:

(c) = value is cancer-based
(nc) = value is based on non-cancer effects
ABC = Ambient Benchmark Concentration
OEHHA - California EPA Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment
IRIS = EPA Integrated Risk Information System
ATSDR = Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
WHO = World Health Organization
URE = cancer-based Unit Risk Estimate
IUR = cancer-based Inhalation Unit Risk
RfC = inhalation Reference Concentration (non-cancer-based)
REL = OEHHA Reference Exposure Level (non-cancer-based)
MRL = ATSDR Minimal Risk Level (non-cancer-based)
NRC = National Research Council
RPEGL = Repeated Public Exposure Guidance Levels
ug/m3 = micrograms of chemical per cubic meter of air

A) Insoluble nickel compounds: Nickel subsulfide, nickel oxide, nickel sulfide, and nickel metal.

B) Soluble nickel compounds: Nickel acetate, nickel chloride, nickel carbonate, nickel carbonyl, nickel hydroxide, nickelocene, nickel sulfate, nickel sulfate hexahydrate, nickel nitrate hexahydrate, and nickel carbonate hydroxide.

C) The previous ABC for total PAHs was based on the use of a list of 32 PAHs. The recommended revised ABC for total PAHs will now be based on a list of 26 PAHs that are more relevant to air exposure.

For conversions of individual PAH concentrations to reflect their relative toxicity to benzo(a)pyrene, the ATSAC agreed that the average potency equivalency value, rather than the upper-bound value, should be used to convert PAHs data based on their relative toxicity to benzo(a)pyrene. The ranges of potency equivalency factors came from EPA 2010 external review draft report, while some of the factors were obtained as single-point values from Minnesota Department of Health guidance.

Four new chemicals reviewed: phosgene, n-propyl bromide, selenium, and styrene. ABCs were recommended for three of them, but the ATSAC declined to make a recommendation for selenium.

Thirty-two standing ABCs reviewed: 9 ABCs recommended to be retained, 23 recommended to be revised.