

Risk Assessment in the Trenches: The Importance of Getting it Right

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- Regulatory risk assessment tendency towards conservatism
 - Upper bound values
 - Compounding of conservative values
 - Precautionary principle
- New Value
 - "Is it more conservative?" vs "Is it more scientifically supported?"
- All well and good, but there are consequences...



- Example 2015 Ozone Standard
- EPA sets National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for 6 pollutants (ozone, NOx, PM, SO₂, Pb, CO)
- Required to review these standards every 5 years – First set in 1971

2008 73 FR 16483 Mar 27, 2008	Primary and Secondary	0 ₃	8 hours	0.075 ppm	Annual fourth- highest daily maximum 8- hr concentration, averaged over 3 years
2015 <u>80 FR 65292</u> <u>Oct 26, 2015</u>	Primary and Secondary	O ₃	8 hours	0.070 ppm	Annual fourth- highest daily maximum 8 hour average concentration, averaged over 3 years



Background

- Photochemical product, not directly emitted
- O₃ is a highly-reactive, poorly water soluble gas at room temperature, and is a respiratory irritant
- O₃ reacts with indoor surfaces and ventilation, scavenging it from indoor air: O₃ is effectively an outdoor pollutant



- Inhaled O₃:
 - Is scavenged by antioxidants in the respiratory tract
 - When antioxidants are depleted, it causes a neural reaction that decreases FEV1, in addition to other responses such as inflammation
 - Decreased FEV1 Basis for lowering standard



Human Controlled Exposure Studies



- Healthy volunteers are exposed to ambient or near-ambient concentrations of O₃ while exercising at moderate to vigorous exertion for 50 min/hr for 6.6 hours; face mask or chamber
- Averaged 33 L/min ventilation rate; resting rate ~6 L/min
- These studies measure primarily forced expiratory volume in 1 second (FEV₁)
- FEV₁ decreases with increasing air toxicant
- Mild, reversible effect (within minutes to hours)





Group Mean Change in FEV₁ (%)

10-20% defined as "moderate"

Adapted from Goodman et al.

(2013)

Schelegle 72 ppb Exposure - 6 of 31 individuals had > 10% decreases and 5 of 31 individuals had increases in FEV₁. Lung function returned to normal within 1-4 hours.



Characteristics of Human Exposure Studies - Exercise





Ozone Dose & Exposure Examples



Ozone dose (based on EPA-derived exposure patterns) changes very little with a changing ozone standard



- 75 ppb vs. 70 ppb doesn't sound like a big change
- We'll get to that but first some more background info...



The design value is the three-year average of each year's fourth highest reading.





Calculating Design Values

- Values are not averaged across monitors
- Highest monitor in the area is the design value
- If only 1 monitor design value exceeds the standard: nonattainment







Design Value Ozone Concentrations in Dallas-Fort Worth



- \$66M to \$150M state funds (TERP) per year for 20+ years on ozone by TCEQ alone
- By far largest expenditure for any single pollutant
- By far largest use of staff resources for any single pollutant
- ~1 ppb reduction per year in design value
- FCAA can't consider costs



73% of Expenditures

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality FY 2017 Operating Budget

Table IV - Remediation, Reimbursement and Grant (RRG) Contracts

Remediation, Reimbursement and Grant Contracts

Air Quality and Monitoring Grants	\$ 6,177,833
Drinking Water Quality and Standards Grants	3,349,880
Dry Cleaning Facilities	3,342,584
Estuary Programs	1,300,304
Local Air Grants - Federal	862,500
Local Air Grants - State	1,751,863
Low Income Vehicle Repair Program	48,043,825
Misc RRG Contracts	859,270
Other Remediation	2,546,691
Petroleum Storage Tank Program	14,877,781
Solid Waste Management Grants	5,493,162
Superfund	9,418,639
Texas Emission Reduction Plan Grants	109,212,636
Water Quality and Monitoring Grants	7,311,659
Water Quality Clean Rivers	4,250,290
Agency Total	\$ 218,798,917



• Rules can have unintended consequences



- Inhalation insignificant (~1% of total exposure)
- Oral exposure predominates (food, paint, toys, soil, etc.)
- EPA considered eliminating the 1.5 ug/m³ standard
- Instead, lowered to 0.15 ug/m³ in November, 2008
- In a nutshell no threshold, other media/sources predominate, therefore should lower exposure as much as possible



Lead in Frisco









Community Concern







There are no upcoming events at this time







- 608 blood samples
 - 1-5 yrs n=69
 - 6-11 yrs n=98
 - 12-19 yrs n=54
 - 20+ yrs n=387
- 575 (95%) non-detect (<2 ug/dL)
- 594 (98%) consistent with NHANES
- 2 adults > 10 ug/dL, but less than 15 ug/dL
- Frisco children had levels less than Texas children in general





- SIP Order to come into compliance June 2011
- Plant closed November 2012
- Facility demolished



Figure 6: The US Monthly Exports of ULAB



Notes: Each dot in the figure above indicates the amount of ULAB exported from the US to Mexico (in green) and Canada (in orange). The corresponding lines indicate smoothed local polynomial trends with the bandwidth of three months. The trend for Mexico does not consider May and June, 2008, as these two deviate from the trend due to the announcement of the NAAQS revision.

Data source: The US ITC with corrections provided by the US Census Bureau Foreign Trade Division



Good Policy Decision?



Hazardous Trade? An Examination of US-generated Spent Lead-acid Battery Exports and Secondary Lead Recycling in Canada, Mexico, and the United States. 2013. Secretariat of the Commission for Environmental Cooperation. http://www3.cec.org/islandora/en/item/11220-hazardous-trade-examination-us-generated-spent-lead-acid-battery-exports-and-en.pdf



- It is important that we as risk assessors accurately assess risk
- Decisions made by risk managers can impact resource allocation, have unintended consequences, etc.

Questions?