

4.15 Concentrations yielding acceptable risks:

a. benzene, oral, 10^{-5} risk, potency = 2.9×10^{-2} (mg/kg-d) $^{-1}$

$$\text{Risk} = \text{CDI} \times \text{Potency}$$

$$10^{-5} = \frac{2 \text{ L/d} \times C \text{ mg/L} \times 350 \text{ d/yr} \times 30 \text{ yr}}{70 \text{ kg} \times 365 \text{ d/yr} \times 70 \text{ yr}} \times \frac{2.9 \times 10^{-2}}{\text{mg/kg-d}}$$

$$C = \frac{10^{-5} \times 70 \times 365 \times 70}{2 \times 350 \times 30 \times 2.9 \times 10^{-2}} = 0.03 \text{ mg/L}$$

b. trichloroethylene in air, risk 10^{-6} , inhalation potency 1.3×10^{-2} :

$$10^{-6} = \frac{20 \text{ m}^3/\text{d} \times C \text{ mg/m}^3 \times 350 \text{ d/yr} \times 30 \text{ yr}}{70 \text{ kg} \times 365 \text{ d/yr} \times 70 \text{ yr}} \times \frac{1.3 \times 10^{-2}}{\text{mg/kg-d}}$$

$$C = \frac{10^{-6} \times 70 \times 365 \times 70}{20 \times 350 \times 30 \times 1.3 \times 10^{-2}} = 6.6 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mg/m}^3$$

c. benzene in air, risk 10^{-5} , potency 2.9×10^{-2} :4.18 DDT in fish = C (mg/L) \times BCF (L/kg); from Table 4.12, BCF = 54,000 L/kg

$$\text{Risk} = \text{CDI} \times \text{Potency}$$

$$\text{Risk} = \frac{0.020 \text{ mg/L} \times 54,000 \text{ L/kg} \times 0.002 \text{ kg/d}}{70 \text{ kg}} \times \frac{0.34}{\text{mg/kg-d}} = 0.01$$

4.23 Infiltration of $120 \text{ m}^3/\text{hr}$, $0.1 \text{ mg BaP/cigarette}$, 1 cigarette per hour:

a. Find the steady-state concentration

$$\text{Input rate} = \text{Output rate}$$

$$1 \text{ cig/hr} \times 0.1 \text{ mg/cig} = 120 \text{ m}^3/\text{hr} \times C \text{ mg/m}^3$$

$$C = 0.1/120 = 0.00083 \text{ mg/m}^3$$

b. living for a year with a smoker:

$$\text{CDI} = \frac{0.00083 \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{m}^3} \times 20 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{day}} \times \frac{1 \text{ day}}{24 \text{ hr}} \times 8 \frac{\text{hr}}{\text{day}} \times 365 \text{ day}}{70 \text{ kg} \times 365 \text{ d/yr} \times 70 \text{ yr}} = 1.1 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mg/kg-d}$$

$$\text{Risk} = \text{CDI} \times \text{Potency} = 1.1 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mg/kg-d} \times 6.11 \text{ (mg/kg-d)}^{-1} = 7 \times 10^{-6}$$

4.24 260 million people, 2L/day, 360d/yr, 30yr, find risk and incremental cancers for,

a. trichloroethylene at 0.005 mg/L:

$$\text{Risk} = \text{CDI} \times \text{Potency}$$

$$\text{Risk} = \frac{2\text{L/d} \times 0.005 \text{ mg/L} \times 360 \text{ d/yr} \times 30 \text{ yr}}{70 \text{ kg} \times 365 \text{ d/yr} \times 70 \text{ yr}} \times \frac{1.1 \times 10^{-2}}{\text{mg/kg} \cdot \text{d}} = 6.6 \times 10^{-7}$$

$$\Delta \text{ cancer} = \frac{260 \times 10^6 \text{ people} \times 6.6 \times 10^{-7} \text{ cancer / person} \cdot \text{life}}{70 \text{ yr/lifetime}} = 2.5 \text{ cancer/yr}$$

b. benzene at 0.005 mg/L:

$$\text{Risk} = \frac{2\text{L/d} \times 0.005 \text{ mg/L} \times 360 \text{ d/yr} \times 30 \text{ yr}}{70 \text{ kg} \times 365 \text{ d/yr} \times 70 \text{ yr}} \times \frac{2.9 \times 10^{-2}}{\text{mg/kg} \cdot \text{d}} = 1.75 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$\Delta \text{ cancer} = \frac{260 \times 10^6 \text{ people} \times 1.75 \times 10^{-6} \text{ cancer / person} \cdot \text{life}}{70 \text{ yr/lifetime}} = 6.5 \text{ cancer/yr}$$

c. arsenic at 0.05 mg/L:

$$\text{Risk} = \frac{2\text{L/d} \times 0.05 \text{ mg/L} \times 360 \text{ d/yr} \times 30 \text{ yr}}{70 \text{ kg} \times 365 \text{ d/yr} \times 70 \text{ yr}} \times \frac{1.75}{\text{mg/kg} \cdot \text{d}} = 1.05 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\Delta \text{ cancer} = \frac{260 \times 10^6 \text{ people} \times 1.05 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cancer / person} \cdot \text{life}}{70 \text{ yr/lifetime}} = 3925 \text{ cancer/yr}$$

d. carbon tetrachloride at 0.005 mg/L:

$$\text{Risk} = \frac{2\text{L/d} \times 0.005 \text{ mg/L} \times 360 \text{ d/yr} \times 30 \text{ yr}}{70 \text{ kg} \times 365 \text{ d/yr} \times 70 \text{ yr}} \times \frac{0.13}{\text{mg/kg} \cdot \text{d}} = 7.9 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$\Delta \text{ cancer} = \frac{260 \times 10^6 \text{ people} \times 7.9 \times 10^{-6} \text{ cancer / person} \cdot \text{life}}{70 \text{ yr/lifetime}} = 29 \text{ cancer/yr}$$

e. vinyl chloride at 0.002 mg/L:

$$\text{Risk} = \frac{2\text{L/d} \times 0.002 \text{ mg/L} \times 360 \text{ d/yr} \times 30 \text{ yr}}{70 \text{ kg} \times 365 \text{ d/yr} \times 70 \text{ yr}} \times \frac{2.3}{\text{mg/kg} \cdot \text{d}} = 5.6 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\Delta \text{ cancer} = \frac{260 \times 10^6 \text{ people} \times 5.6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ cancer / person} \cdot \text{life}}{70 \text{ yr/lifetime}} = 206 \text{ cancer/yr}$$

f. PCBs at 0.0005 mg/L:

$$\text{Risk} = \frac{2\text{L/d} \times 0.0005 \text{ mg/L} \times 360 \text{ d/yr} \times 30 \text{ yr}}{70 \text{ kg} \times 365 \text{ d/yr} \times 70 \text{ yr}} \times \frac{7.7}{\text{mg/kg} \cdot \text{d}} = 4.6 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\Delta \text{ cancer} = \frac{260 \times 10^6 \text{ people} \times 4.6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ cancer / person} \cdot \text{life}}{70 \text{ yr/lifetime}} = 172 \text{ cancer/yr}$$