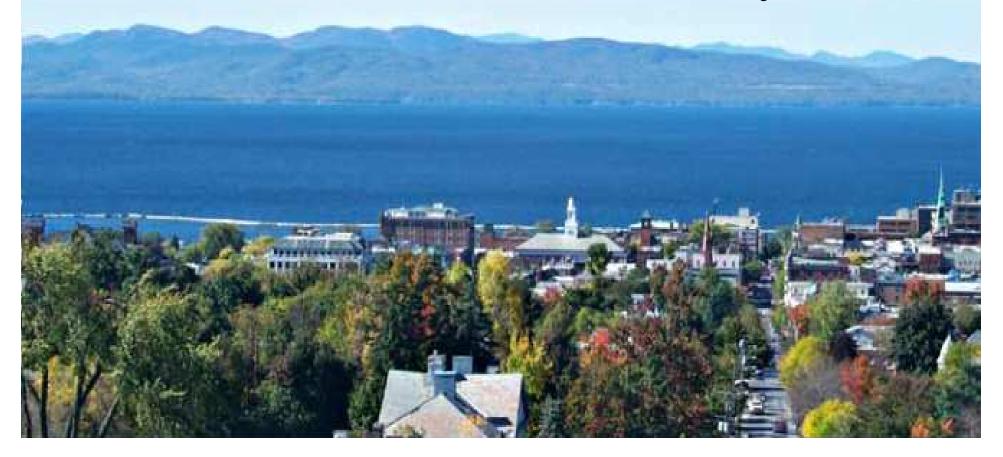
### Spatial and Temporal Concentrations of Benzene in Two Northern NE Communities: A Model Validation Study



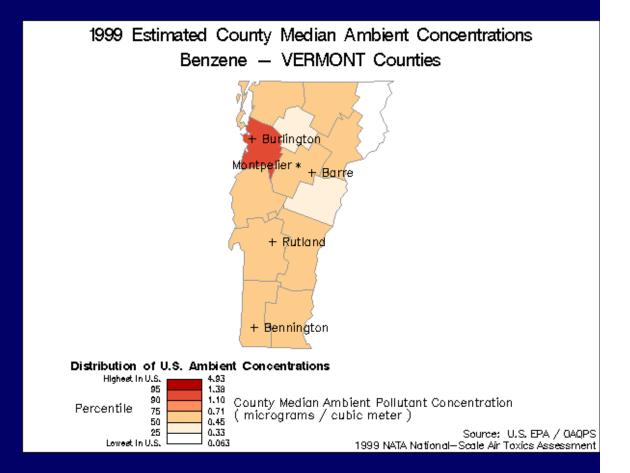
#### EPA NATA Model

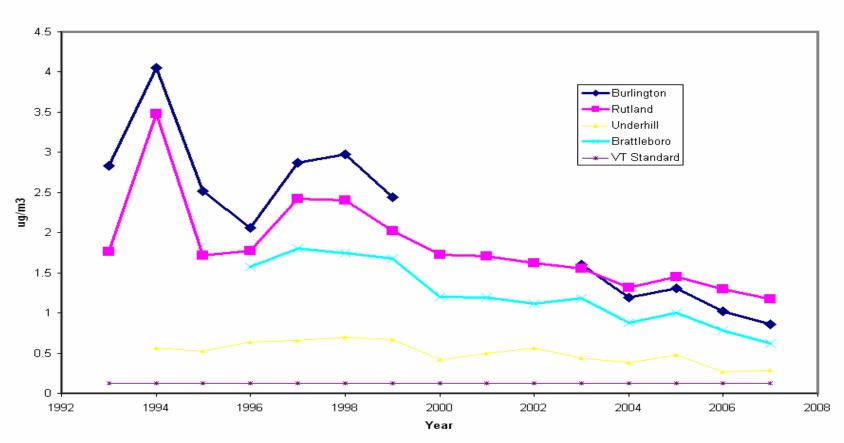
Model Identifies elevated benzene concentrations throughout VT

Highest predicted values in Chittenden County (Median cancer risk 1 in 50,000 for 1999)

Chittenden County is within 90-95% of the highest predicted benzene inhalation exposure in the US

EPA Region 1 identified benzene as 1 of 9 toxics of concern in the Northeast

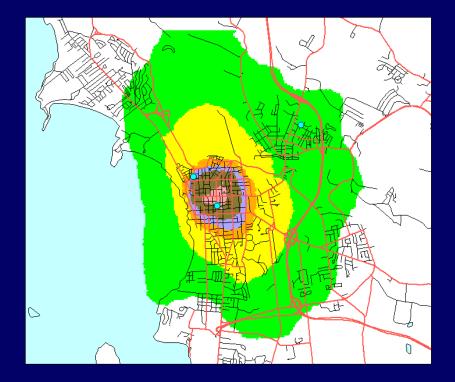




Ambient Air Benzene Concentrations in VT

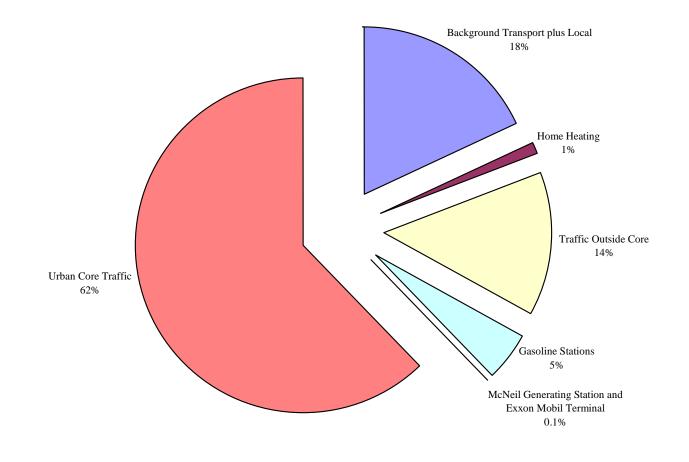
#### What did we do?

- Burlington Modeling study for 1999
  - Predicted ambient air concentration gradients for benzene at several receptors in Burlington
    - CALPUFF
  - Compared predictions to existing monitor
  - What about other areas in Burlington?
- Great Tool– but we need to validate the model to move forward



# Where does benzene come from in Burlington?

Figure ES-1. Percentage of ambient benzne concentrations due to source category. Percentages are based on data collected from the Burlington monitoring station located on S. Winooski and Bank Streets.



### Objectives of Study

- Evaluate and refine an air quality modeling platform to estimate spatial gradients and exposure estimates for benzene
  - Spatially and temporally extend data obtained by monitoring program throughout Burlington
  - Evaluate and validate benzene model to assess benzene exposure, conduct risk assessments and develop a strategy to reduce population exposure to benzene
  - Make informed decisions and policies regarding control and management of benzene in ambient air
  - Then, apply model to other areas in NE- Manchester, NH
- Supplement air toxics monitoring data collected over previous 6-12 years
- Characterize degree and extent that benzene (and other VOCs) impact small to medium size urban communities in northern NE



#### Methods

- Benzene CALPUFF model compared to monitored data
  - Establish additional monitoring sites
  - Analyze, analyze and analyze
- Monitoring began June 2007

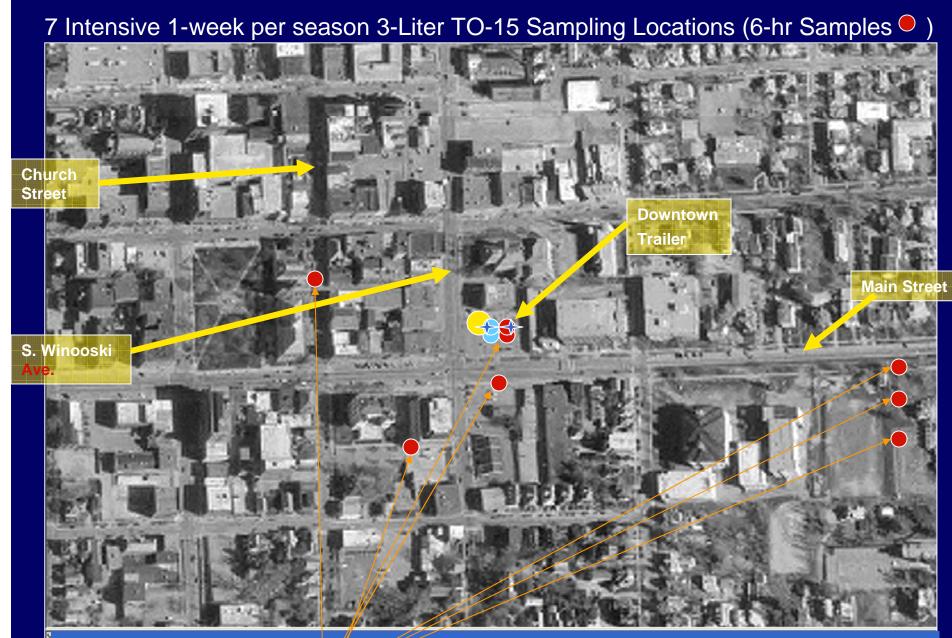


#### 1. High Spatial and Temporal Resolution Monitoring

- 7 monitoring locations within 500 meters of permanent monitoring station (downtown core)
- 6 hour samples for 1 week during spring, summer, fall and winter
   Complete!







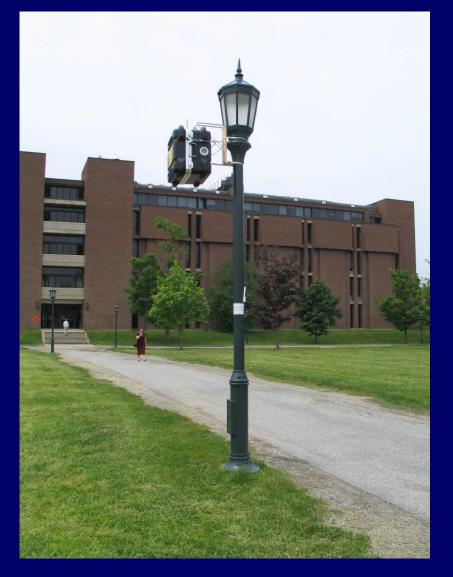
Burlington, Vermont/Benzene Special Study Monitoring Sites for 2007

7 Mini-Can 6Hr Sampling Locations & duplicate sampler at trailer



BTX Continuous Sampling Location Standard-Can (TO-15) 24Hr O

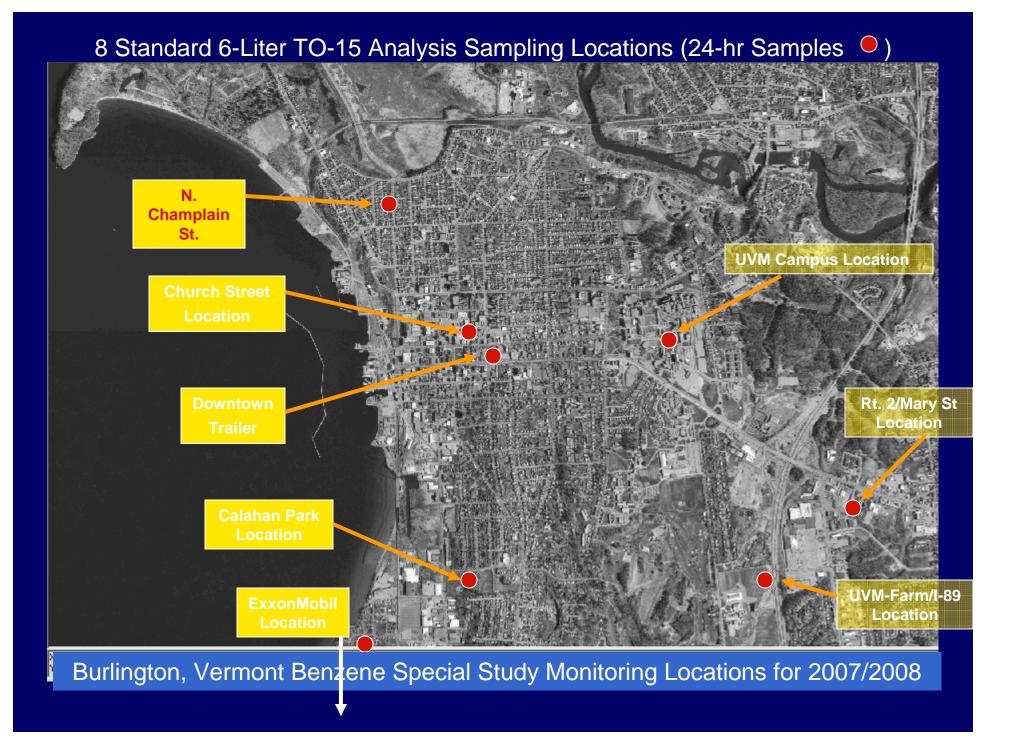
#### 2. Expanded Monitoring Sites



 7 additional monitoring sites throughout Burlington

- 24 hour samples, every 12 days
- Same schedule as our existing monitoring program





#### 3. Semi-continuous BTEX monitoring

- Semi-continuous BTEX installed at Burlington monitoring site (i.e., trailer) for 1 year
- 15 minute averages
- Camera installed

#### 4. Additional Data

Meteorological Data
Traffic Count Data

Number of vehicles,
mix of vehicles, average
speed
CCTA
Camera

•Gasoline Station Activity

•Upgrade benzene emissions inventories

•Gasoline sampling



#### Cooperative Aspects

#### • Collaboration with NH

- Conduct additional canister sampling at 4 sites in Manchester, NH
- Transfer CALPUFF
   modeling approach to a
   Manchester centered
   domain (next step)



#### **Results and Discussion**

- Forthcoming...
- Many delays
  - Hiring staff
  - Accepting funds
  - Sub-contracts
  - Purchasing equipment
  - IT needs



## What will be do with data and model validation?

- Identification of potential health hazards due to benzene exposure
- Identification of high-risk areas in typical small NE urban areas
- Work on strategies to reduce benzene exposure
- Gain improved ability to predict benzene exposure to VT and NH residents



### FRANK YOU!

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