2007 Air Toxics Summary

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection

INTRODUCTION

Air pollutants can be divided into two categories: the criteria pollutants (ozone, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter, and lead); and air toxics. The criteria pollutants have been addressed at the national level since the 1970s. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) has set National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for them, and they are subject to a standard planning process that includes monitoring, reporting, and control requirements. Each of these pollutants is discussed in its own section of this New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) 2007 Air Quality Report.

Air toxics are basically all the other chemicals released into the air that have the potential to cause adverse health effects in humans. These effects cover a wide range of conditions, from lung irritation to birth defects to cancer. There are no NAAQS for these pollutants, but in 1990 the U.S. Congress directed the USEPA to begin to address a list of almost 200 air toxics by developing control technology standards for specific categories of sources that emit them. These air toxics are known as the Clean Air Act Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs). You can get more information about HAPs at the USEPA Air Toxics web site at www.epa.gov/ttn/atw. NJDEP also has several web pages dedicated to air toxics. They can be accessed at www.state.nj.us/dep/airtoxics.

HEALTH EFFECTS

People exposed to significant amounts of air toxics may have an increased chance of getting cancer or experiencing other serious health effects. The non-cancer health effects can range from respiratory, neurological, reproductive, developmental, or immune system damage, to irritation and effects on specific organs. In addition to inhalation exposure, there can be risks from the deposition of toxic pollutants onto soils or surface waters. There, they can be taken up by plants and animals, which are later consumed by humans.

The effects on human health resulting from exposure to specific air toxics can be estimated by using chemical-specific "health benchmarks." These toxicity values are developed by the USEPA and other agencies, using health studies on a chemical. For carcinogens, the health benchmark is the concentration of the pollutant that corresponds to a one-in-a-million increase in the risk of getting cancer if a person was to breathe that concentration over his or her entire lifetime. The health benchmark for non-carcinogens is a concentration at which no adverse health effect is expected to occur (this is also known as a reference concentration). Not all air toxics have health benchmarks, because of a lack of toxicity studies. Available health benchmarks for the air toxics monitored in New Jersey are listed in Tables 5 through 8. If ambient air concentrations exceed the health benchmarks then some action, such as a reduction in emissions, should be considered.

SOURCES OF AIR TOXICS

A number of years ago, USEPA began the National-Scale Air Toxics Assessment (NATA). Starting with the year 1996, they set out on a three-year cycle to determine people's exposure to air toxics around the country. To do this, USEPA first prepares a comprehensive inventory of air toxics emissions from all man-made sources. The emissions inventory is reviewed and updated by each state. Although there are likely to be some errors in the details of such a massive undertaking, the emissions inventory still can give us a reasonable indication of the most important sources of air toxic emissions in our state. The pie chart in Figure 1, based on the 2002 NATA emissions estimates, shows that mobile sources are the largest contributors of air toxics emissions in New Jersey.

On-road mobile sources (cars and trucks) account for 33% of the air toxics emissions, and non-road mobile sources (airplanes, trains, construction equipment, lawnmowers, boats, dirt bikes, etc.) contribute and additional 34%. Area sources (residential, commercial, and small industrial sources) represent 28% of the inventory, and major point sources (such as factories and power plants) account for the remaining 5%.

Estimating Air Toxics Exposure

The second step in USEPA's NATA project is to use the emissions information in an air dispersion model to estimate air toxic concentrations across the country. The map in Figure 2 shows the predicted concentrations of benzene throughout New Jersey. The high concentration areas tend to overlap the more densely populated areas of the state, following the pattern of emissions. Not all air toxics follow this pattern, as some are more closely associated with individual point sources, but in general, larger populations result in greater emissions of, and exposure to, air toxics.

Analysis of the NATA state and county average air toxics concentrations indicates that twenty-one chemicals were predicted to exceed their health benchmarks, or level of concern, in one or more counties in 2002. Twenty of these are considered to be cancer causing (carcinogenic) chemicals, and one (acrolein) is not. Estimated air concentrations of these 21 pollutants vary around the state, depending on the types of sources that emit them. This is summarized in Table 1.

Figure 1.
2002 Air Toxics Emissions Source Estimates for New Jersey

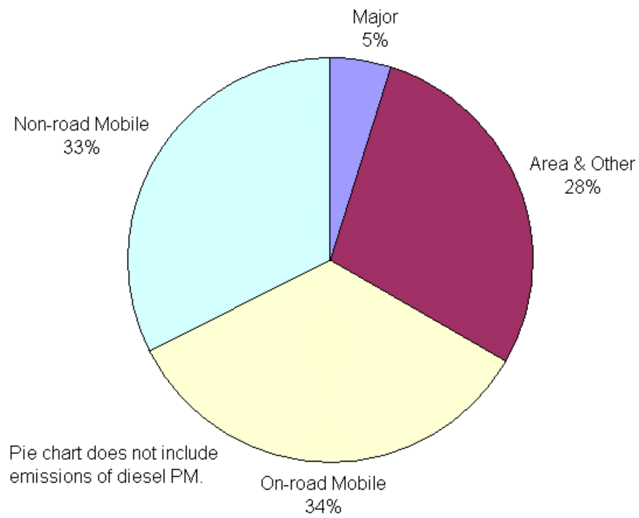


Figure 2. BENZENE
2002 NATA Predicted Concentrations for NJ

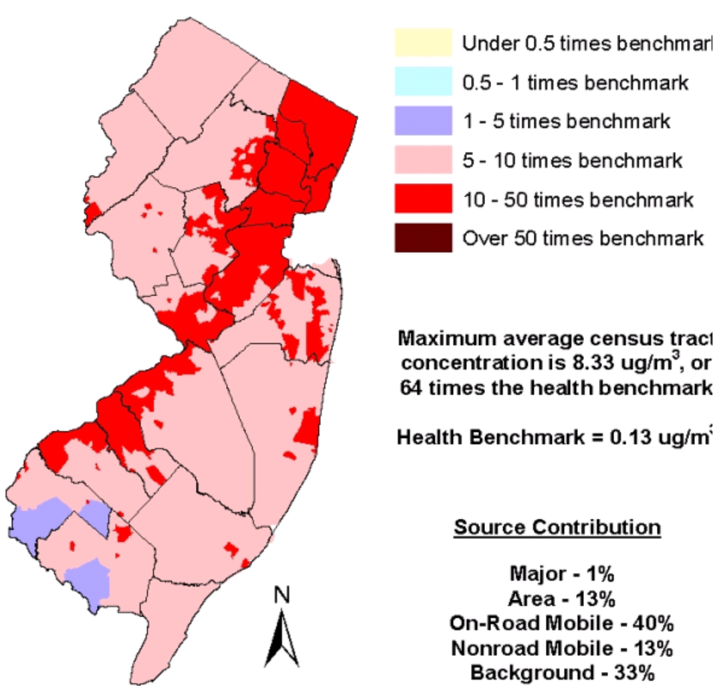


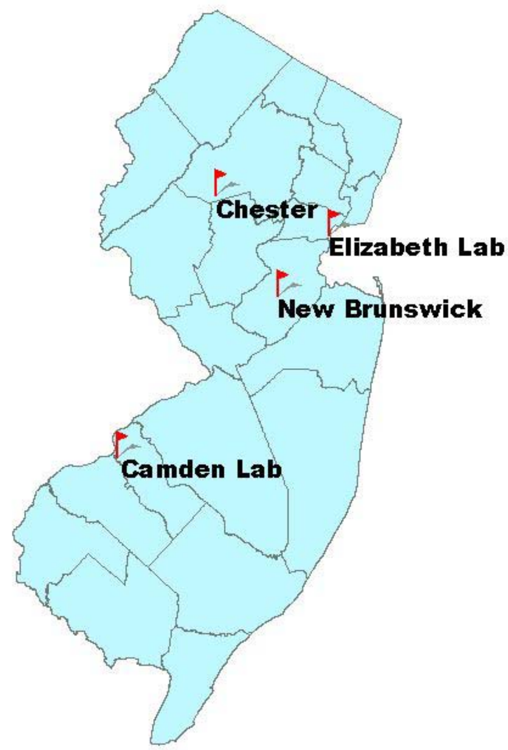
Table 1.
Air Toxics of Greatest Concern in New Jersey
Based on 2002 National-Scale Air Toxics Assessment

Pollutant of Concern	Number of Counties Above Health Benchmark	Primary Source of Emissions
Acetaldehyde	Statewide	Mobile & background
Acrolein	Statewide	Mobile
Arsenic Compounds	19	Background & area
Benzene	Statewide	Mobile & background
1,3-Butadiene	Statewide	Mobile & background
Cadmium Compounds	1 (Warren)	Major
Carbon Tetrachloride	Statewide	Background
Chloroform	Statewide	Area & background
Chromium (hexavalent)	19	Major & background
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	8	Area & background
1,3-Dichloropropene	1 (Hudson)	Area
Diesel Particulate Matter	Statewide	Mobile
Ethylbenzene	7	Mobile
Ethylene Oxide	7	Area & background
Formaldehyde	Statewide	Mobile & background
Methyl Chloride	Statewide	Background
Methyl ter-Butyl Ether	Statewide	Background
Naphthalene	19	Area
PAH/POM	18	Area
Perchloroethyllene	7	Area & background
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	1 (Salem)	Area

NJ AIR TOXICS MONITORING PROGRAM RESULTS FOR 2007

NJDEP has established four air toxics monitoring sites around the state. They are located in Camden, Elizabeth, New Brunswick and Chester (see Figure 3). The Camden site has been measuring several toxic volatile organic compounds (VOCs) since 1989. The Elizabeth site began measuring VOCs in 2000, and the New Brunswick and Chester sites became operational in July 2001. Analysis of toxic metals at all four sites also began in 2001. Metals data can be found in Appendix B (Fine Particulate Speciation Summary 2007) of the Air Quality Report.

Figure 3.
2007 Air Toxics
Monitoring Network



2007 air toxic monitoring results for VOCs are shown in Table 2. This table contains the annual average concentration for each air toxic measured at the four New Jersey monitoring sites. All values are in micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu g/m^3$). More detail can be found in Tables 5 through 8, including additional statistics, detection limit information, health benchmarks used by NJDEP, risk ratios, and concentrations in parts per billion by volume (ppbv). The ppbv units are more common for monitoring results, while $\mu g/m^3$ units are generally used in modeling and health studies. Many of the compounds that were analyzed were below the detection limit of the method used. These are listed separately in Table 9.

Reported averages for which significant portions of the data (more than 50%) were below the detection limit should be viewed with extreme caution. Median values (the value of the middle sample value when the results are ranked) are reported along with the mean (average) concentrations because for some compounds only a single or very few high values were recorded. These high values will tend to increase the average concentration significantly but would have less effect on the median value. In such cases, the median value may be a better indicator of long term exposures (the basis for most of the air toxics health benchmarks).

The Chester site had the lowest concentrations for the majority of the prevalent air toxics, while Elizabeth had the highest concentration for most compounds. This is comparable to previous years. Along with the highest concentrations, Elizabeth was also the only site to detect certain compounds.

Table 2.
New Jersey Air Toxics Summary – 2007

Annual Average Concentration
micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu g/m^3$) [a]

Pollutant	Camden	Chester	Elizabeth	New Brunswick
Acetaldehyde	2.19	1.28	5.84	1.56
Acetone	2.83	2.13	2.78	3.11
Acetonitrile	1.95	2.81	1.51	0.56
Acetylene	1.06	0.42	1.28	0.71
Acrolein	0.86	0.67	0.76	0.53
Acrylonitrile	(0)	(0.01)	(0)	(0.01)
tert-Amyl Methyl Ether	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Benzaldehyde	0.23	0.10	0.16	0.11
Benzene	1.02	0.45	1.11	0.56
Bromoform	(0)	-	(0)	-
Bromomethane	0.51	0.05	0.05	0.08
1,3-Butadiene	0.10	0.02	0.14	0.05
Butyraldehyde	0.36	0.26	0.43	0.35
Carbon Disulfide	6.04	4.38	5.25	1.15
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.54	0.54	0.53	0.58
Chlorobenzene	(0)	(0)	(0.01)	(0)
Chloroethane	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.05
Chloroform	0.11	0.08	0.15	0.13
Chloromethane	1.16	1.11	1.19	1.19
Chloroprene	-	-	(0)	-
Crotonaldehyde	0.36	0.29	0.30	0.31
Dibromochloromethane	(0)	-	(0)	-
m-Dichlorobenzene	-	(0)	(0)	-
o-Dichlorobenzene	-	(0)	(0)	-
p-Dichlorobenzene	0.19	0.03	0.12	0.07
Dichlorodifluoromethane	2.62	2.57	2.59	2.65
1,1-Dichloroethane	-	-	-	(0)
1,2-Dichloroethane	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
1,1-Dichloroethene	-	-	(0)	(0)
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	-	-	(0)	(0)
Dichloromethane	0.60	0.55	1.03	0.54
1,2-Dichloropropane	-	(0)	-	-
Dichlorotetrafluoroethane	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12
Ethyl tert-Butyl Ether	-	-	-	-
Ethyl Acrylate	(0)	-	-	-
Ethylbenzene	0.33	0.18	0.40	0.19
Formaldehyde	3.77	2.32	4.68	2.13

[a] Numbers in parenthesis indicate averages based on less than 50% detection and dashes represent 100% non-detects

Table 2 (Continued)
New Jersey Air Toxics Summary – 2007

Annual Average Concentration
micrograms per cubic meter (μg/m^3) [a]

Pollutant	Camden	Chester	Elizabeth	New Brunswick
Hexachloro-1,3-butadiene	(0.01)	(0.01)	-	-
Hexaldehyde	0.18	0.11	0.16	0.16
Isovaleraldehyde	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0)	(0.04)
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	1.28	0.88	1.43	0.88
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	0.12	0.14	0.17	0.08
Methyl Methacrylate	(0.01)	(0)	(0.01)	(0)
Methyl tert-Butyl Ether	0.07	(0.05)	0.06	(0.03)
n-Octane	0.17	0.10	0.24	0.08
Propionaldehyde	0.37	0.24	0.36	0.31
Propylene	1.12	0.31	5.54	0.68
Styrene	0.11	0.06	0.13	0.06
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	(0)	-	-	-
Tetrachloroethylene	0.29	0.14	0.32	0.22
Tolualdehydes	0.16	0.11	0.15	0.18
Toluene	2.21	2.60	2.66	1.10
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	(0)	(0.01)	(0)	(0)
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Trichloroethylene	0.21	(0.02)	0.08	0.05
Trichlorofluoromethane	1.76	1.41	1.46	1.51
Trichlorotrifluoroethane	0.75	0.77	0.74	0.80
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	0.29	0.08	0.35	0.15
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	0.10	0.03	0.12	0.05
Valeraldehyde	0.16	0.09	0.40	0.15
Vinyl chloride	0.01	(0)	(0.01)	(0.01)
m,p-Xylene	0.87	0.46	1.04	0.46
o-Xylene	0.33	0.16	0.41	0.18

[a] Numbers in parenthesis indicate averages based on less than 50% detection and dashes represent 100% non-detects

Estimating Health Risk

A simplified way to determine whether the ambient concentration of an air toxic could pose a potential human health risk is to compare the air concentration to its health benchmark. The number that we get when we divide the air concentration by the benchmark is called a “risk ratio.” If the risk ratio is less than one, the air concentration should not pose a health risk. If it is greater than one, it may be of concern. The risk ratio also indicates how much higher or lower the estimated air concentration is than the health benchmark.

Camden and Elizabeth had ten compounds with annual average concentrations that exceeded their health benchmarks, while New Brunswick had nine and Chester had seven. The toxic air pollutants that exceeded their health benchmarks at all sites are acetaldehyde, acrolein, benzene, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, chloromethane, and formaldehyde. Camden, New Brunswick and Elizabeth all exceeded health benchmarks for 1,3-butadiene and tetrachloroethylen (perchloroethylene).

The top five toxic compounds of concern based on annual risk ratios are listed in Table 3. Formaldehyde or acrolein contributed the highest risk at every site, but note that the magnitude of the risks tended to be lower at Chester. Carbon tetrachloride, benzene and acetaldehyde were common to all four sites as well.

Trends and Comparisons

The site in Camden is the New Jersey monitoring location that has been measuring air toxics for the longest period. The graph in Figure 4 shows the change in concentrations for three of the most prevalent air toxics, benzene, toluene, and xylene, from 1990 to 2007. The graph shows that while average concentrations can vary significantly from year to year, the overall trend is downward. High individual samples may also result in high annual averages in some years. Concentrations of most air toxics have declined significantly over the last ten years. Because air toxics comprise such a large and diverse group of compounds, however, these general trends may not hold for other compounds.

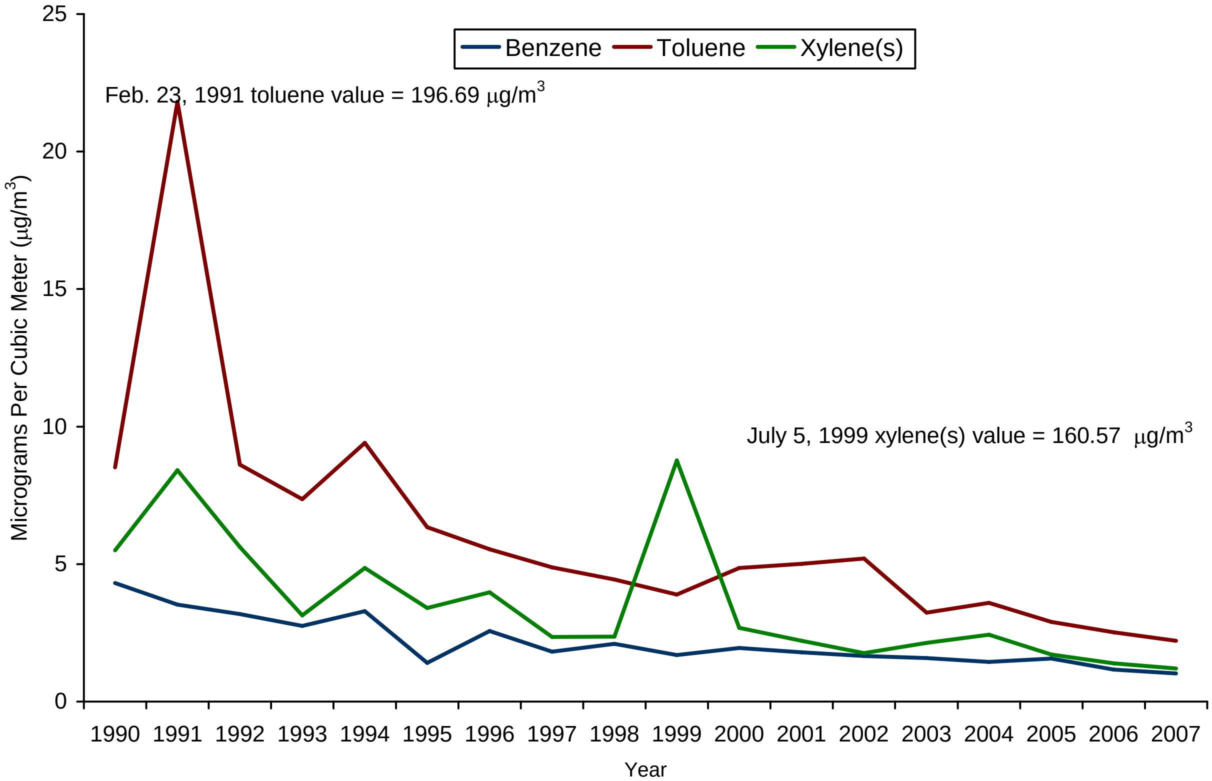
Table 3
Analytes with the Five Highest Risk Ratios [a,b]
at NJ’s Air Toxics Monitoring Sites in 2007

	Camden		Chester		Elizabeth		New Brunswick	
Rank	**Analyte**	**Risk Ratio**	**Analyte**	**Risk Ratio**	**Analyte**	**Risk Ratio**	**Analyte**	**Risk Ratio**
1	Formaldehyde	49	Acrolein	34	Formaldehyde	61	Formaldehyde	28
2	Acrolein	43	Formaldehyde	30	Acrolein	38	Acrolein	26
3	Carbon Tetrachloride	8	Carbon Tetrachloride	8	Acetaldehyde	13	Carbon Tetrachloride	9
4	Benzene	8	Benzene	3	Benzene	9	Benzene	4
5	Acetaldehyde	5	Acetaldehyde	3	Carbon Tetrachloride	8	Acetaldehyde	3

[a] The risk ratio for a chemical is a comparison of the annual mean air concentration to a long-term health benchmark.

[b] The long-term health benchmark is defined as the chemical-specific air concentration above which there may be human health concerns. For a carcinogen (cancer-causing chemical), the health benchmark is set at the air concentration that would cause no more than a one-in-a-million increase in the likelihood of getting cancer, even after a lifetime of exposure. For a non-carcinogen, the health benchmark is the maximum air concentration to which exposure is likely to cause no harm, even if that exposure occurs on a daily basis for a lifetime. These toxicity values are not available for all chemicals. For more information, go to www.nj.gov/dep/aqpp/risk.html.

Figure 4.
Annual Averages for Selected Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) at Camden from 1990-2007



The graphs in Figures 5 through 8 below show concentrations of some of the air toxics in New Jersey with the highest risk ratios (see Table 3): benzene, acetaldehyde, carbon tetrachloride, and formaldehyde. These graphs compare data from our four different monitoring sites over the past seven or more years. (Acrolein data began to be reported in 2005).

As seen in Figures 4 and 5, benzene concentrations have been gradually decreasing over the past decade. Most benzene now comes from mobile and area sources, and is transported in from other regions. Acetaldehyde, shown in Figure 6, is also emitted primarily by on-road mobile sources such as cars.

Figure 5. Benzene Monitored Concentrations 1990-2007

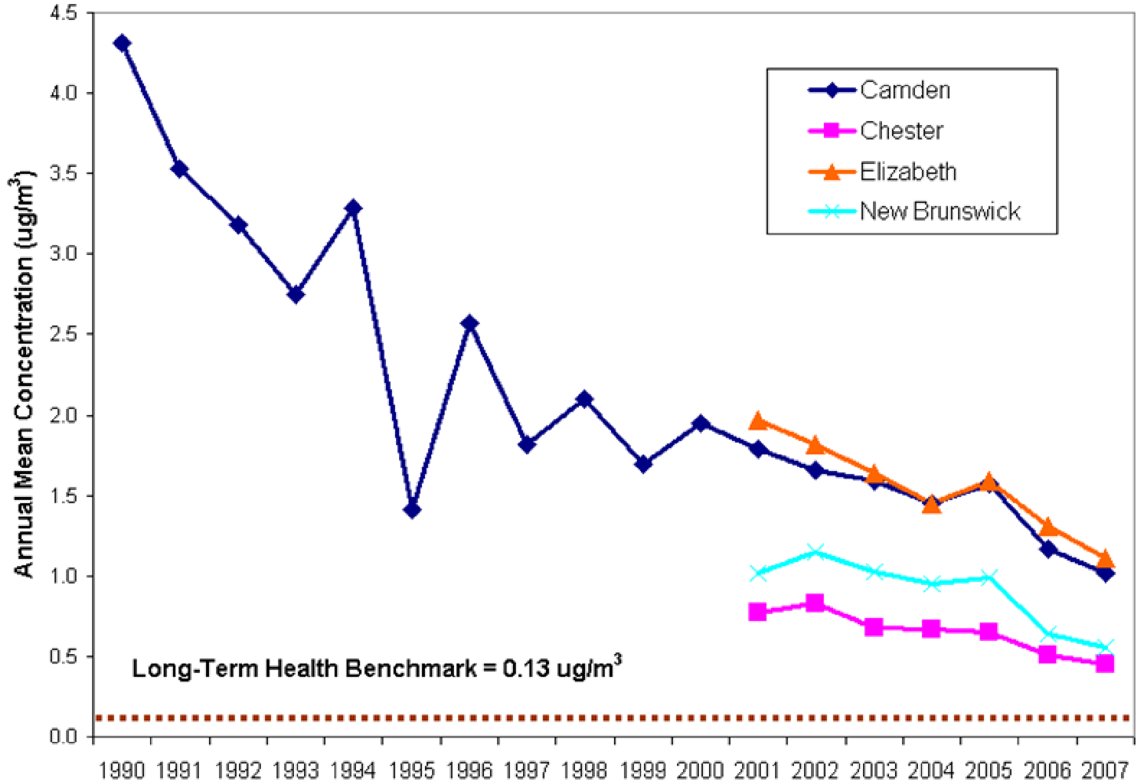
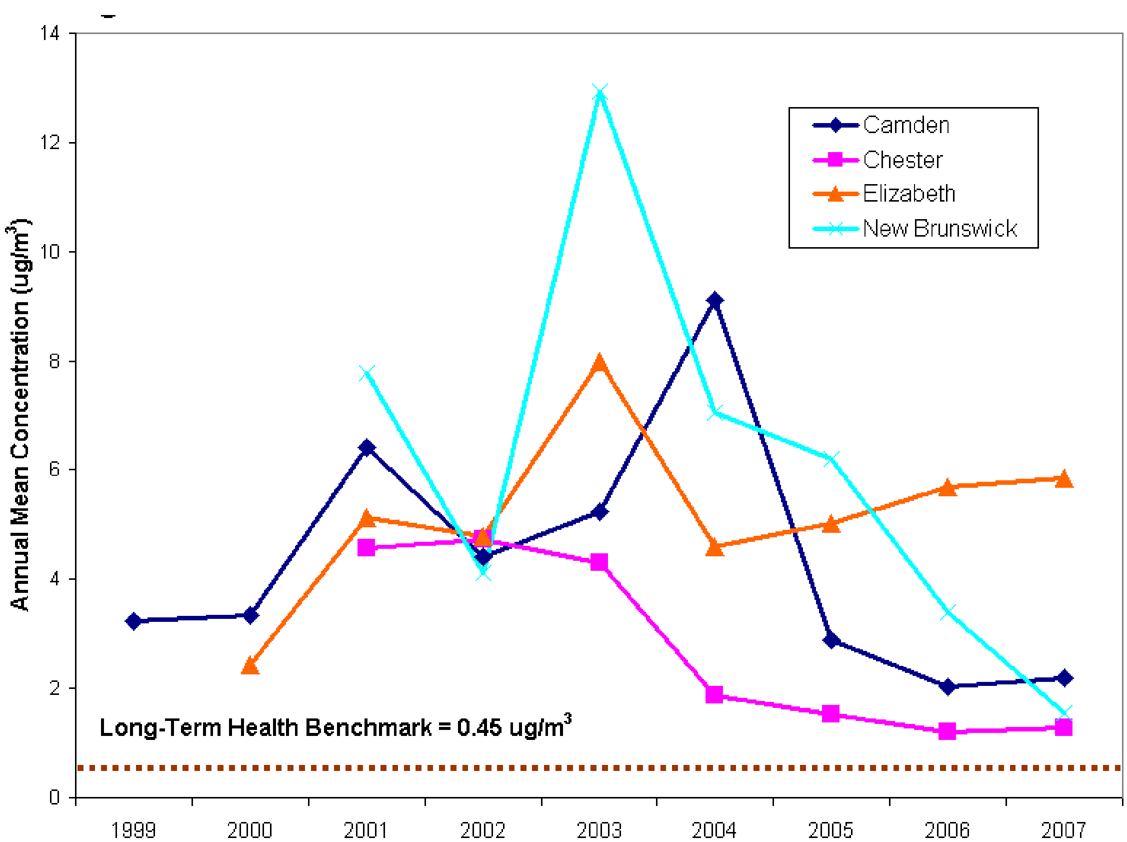
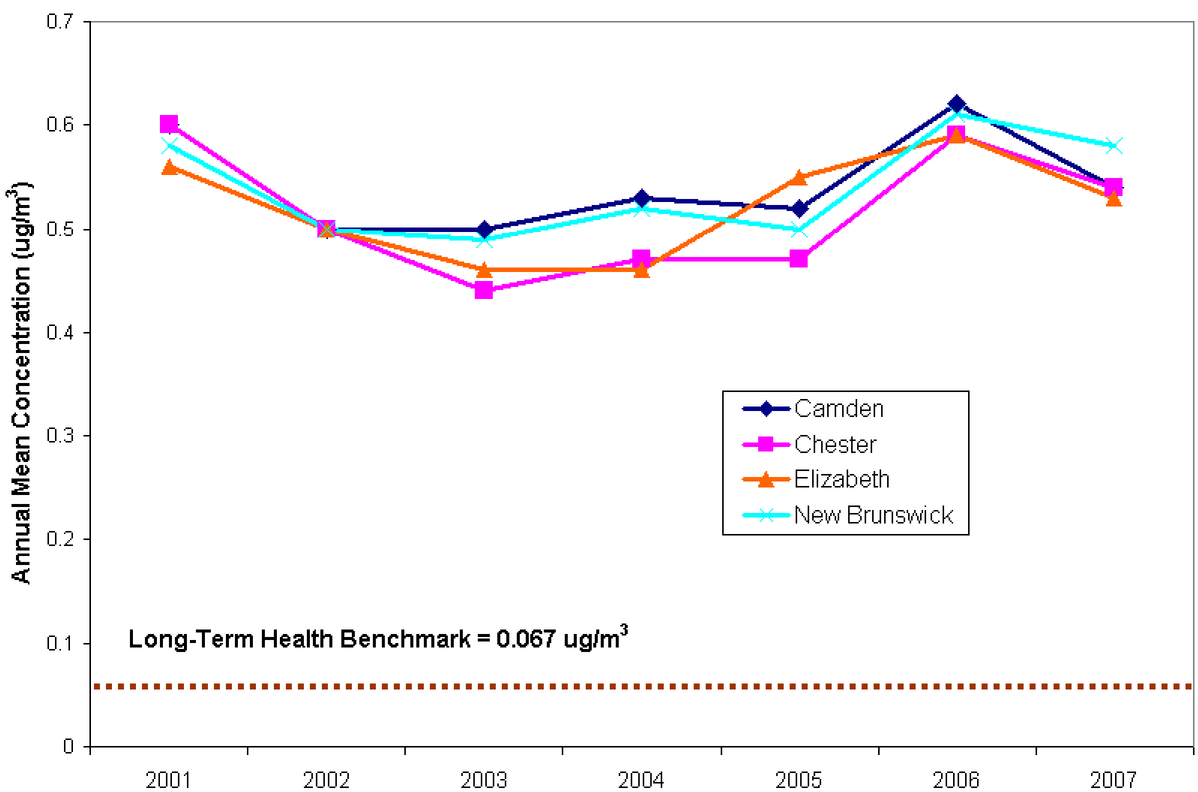


Figure 6. Acetaldehyde Monitored Concentrations 1999-2007



Carbon tetrachloride (Figure 7) is rarely emitted from any type of source these days. It was once widely used in industry, as a solvent and in the production of propellants and refrigerants. Its production and use was substantially reduced after it was discovered that it contributes to destruction of the stratospheric ozone layer. It has been phased out over the past two decades under the U.S. Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 and the Montreal Protocol international agreement. However, it is very stable in the atmosphere and degrades very slowly, so ambient concentrations will continue to decline very gradually.

Figure 7. Carbon Tetrachloride Monitored Concentrations 2001-2007



Formaldehyde (Figure 8) is a ubiquitous pollutant that is often found at higher concentrations indoors rather than outdoors because of its use in many consumer goods. It is used in the production of fertilizer, paper, plywood, and urea-formaldehyde resins. In New Jersey the primary emitters of formaldehyde are on-road mobile sources, although secondary formation and transport can contribute significantly to high outdoor concentrations. Monitored concentrations in New Jersey average around 30 times over the health benchmark (thirty in a million risk level).

Figure 8. Formaldehyde Monitored Concentrations 1996-2007

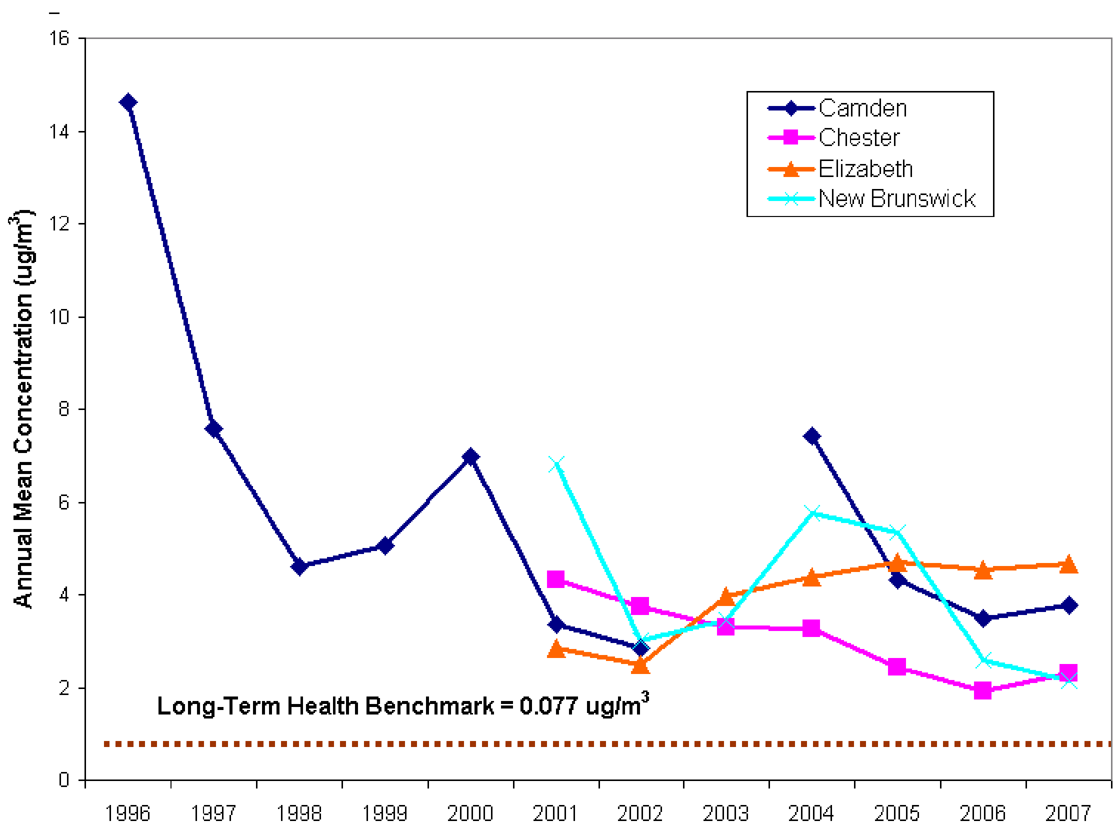


Figure 9 below shows a comparison of annual average concentrations measured at New Jersey's four air toxics monitoring sites in 2002 with annual average concentrations predicted by USEPA's 2002 NATA (at the monitoring site census tract). The comparison for five chemicals (acetaldehyde, benzene, chloromethane, ethylbenzene and formaldehyde) at all four monitoring sites shows agreement within a factor of 2 or less.

Figure 9.
2002 NJ Monitored Air Toxics Concentrations Compared to NATA Predicted Concentrations

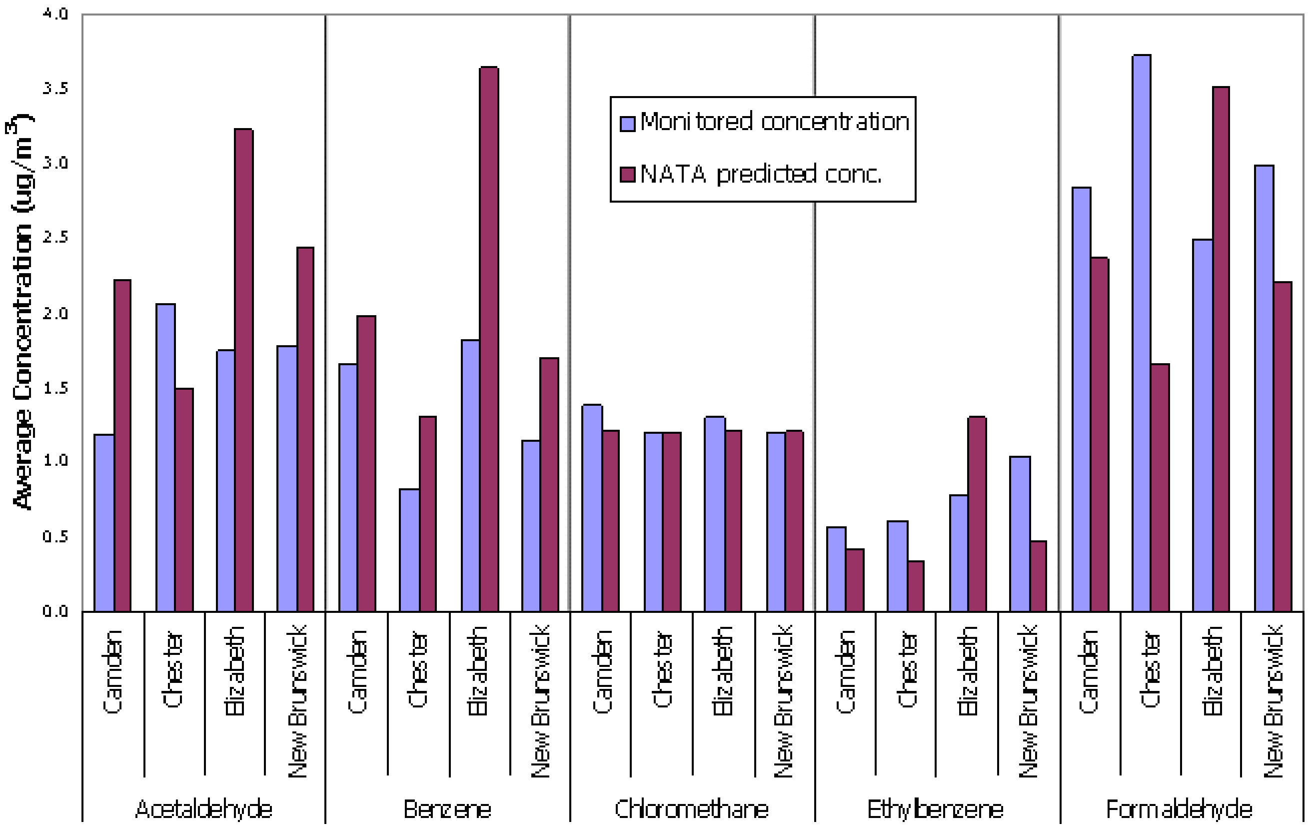


Table 4
2007 Air Toxics Data for Camden, NJ

Analyte[a]	CAS No.	Annual Mean (ppbv)[b,c]	Annual Median (ppbv)[b]	24-Hour Max. (ppbv)	Annual Mean ($\mu g/m^3$)[b,c]	Annual Median ($\mu g/m^3$)[c]	24-Hour Max. ($\mu g/m^3$)	Long-Term Health Benchmark ($\mu g/m^3$)[d]	Annual Mean Risk Ratio[e]	Detection Limit ($\mu g/m^3$)	% Above Minimum Detection Limit[f]
Acetaldehyde	75-07-0	**1.21**	1.06	2.29	**2.19**	1.91	4.13	0.45	**5**	0.01	100
Acetone	67-64-1	1.19	1.12	2.48	2.83	2.66	5.89	31000	0.0001	0.02	100
Acetonitrile	75-05-8	1.16	0.67	10.80	1.95	1.12	18.13	60	0.03	0.17	100
Acetylene	74-86-2	1.00	0.62	10.80	1.06	0.66	11.49			0.02	100
Acrolein	107-02-8	**0.38**	0.29	1.83	**0.86**	0.67	4.20	0.02	**43**	0.25	100
Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	(0)	0	0.01	(0)	0	0.03	0.015		0.12	2
tert-Amyl Methyl Ether	994-05-8	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	0.02			0.05	3
Benzaldehyde	100-52-7	0.05	0.04	0.18	0.23	0.19	0.76			0.01	100
Benzene	71-43-2	**0.32**	0.28	0.91	**1.02**	0.90	2.91	0.13	**8**	0.02	100
Bromoform	75-25-2	(0)	0	0.01	(0)	0	0.10	0.91		0.18	2
Bromomethane	74-83-9	0.13	0.04	0.90	0.51	0.15	3.48	5	0.10	0.04	100
1,3-Butadiene	106-99-0	**0.05**	0.04	0.21	**0.10**	0.08	0.46	0.033	**3**	0.01	100
Butyraldehyde	123-72-8	0.12	0.11	0.19	0.36	0.33	0.55			0.00	100
Carbon Disulfide	75-15-0	1.94	1.47	7.25	6.04	4.58	22.58	700	0.009	0.03	100
Carbon Tetrachloride	56-23-5	**0.09**	0.09	0.14	**0.54**	0.56	0.89	0.067	**8**	0.06	100
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	(0)	0	0.01	(0)	0	0.05	1000		0.02	2
Chloroethane	75-00-3	0.02	0.01	0.09	0.04	0.04	0.23			0.02	90
Chloroform	67-66-3	**0.02**	0.02	0.04	**0.11**	0.11	0.21	0.043	**2**	0.02	88
Chloromethane	74-87-3	**0.56**	0.58	0.75	**1.16**	1.20	1.54	0.56	**2**	0.03	100
Crotonaldehyde	123-73-9	0.13	0.05	0.48	0.36	0.14	1.38			0.00	100
Dibromochloromethane	594-18-3	(0)	0	0.01	(0)	0	0.10			0.10	5
p-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	**0.03**	0.03	0.09	**0.19**	0.17	0.54	0.091	**2**	0.04	100
Dichlorodifluoromethane	75-71-8	0.53	0.53	0.71	2.62	2.63	3.51	200	0.01	0.02	100
1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	(0)	0	0.05	(0)	0	0.19	0.038		0.06	2
Dichloromethane	75-09-2	0.17	0.11	1.79	0.60	0.38	6.22	2.1	0.3	0.06	100
Dichlorotetrafluoroethane	1320-37-2	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.11	0.11	0.16			0.02	100
2,5-Dimethylbenzaldehyde	5799-94-2	(0)	0	0.02	(0)	0	0.11			0.00	2
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.08	0.06	0.30	0.33	0.28	1.32	0.4	0.8	0.02	100
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	**3.07**	2.48	9.01	**3.77**	3.05	11.06	0.077	**49**	0.01	100
Hexachloro-1,3-butadiene	87-68-3	(0)	0	0.04	(0.01)	0	0.43	0.045	0.2	0.14	2
Hexaldehyde	66-25-1	0.04	0.04	0.09	0.18	0.16	0.38			0.01	100
Isovaleraldehyde	590-86-3	(0.01)	0.00	0.04	(0.03)	0.00	0.13			0.00	47
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	78-93-3	0.44	0.35	1.85	1.28	1.04	5.45	5000	0.0003	0.13	100
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	108-10-1	0.03	0.03	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.47			0.03	91
Methyl Methacrylate	80-62-6	(0)	0	0.12	(0.01)	0	0.43	700	0.00001	0.02	3
Methyl tert-Butyl Ether	1634-04-4	0.02	0.01	0.15	0.07	0.05	0.52	3.8	0.02	0.01	74

Table 4 (Continued)
2007 Air Toxics Data for Camden, NJ

Analyte[a]	CAS No.	Annual Mean (ppbv)[b,c]	Annual Median (ppbv)[b]	24-Hour Max. (ppbv)	Annual Mean (μg/m^3)[b,c]	Annual Median (μg/m^3)[c]	24-Hour Max. (μg/m^3)	Long-Term Health Benchmark (μg/m^3)[d]	Annual Mean Risk Ratio[e]	Detection Limit (μg/m^3)	% Above Minimum Detection Limit[f]
n-Octane	111-65-9	0.04	0.03	0.12	0.17	0.14	0.57			0.03	97
Propionaldehyde	123-38-6	0.16	0.14	0.35	0.37	0.33	0.82	8	0.05	0.00	100
Propylene	115-07-1	0.65	0.52	3.30	1.12	0.90	5.68	3000	0.0004	0.02	100
Styrene	100-42-5	0.03	0.03	0.08	0.11	0.11	0.34	1.8	0.06	0.04	95
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-5	(0)	0	0.01	(0)	0	0.04	0.017		0.09	2
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	**0.04**	0.04	0.13	**0.29**	0.27	0.88	0.17	**1.7**	0.07	100
Tolualdehydes		0.03	0.03	0.09	0.16	0.14	0.43			0.01	100
Toluene	108-88-3	0.59	0.45	4.18	2.21	1.68	15.75	5000	0.0004	0.02	100
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	102-82-1	(0)	0	0.01	(0)	0	0.04	4		0.11	2
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.10	0.10	0.16	1000	0.0001	0.02	100
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	0.04	0.03	0.27	0.21	0.17	1.46	0.5	0.4	0.05	83
Trichlorofluoromethane	75-69-4	0.31	0.31	0.49	1.76	1.73	2.78	700	0.003	0.04	100
Trichlorotrifluoroethane	26523-64-8	0.10	0.10	0.14	0.75	0.76	1.07			0.09	100
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	0.06	0.06	0.17	0.29	0.28	0.85			0.01	100
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108-67-8	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.10	0.10	0.27			0.02	100
Valeraldehyde	110-62-3	0.05	0.04	0.10	0.16	0.15	0.34			0.00	100
Vinyl chloride	75-01-4	0	0	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.11	0.1	0.02	55
m,p-Xylene	1330-20-7	0.20	0.16	1.03	0.87	0.71	4.47	100	0.009	0.04	100
o-Xylene	95-47-6	0.08	0.07	0.25	0.33	0.29	1.10	100	0.003	0.02	100

[a] Analytes in bold text had annual means above the long-term health benchmark.

[b] Numbers in parentheses are arithmetic means (or averages) based on less than 50 percent detection.

[c] For a valid 24-hour sampling event when the analyzing laboratory reports the term "Not Detected" for a particular pollutant, the concentration of 0.0 ppbv is assigned to that pollutant. These zero concentrations were included in the calculation of annual averages and medians for each pollutant regardless of percent detection.

[d] The long-term health benchmark is defined as the chemical-specific air concentration above which there may be human health concerns. For a carcinogen (cancer-causing chemical), the health benchmark is set at the air concentration that would cause no more than a one-in-a-million increase in the likelihood of getting cancer, even after a lifetime of exposure. For a non-carcinogen, the health benchmark is the maximum air concentration to which exposure is likely to cause no harm, even if that exposure occurs on a daily basis for a lifetime. These toxicity values are not available for all chemicals. For more information, go to www.nj.gov/dep/aqpp/risk.html.

[e] The risk ratio for a chemical is a comparison of the annual mean air concentration to the long-term health benchmark. If the annual mean is 0, then the annual mean risk ratio is not calculated.

[f] There were 58 total VOC samples and 57 total carbonyl samples collected in 2007 in Camden.

Table 5
2007 Air Toxics Data for Chester, NJ

Analyte[a]	CAS No.	Annual Mean (ppbv)[b,c]	Annual Median (ppbv)[b]	24-Hour Max. (ppbv)	Annual Mean (μg/m³)[b,c]	Annual Median (μg/m³)[c]	24-Hour Max. (μg/m³)	Long-Term Health Benchmark (μg/m³)[d]	Annual Mean Risk Ratio[e]	Detection Limit (μg/m³)	% Above Minimum Detection Limit[f]
Acetaldehyde	75-07-0	**0.71**	0.69	1.57	**1.28**	1.24	2.83	0.45	**3**	0.01	100
Acetone	67-64-1	0.90	0.83	1.65	2.13	1.96	3.92	31000	0.0001	0.02	100
Acetonitrile	75-05-8	1.67	0.28	59.30	2.81	0.47	99.56	60	0.05	0.17	91
Acetylene	74-86-2	0.39	0.31	1.54	0.42	0.33	1.64			0.02	100
Acrolein	107-02-8	**0.29**	0.22	1.59	**0.67**	0.51	3.65	0.02	**34**	0.25	98
Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	(0.01)	0	0.08	(0.01)	0	0.16	0.015	0.9	0.12	15
tert-Amyl Methyl Ether	994-05-8	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	0.01			0.05	4
Benzaldehyde	100-52-7	0.02	0.02	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.44			0.01	100
Benzene	71-43-2	**0.14**	0.12	0.34	**0.45**	0.38	1.09	0.13	**3**	0.02	100
Bromomethane	74-83-9	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.27	5	0.01	0.04	98
1,3-Butadiene	106-99-0	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.11	0.033	0.7	0.01	72
Butyraldehyde	123-72-8	0.09	0.08	0.18	0.26	0.23	0.54			0.00	100
Carbon Disulfide	75-15-0	1.41	0.59	5.00	4.38	1.84	15.57	700	0.006	0.03	100
Carbon Tetrachloride	56-23-5	**0.09**	0.09	0.13	**0.54**	0.55	0.84	0.067	**8**	0.06	98
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	(0)	0	0.02	(0)	0	0.10	1000	0.000002	0.02	2
Chloroethane	75-00-3	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.07			0.02	66
Chloroform	67-66-3	**0.02**	0.02	0.03	**0.08**	0.09	0.16	0.043	**2**	0.02	83
Chloromethane	74-87-3	**0.54**	0.57	0.76	**1.11**	1.18	1.56	0.56	**2**	0.03	98
Crotonaldehyde	123-73-9	0.10	0.03	0.40	0.29	0.10	1.13			0.00	100
m-Dichlorobenzene	541-73-1	(0)	0	0.01	(0)	0	0.06			0.02	4
o-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	(0)	0	0.01	(0)	0	0.08	200	0.00001	0.03	4
p-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	0.01	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.02	0.35	0.091	0.4	0.04	55
Dichlorodifluoromethane	75-71-8	0.52	0.51	0.76	2.57	2.51	3.75	200	0.01	0.02	98
1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	(0)	0	0.01	(0)	0	0.03	0.038	0.02	0.06	2
Dichloromethane	75-09-2	0.16	0.08	3.70	0.55	0.27	12.85	2.1	0.3	0.06	98
1,2-Dichloropropane	78-87-5	(0)	0	0.01	(0)	0	0.03	0.1	0.01	0.15	2
Dichlorotetrafluoroethane	1320-37-2	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.11	0.11	0.15			0.02	98
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.04	0.03	0.40	0.18	0.11	1.75	0.4	0.4	0.02	98
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	**1.89**	1.44	11.50	**2.32**	1.77	14.12	0.077	**30**	0.01	100
Hexachloro-1,3-butadiene	87-68-3	(0)	0	0.01	(0.01)	0	0.14	0.045	0.1	0.14	4
Hexaldehyde	66-25-1	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.11	0.09	0.41			0.01	100
Isovaleraldehyde	590-86-3	(0.01)	0	0.05	(0.02)	0.00	0.17			0.00	35
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	78-93-3	0.30	0.24	1.02	0.88	0.71	3.00	5000	0.0002	0.13	98
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	108-10-1	0.03	0.01	0.47	0.14	0.05	1.91			0.03	66
Methyl Methacrylate	80-62-6	(0)	0	0.02	(0)	0	0.06	700	0.000002	0.02	2
Methyl tert-Butyl Ether	1634-04-4	(0.01)	0	0.38	(0.05)	0	1.37	3.8	0.01	0.01	13

Table 5 (Continued)
2007 Air Toxics Data for Chester, NJ

Analyte[a]	CAS No.	Annual Mean (ppbv)[b,c]	Annual Median (ppbv)[b]	24-Hour Max. (ppbv)	Annual Mean (µg/m³)[b,c]	Annual Median (µg/m³)[c]	24-hour Max. (µg/m³)	Long-Term Health Benchmark (µg/m³)[d]	Annual Mean Risk Ratio[e]	Detection Limit (µg/m³)	% Above Minimum Detection Limit[f]
n-Octane	111-65-9	0.02	0.02	0.12	0.10	0.07	0.55			0.03	83
Propionaldehyde	123-38-6	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.24	0.24	0.48	8	0.03	0.00	100
Propylene	115-07-1	0.18	0.17	0.57	0.31	0.30	0.97	3000	0.0001	0.02	100
Styrene	100-42-5	0.01	0.01	0.12	0.06	0.04	0.49	1.8	0.03	0.04	66
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.02	0.02	0.10	0.14	0.12	0.69	0.17	0.8	0.07	94
Tolualdehydes		0.02	0.02	0.06	0.11	0.10	0.28			0.01	98
Toluene	108-88-3	0.69	0.32	8.32	2.60	1.19	31.35	5000	0.0005	0.02	100
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	102-82-1	(0)	0	0.03	(0.01)	0	0.24	4	0.002	0.11	6
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.10	0.09	0.22	1000	0.0001	0.02	98
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	(0)	0	0.04	(0.02)	0	0.20	0.5	0.04	0.05	28
Trichlorofluoromethane	75-69-4	0.25	0.25	0.39	1.41	1.38	2.17	700	0.002	0.04	98
Trichlorotrifluoroethane	26523-64-8	0.10	0.10	0.23	0.77	0.76	1.76			0.09	98
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	0.02	0.02	0.12	0.08	0.07	0.58			0.01	91
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108-67-8	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.16			0.02	79
Valeraldehyde	110-62-3	0.03	0.02	0.12	0.09	0.08	0.41			0.00	100
Vinyl chloride	75-01-4	(0)	0	0.01	(0)	0	0.03	0.11		0.02	21
m,p-Xylene	1330-20-7	0.11	0.05	1.66	0.46	0.21	7.21	100	0.005	0.04	98
o-Xylene	95-47-6	0.04	0.02	0.38	0.16	0.09	1.64	100	0.002	0.02	98

[a] Analytes in bold text had annual means above the long-term health benchmark.

[b] Numbers in parentheses are arithmetic means (or averages) based on less than 50 percent detection.

[c] For a valid 24-hour sampling event when the analyzing laboratory reports the term “Not Detected” for a particular pollutant, the concentration of 0.0 ppbv is assigned to that pollutant. These zero concentrations were included in the calculation of annual averages and medians for each pollutant regardless of percent detection.

[d] The long-term health benchmark is defined as the chemical-specific air concentration above which there may be human health concerns. For a carcinogen (cancer-causing chemical), the health benchmark is set at the air concentration that would cause no more than a one-in-a-million increase in the likelihood of getting cancer, even after a lifetime of exposure. For a non-carcinogen, the health benchmark is the maximum air concentration to which exposure is likely to cause no harm, even if that exposure occurs on a daily basis for a lifetime. These toxicity values are not available for all chemicals. For more information, go to www.nj.gov/dep/aqpp/risk.html.

[e] The risk ratio for a chemical is a comparison of the annual mean air concentration to the long-term health benchmark. If the annual mean is 0, then the annual mean risk ratio is not calculated.

[f] There were 47 total VOC samples and 55 total carbonyl samples collected in 2007 in Chester.

Table 6
2007 Air Toxics Data for Elizabeth, NJ

Analyte[a]	CAS No.	Annual Mean (ppbv)[b,c]	Annual Median (ppbv)[b]	24-Hour Max. (ppbv)	Annual Mean ($\mu g/m^3$)[b,c]	Annual Median ($\mu g/m^3$)[c]	24-Hour Max. ($\mu g/m^3$)	Long-Term Health Benchmark ($\mu g/m^3$)[d]	Annual Mean Risk Ratio[e]	Detection Limit ($\mu g/m^3$)	% Above Minimum Detection Limit[f]
Acetaldehyde	75-07-0	**3.24**	2.76	8.56	**5.84**	4.97	15.42	0.45	**13**	0.01	100
Acetone	67-64-1	1.17	1.16	2.44	2.78	2.76	5.80	31000	0.0001	0.02	100
Acetonitrile	75-05-8	0.90	0.50	7.52	1.51	0.84	12.63	60	0.03	0.17	98
Acetylene	74-86-2	1.20	0.96	4.81	1.28	1.02	5.12			0.02	100
Acrolein	107-02-8	**0.33**	0.25	1.14	**0.76**	0.56	2.61	0.02	**38**	0.25	100
Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	(0)	0	0.01	(0)	0	0.02	0.015	0.02	0.12	2
tert-Amyl Methyl Ether	994-05-8	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	0.01			0.05	2
Benzaldehyde	100-52-7	0.04	0.03	0.10	0.16	0.15	0.44			0.01	100
Benzene	71-43-2	**0.35**	0.31	1.63	**1.11**	1.00	5.21	0.13	**9**	0.02	100
Bromoform	75-25-2	(0)	0.00	0.01	(0)	0	0.11	0.91		0.18	5
Bromomethane	74-83-9	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.18	5	0.01	0.04	96
1,3-Butadiene	106-99-0	**0.06**	0.06	0.24	**0.14**	0.12	0.54	0.033	**4**	0.01	100
Butyraldehyde	123-72-8	0.15	0.12	0.64	0.43	0.34	1.89			0.003	100
Carbon Disulfide	75-15-0	1.69	1.49	5.34	5.25	4.64	16.63	700	0.008	0.03	100
Carbon Tetrachloride	56-23-5	**0.08**	0.09	0.15	**0.53**	0.53	0.94	0.067	**8**	0.06	100
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	(0)	0.00	0.08	(0.01)	0	0.35	1000	0.00001	0.02	2
Chloroethane	75-00-3	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.14			0.02	91
Chloroform	67-66-3	**0.03**	0.03	0.19	**0.15**	0.13	0.93	0.043	**3**	0.02	91
Chloromethane	74-87-3	**0.57**	0.58	0.93	**1.19**	1.19	1.92	0.56	**2**	0.03	100
Chloroprene	126-99-8	(0)	0	0.03	(0)	0	0.11	1		0.08	2
Crotonaldehyde	123-73-9	0.10	0.05	0.46	0.30	0.15	1.32			0.003	100
Dibromochloromethane	594-18-3	(0)	0	0.01	(0)	0	0.08			0.10	4
m-Dichlorobenzene	541-73-1	(0)	0	0.01	(0)	0	0.03			0.02	4
o-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	(0)	0	0.01	(0)	0	0.03	200	0.00	0.03	4
p-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	**0.02**	0.02	0.09	**0.12**	0.10	0.52	0.091	**1.3**	0.04	89
Dichlorodifluoromethane	75-71-8	0.52	0.52	0.70	2.59	2.59	3.48	200	0.01	0.02	100
1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	(0)	0	0.01	(0)	0	0.04	0.038	0.02	0.06	2
1,1-Dichloroethene	75-35-4	(0)	0	0.01	(0)	0	0.03	200		0.06	2
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	156-60-5	(0)	0	0.02	(0)	0	0.09			0.07	5
Dichloromethane	75-09-2	0.30	0.18	4.04	1.03	0.64	14.04	2.1	0.49	0.06	100
Dichlorotetrafluoroethane	1320-37-2	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.11	0.11	0.15			0.02	98
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.09	0.08	0.36	0.40	0.35	1.58	0.4	1	0.02	100
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	**3.81**	3.62	8.95	**4.68**	4.45	10.99	0.077	**61**	0.01	100
Hexaldehyde	66-25-1	0.04	0.03	0.16	0.16	0.13	0.66			0.01	100
Isovaleraldehyde	590-86-3	(0)	0	0.02	(0.01)	0	0.08			0.004	8

Table 6 (Continued)
2007 Air Toxics Data for Elizabeth, NJ

Analyte[a]	CAS No.	Annual Mean (ppbv)[b,c]	Annual Median (ppbv)[b]	24-Hour Max. (ppbv)	Annual Mean ($\mu g/m^3$)[b,c]	Annual Median ($\mu g/m^3$)[c]	24-Hour Max. ($\mu g/m^3$)	Long-Term Health Benchmark ($\mu g/m^3$)[d]	Annual Mean Risk Ratio[e]	Detection Limit ($\mu g/m^3$)	% Above Minimum Detection Limit[f]
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	78-93-3	0.48	0.36	2.08	1.42	1.05	6.13	5000	0.0003	0.13	100
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	108-10-1	0.04	0.04	0.12	0.17	0.15	0.48			0.03	96
Methyl Methacrylate	80-62-6	(0)	0	0.05	(0.01)	0	0.18	700	0.00001	0.02	11
Methyl tert-Butyl Ether	1634-04-4	0.02	0.01	0.11	0.06	0.03	0.39	3.8	0.02	0.01	60
n-Octane	111-65-9	0.05	0.04	0.34	0.24	0.19	1.56			0.03	96
Propionaldehyde	123-38-6	0.15	0.12	0.62	0.36	0.29	1.48	8	0.04	0.005	100
Propylene	115-07-1	3.22	1.23	41.50	5.54	2.12	71.42	3000	0.002	0.02	100
Styrene	100-42-5	0.03	0.03	0.12	0.13	0.11	0.51	1.8	0.07	0.04	93
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	**0.05**	0.04	0.20	**0.32**	0.28	1.34	0.17	**2**	0.07	98
Tolualdehydes		0.03	0.03	0.07	0.15	0.14	0.36			0.01	100
Toluene	108-88-3	0.70	0.60	3.23	2.66	2.24	12.17	5000	0.0005	0.02	100
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	102-82-1	(0)	0	0.01	(0)	0	0.10	200		0.11	4
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.25	1000	0.0001	0.02	100
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.51	0.5	0.16	0.05	60
Trichlorofluoromethane	75-69-4	0.26	0.26	0.35	1.46	1.44	1.98	700	0.002	0.04	98
Trichlorotrifluoroethane	26523-64-8	0.10	0.10	0.14	0.74	0.75	1.09			0.09	100
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	0.07	0.06	0.32	0.35	0.31	1.56			0.01	100
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108-67-8	0.02	0.02	0.10	0.12	0.11	0.50			0.02	100
Valeraldehyde	110-62-3	0.11	0.06	0.96	0.40	0.23	3.37			0.004	100
Vinyl chloride	75-01-4	(0)	0	0.01	(0.01)	0	0.03	0.11	0.05	0.02	35
m,p-Xylene	1330-20-7	0.24	0.22	1.12	1.04	0.93	4.86	100	0.01	0.04	100
o-Xylene	95-47-6	0.10	0.08	0.40	0.41	0.36	1.75	100	0.004	0.02	100

[a] Analytes in bold text had annual means above the long-term health benchmark.

[b] Numbers in parentheses are arithmetic means (or averages) based on less than 50 percent detection.

[c] For a valid 24-hour sampling event when the analyzing laboratory reports the term "Not Detected" for a particular pollutant, the concentration of 0.0 ppbv is assigned to that pollutant. These zero concentrations were included in the calculation of annual averages and medians for each pollutant regardless of percent detection.

[d] The long-term health benchmark is defined as the chemical-specific air concentration above which there may be human health concerns. For a carcinogen (cancer-causing chemical), the health benchmark is set at the air concentration that would cause no more than a one-in-a-million increase in the likelihood of getting cancer, even after a lifetime of exposure. For a non-carcinogen, the health benchmark is the maximum air concentration to which exposure is likely to cause no harm, even if that exposure occurs on a daily basis for a lifetime. These toxicity values are not available for all chemicals. For more information, go to www.nj.gov/dep/aqpp/risk.html.

[e] The risk ratio for a chemical is a comparison of the annual mean air concentration to the long-term health benchmark. If the annual mean is 0, then the annual mean risk ratio is not calculated.

[f] There were 61 total VOC samples and 56 total carbonyl samples collected in 2007 in Elizabeth.

Table 7

2007 Air Toxics Data for New Brunswick, NJ

Analyte[a]	CAS No.	Annual Mean (ppbv)[b,c]	Annual Median (ppbv)[b]	24-Hour Max. (ppbv)	Annual Mean (μg/m^3)[b,c]	Annual Median (μg/m^3)[c]	24-Hour Max. (μg/m^3)	Long-Term Health Benchmark (μg/m^3)[d]	Annual Mean Risk Ratio[e]	Detection Limit (μg/m^3)	% Above Minimum Detection Limit[f]
Acetaldehyde	75-07-0	**0.86**	0.81	2.19	**1.56**	1.46	3.95	0.45	**3**	0.01	100
Acetone	67-64-1	1.31	1.29	3.00	3.11	3.06	7.13	31000	0.0001	0.02	100
Acetonitrile	75-05-8	0.33	0.16	10.80	0.56	0.26	18.13	60	0.01	0.17	93
Acetylene	74-86-2	0.66	0.43	4.18	0.71	0.46	4.45			0.02	100
Acrolein	107-02-8	**0.23**	0.19	1.03	**0.53**	0.44	2.36	0.02	**26**	0.25	100
Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	(0)	0	0.11	(0.01)	0	0.23	0.015	0.7	0.12	5
tert-Amyl Methyl Ether	994-05-8	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	0.01			0.05	4
Benzaldehyde	100-52-7	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.11	0.10	0.31			0.01	100
Benzene	71-43-2	**0.17**	0.14	0.54	**0.56**	0.46	1.73	0.13	**4**	0.02	100
Bromomethane	74-83-9	0.02	0.01	0.38	0.08	0.05	1.49	5	0.02	0.04	100
1,3-Butadiene	106-99-0	**0.02**	0.02	0.14	**0.05**	0.04	0.31	0.033	**1.6**	0.01	91
Butyraldehyde	123-72-8	0.12	0.12	0.21	0.35	0.34	0.62			0.003	100
Carbon Disulfide	75-15-0	0.37	0.26	1.38	1.15	0.80	4.30	700	0.002	0.03	100
Carbon Tetrachloride	56-23-5	**0.09**	0.09	0.15	**0.58**	0.58	0.94	0.067	**9**	0.06	100
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	0	1000	0.0000001	0.02	2
Chloroethane	75-00-3	0.02	0.02	0.14	0.05	0.04	0.37			0.02	93
Chloroform	67-66-3	**0.03**	0.02	0.08	**0.13**	0.11	0.41	0.043	**3**	0.02	96
Chloromethane	74-87-3	**0.58**	0.57	0.86	**1.19**	1.18	1.78	0.56	**2**	0.03	100
Crotonaldehyde	123-73-9	0.11	0.07	0.43	0.31	0.21	1.22			0.003	100
p-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.07	0.06	0.23	0.091	0.8	0.04	88
Dichlorodifluoromethane	75-71-8	0.54	0.52	0.72	2.65	2.58	3.56	200	0.01	0.02	100
1,1-Dichloroethane	75-34-3	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	0.02	0.63	0.001	0.02	4
1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	(0)	0	0.01	(0)	0	0.05	0.038	0.07	0.06	7
1,1-Dichloroethene	75-35-4	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	0.02	200	0.000001	0.06	2
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	156-60-5	(0)	0	0.01	(0)	0	0.04			0.07	2
Dichloromethane	75-09-2	0.15	0.11	0.87	0.54	0.39	3.04	2.1	0.3	0.06	100
Dichlorotetrafluoroethane	1320-37-2	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.12	0.11	0.17			0.02	100
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.04	0.04	0.12	0.19	0.17	0.54			0.02	100
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	**1.74**	1.40	5.72	**2.14**	1.72	7.02	0.077	**28**	0.01	100
Hexaldehyde	66-25-1	0.04	0.04	0.09	0.16	0.15	0.37			0.01	100
Isovaleraldehyde	590-86-3	(0.01)	0	0.08	(0.04)	0	0.29			0.004	27
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	78-93-3	0.30	0.26	0.87	0.88	0.77	2.56	5000	0.00002	0.13	98
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	108-10-1	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.24			0.03	86
Methyl Methacrylate	80-62-6	(0)	0	0.01	(0)	0	0.04	700		0.02	4
Methyl tert-Butyl Ether	1634-04-4	(0.01)	0	0.07	(0.03)	0	0.25	3.8	0.01	0.01	46

Table 7 (Continued)

2007 Air Toxics Data for New Brunswick, NJ

Analyte[a]	Cas #	Annual Mean (ppbv)[b,c]	Annual Median (ppbv)[b]	24-Hour Max. (ppbv)	Annual Mean (μg/m³)[b,c]	Annual Median (μg/m³)[c]	24-Hour Max. (μg/m³)	Long-Term Health Benchmark (μg/m³)[d]	Annual Mean Risk Ratio[e]	Detection Limit (μg/m³)	% Above Minimum Detection Limit[f]
n-Octane	111-65-9	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.08	0.09	0.19			0.03	89
Propionaldehyde	123-38-6	0.13	0.12	0.31	0.31	0.29	0.74	8	0.04	0.005	100
Propylene	115-07-1	0.39	0.35	1.27	0.68	0.60	2.19	3000	0.0002	0.02	100
Styrene	100-42-5	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.15	1.8	0.03	0.04	80
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	**0.03**	0.03	0.13	**0.22**	0.18	0.87	0.17	**1.3**	0.07	96
Tolualdehydes		0.04	0.03	0.11	0.18	0.16	0.52			0.01	100
Toluene	108-88-3	0.29	0.26	1.04	1.10	0.97	3.92	400	0.0002	0.02	100
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	102-82-1	(0)	0	0.02	(0)	0	0.18	200		0.11	2
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.10	0.09	0.22	1000	0.0001	0.02	100
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.30	0.5	0.1	0.05	55
Trichlorofluoromethane	75-69-4	0.27	0.26	0.49	1.51	1.46	2.74	700	0.002	0.04	100
Trichlorotrifluoroethane	26523-64-8	0.10	0.10	0.34	0.80	0.77	2.61			0.09	100
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	0.03	0.03	0.09	0.15	0.13	0.45			0.01	100
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108-67-8	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.15			0.02	95
Valeraldehyde	110-62-3	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.15	0.14	0.30			0.004	100
Vinyl chloride	75-01-4	(0)	0	0.02	(0.01)	0	0.05	0.11	0.05	0.02	30
m,p-Xylene	1330-20-7	0.11	0.08	0.35	0.46	0.36	1.50	100	0.005	0.04	100
o-Xylene	95-47-6	0.04	0.04	0.12	0.18	0.16	0.50	100	0.002	0.02	100

[a] Analytes in bold text had annual means above the long-term health benchmark.

[b] Numbers in parentheses are arithmetic means (or averages) based on less than 50 percent detection.

[c] For a valid 24-hour sampling event when the analyzing laboratory reports the term "Not Detected" for a particular pollutant, the concentration of 0.0 ppbv is assigned to that pollutant. These zero concentrations were included in the calculation of annual averages and medians for each pollutant regardless of percent detection.

[d] The long-term health benchmark is defined as the chemical-specific air concentration above which there may be human health concerns. For a carcinogen (cancer-causing chemical), the health benchmark is set at the air concentration that would cause no more than a one-in-a-million increase in the likelihood of getting cancer, even after a lifetime of exposure. For a non-carcinogen, the health benchmark is the maximum air concentration to which exposure is likely to cause no harm, even if that exposure occurs on a daily basis for a lifetime. These toxicity values are not available for all chemicals. For more information, go to www.nj.gov/dep/aqpp/risk.html.

[e] The risk ratio for a chemical is a comparison of the annual mean air concentration to the long-term health benchmark. If the annual mean is 0, then the annual mean risk ratio is not calculated.

[f] There were 60 total VOC samples and 61 total carbonyl samples collected in 2007 in New Brunswick.

Table 8.
Analytes with 100 Percent Non-Detects in 2007

Analyte	CAS #	Detection Limit ($\mu g/m^3$)	Location			
			Camden	Chester	Elizabeth	New Brunswick
Bromochloromethane	74-97-5	0.1005	X	X	X	X
Bromodichloromethane	75-27-4	0.0469	X	X	X	X
Bromoform	75-25-2	0.1758		X		X
Chloromethylbenzene	100-44-7	0.0259	X	X	X	X
Chloroprene	126-99-8	0.0797	X	X		X
Dibromochloromethane	594-18-3	0.0993		X		X
1,2-Dibromoethane	106-93-4	0.1383	X	X	X	X
m-Dichlorobenzene	541-73-1	0.0607	X			X
o-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	0.1525	X			X
1,1-Dichloroethane	75-34-3	0.0243	X	X	X	
1,1-Dichloroethene	75-35-4	0.0555	X	X		
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	156-59-2	0.0634	X	X	X	X
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	542-75-6	0.0635	X	X		
1,2-Dichloropropane	78-87-5	0.1525	X		X	X
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	542-75-6	0.0635	X	X	X	X
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	123-73-9	0.0029	X	X	X	X
2,5-Dimethylbenzaldehyde	5799-94-2	0.0049		X	X	X
Ethyl Acrylate	140-88-5	0.0450	X	X	X	X
Ethyl tert-Butyl Ether	637-92-3	0.0293	X	X	X	X
Hexachloro-1,3-butadiene	87-68-3	0.1386			X	X
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-5	0.0893		X	X	X
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	0.0327	X	X	X	X

In 2007, collected samples of these chemicals were never above the detection limits at the specific monitoring locations. However, they may be present in the air below the detection limit level.

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